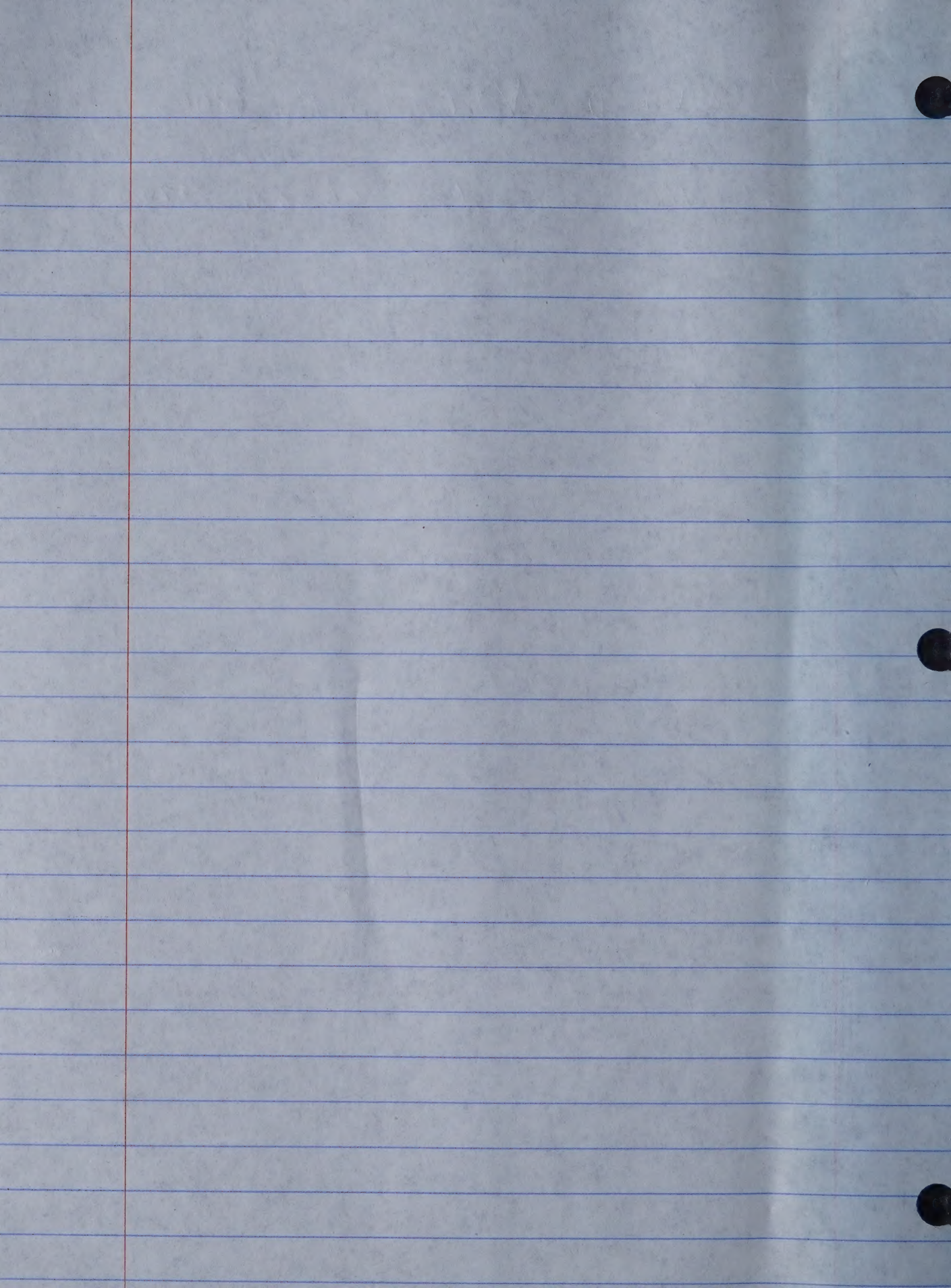
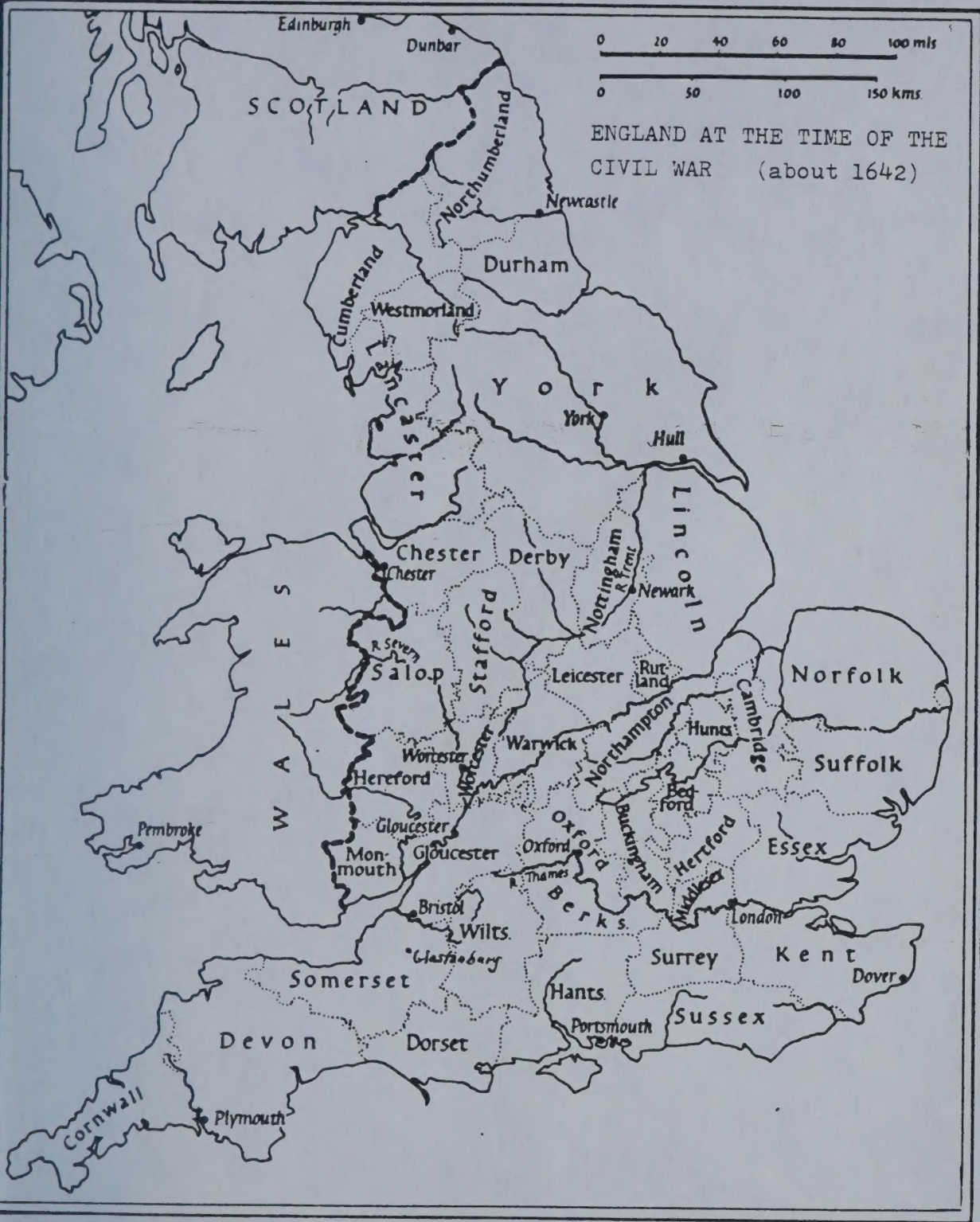
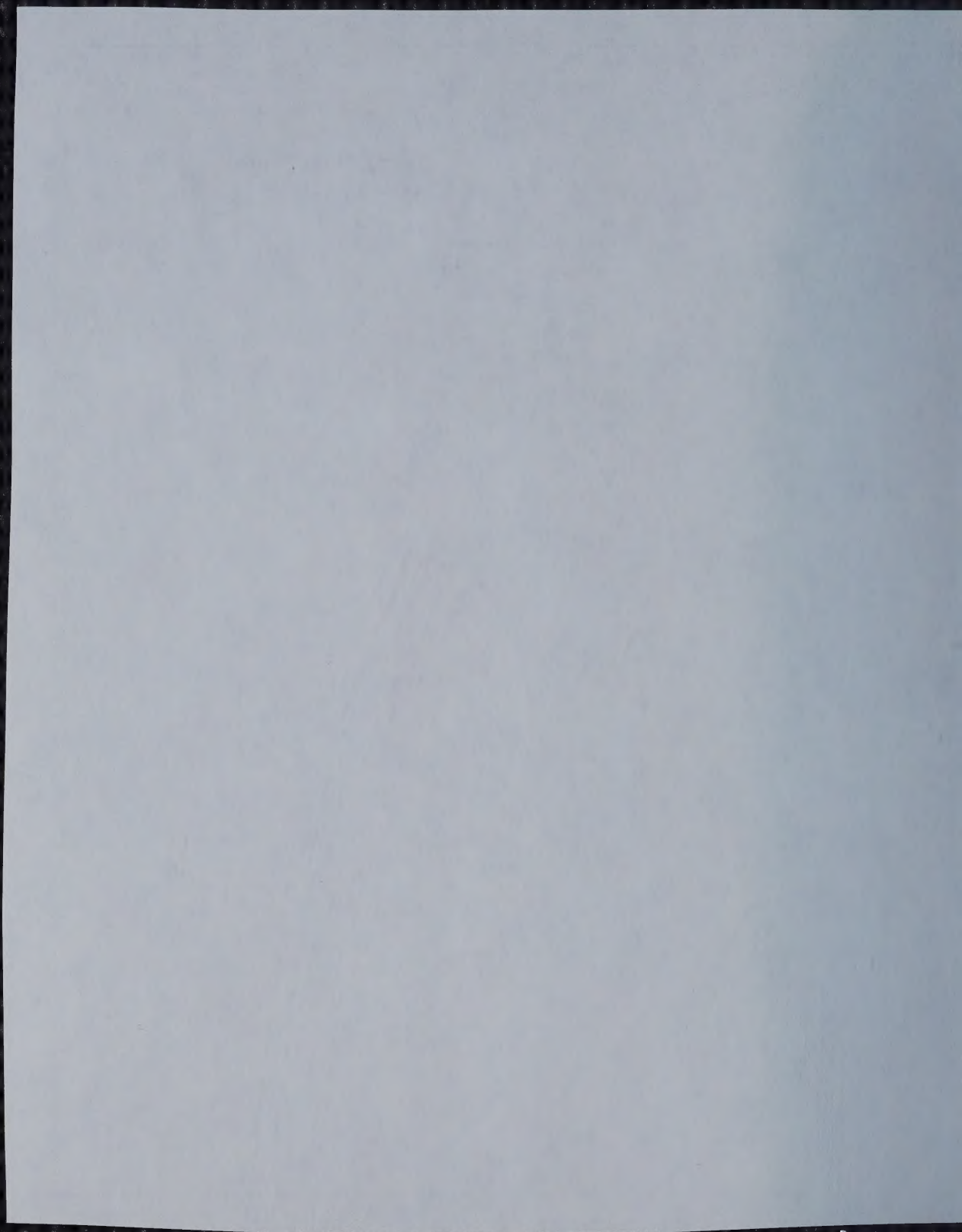


TURNED NOT To Be Dors

but the ancients do be ours.







Alice Carpenter was a "mail order bride," of Somerset - married in Leyden, Holland. He died 1621 in London waiting for a ship to Plymouth. After husband's MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. HIST. REV. 1985. death for her & married in Governor Bradford - an old friend & than a widow, sent

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma (Hansen) Zarivski

Name of Compiler

Address 8824 W Plainfield

City, State Greenfield WI 53228

Date 2 July 1992

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 21 on chart No. 215

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

(Father of No. 4)

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

(Father of No. 2)

According to Alex. Hill - now the Alexander's father and son Cornwall 3!

15, 764 Alexander Carpenter

ca 156? (Father of No. 1)

ca 1581

of Wington, Somerset, England
Leyden, Holland before wife (a. Wington)

(Mother of No. 2)

Paternal

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1 Alice Carpenter
ca 1590
Wington, Somerset, England
28 May 1613
Leyden, Holland
26 Mar 1670
Plymouth, MA

6 (Father of No. 3)
b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.

3 16, 755 (Mother of No. 1)
ca 1580?
Somerset, Eng?
ca 1644
Wington, Somerset

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

(Spouse of No. 1)

ca 1590 d. 1621
p.b. ?? Somerset, England d. London, England
(or Somerset, Eng?)

Per "Mayflower Ancestors" by Leon C Hill, the Carpenter pedigree can be traced back as follows:

1. John Carpenter, Member of Parliament ca 1300
2. Richard b. 1335, buried in St Martin's
3. John "brother of the famous town Clerk of London"
4. John
5. William (1440-1520)
6. James, above.

This Southworth Redguel claimed by some others say more proof needed

See Southworth file for 6 page pedigree chart expansion

Dodge Ancestors

D 15-20

D 15-21

Chart No.

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 16)

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 16)

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 16)

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 16)

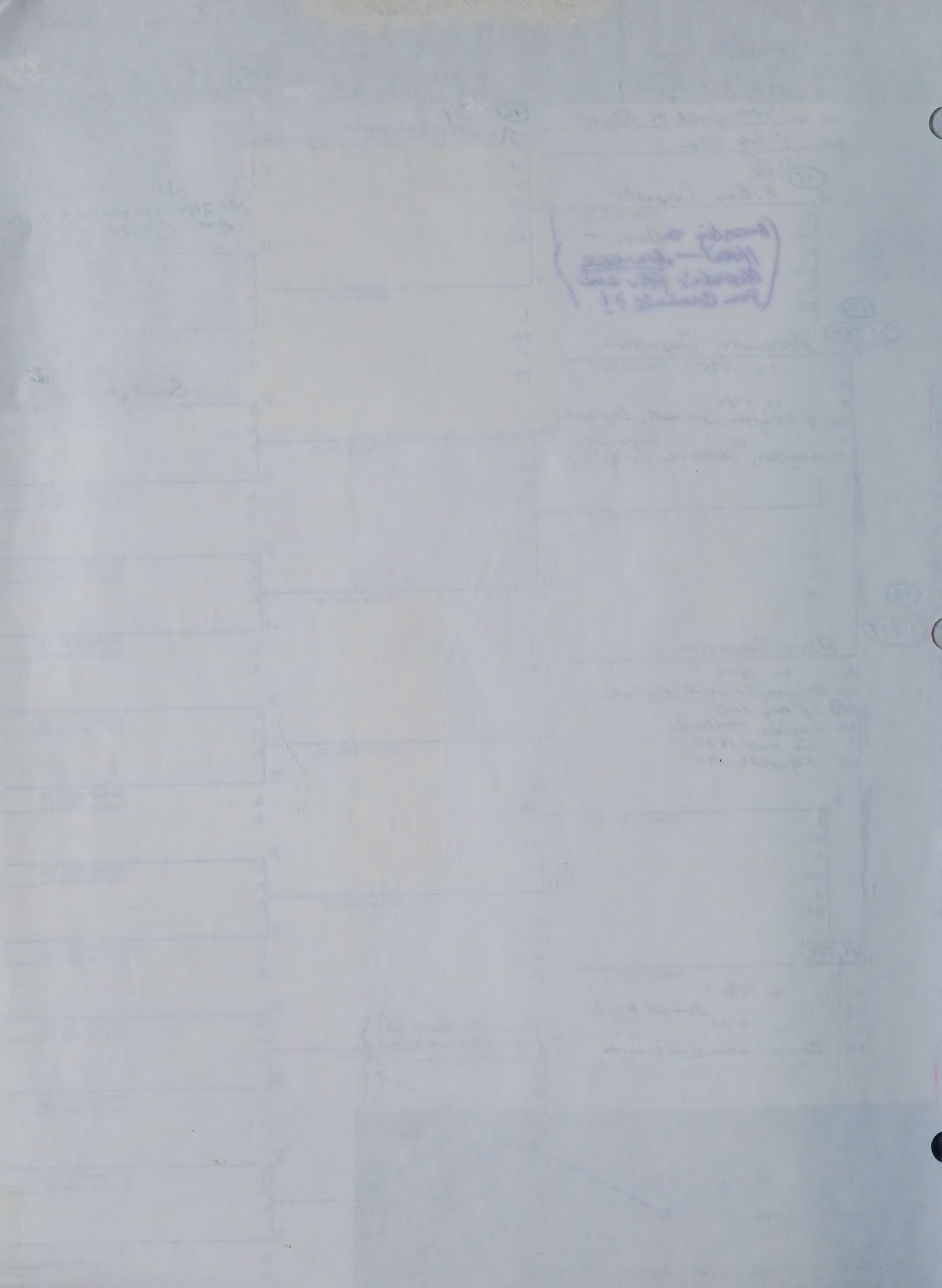
to 21st generation below (left)

Southworth Pedigree

Chart of the Southworth Pedigree

From Webber's "Descendants of the Southworths", pub. 1909

1. Roger de Croft, of 1189; 1199; 1212, a son or brother of Orm de Ashton, probably the same as Roger de Burton, who received Burton and Dalton from an alliance with the family of Gillen-michael de Whittenton; Falconer to John, C to Hordain
2. Hugh de Croft of 1212, held in Croft, Kent West Derby Hundred of brother, Gilbert
3. Gilbert de Croft "de Southworth" received Southworth and Croft in Hakersfield from Uncle Gilbert, 1213 to 1219. Confirmed by Thurstan Banastre.
4. Gilbert de Southworth, held in Croft after 1232.
5. William de Southworth of Croft and Southworth, 1292.
6. Gilbert de Southworth, manor of Southworth, 1326; taxer and collector, Lans. 1327.
7. Sir Gilbert de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Middleton, Houghton, Arbury and Southworth Manor, recd. Samlesbury about 1332. Sheriff of Lancaster 1323-36; married before 1332, Alicia, living 1363, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Wyas (of 1335) of Samlesbury, Lancaster (q.v. royal ancestry)
8. Sir John de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Middleton, Southworth, Samlesbury; at Siege of Harfluer Oct. 5, 1415; married Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard de Houghton (d. 1415) of Houghton Lanes; Royal Ancestry.
9. Sir Thomas de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Arbury, Middleton, Houghton, Southworth etc.; to Parliament from County Lancaster, d. April 27, 1432; married Johanna, daughter of John Del Booths (Royal Ancestry) d. 1422, of Barton (q.v.) widow of Thomas sherbourne.
10. Richard de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury etc., b. 1420; d. Dec. 21, 1467; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Holyneux (d. 1454) of Befton, Royal ancestry.
11. Sir Christopher de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury, b. 1443, Knight in Scotland 1482; married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Dutton (d. 1459) of Dutton; Royal ancestry.
12. Sir John de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury etc. b. 1478; d. 1519; knighted Feb. 18, 1503; married Helen, daughter of Langton, d. 1500, of Newton, Walton de Mole etc. Royal Ancestry. Sheriff of Lancaster County, 1514.
13. Sir Thomas Southworth, b. 1497; restored and enlarged Samlesbury Hall; 1532-1545 fought at Flodden Sept. 9, 1513. High Sheriff of Lancaster Co. 1542; d. 1546. Married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Boteler; d. 1522, of Bevey (Royal Ancestry).
14. Sir John Southworth, owned vast estates; commended for service in Scotland 1557; High Sheriff of Lancaster 1562; H. P. Knighted 1557. Persecuted by Protestants, imprisoned for harboring Catholic Priests; d. Nov. 3, 1597; leaving long will. Married July 23, 1587 to Lenards, Middleton, to Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Ashton, d. 1548, widow of Goulard of Offerton.
15. Thomas Southworth, b. 1548, became the first Protestant in the family, threatened with disinheritance, d. 1617; married Rosemond daughter of William Lyster (d. 1581) of Thornton and Hedhope (q.v.) Royal Ancestry.
16. Edward Southworth, 7th son, b. ca 1590; granted annuity of 20 nobles (L-6) by grandfather's will. Fleed to Holland at Amsterdam 1610; at Leyden as silk-weaver; returned to London before 1620; d. 1620-1621; married May 28, 1613 in Leyden to Alice (d. 1590) daughter of Alexander Carpenter, d. 1620 at Wington, England. She came to America in 1623, married Governor Bradford - his second wife. She died in Plymouth, March 26, 1670.
17. Constant Southworth, b. Leyden, Holland, 1614-15, followed his mother to Plymouth 1628, ward of his step-father Gov. William Bradford, Freeman, Duxbury, 1636; Ensign 1646-53; Constable 1645-47; Deputy Treas. 1653-58; Council of War 1658-65; Treas. Plymouth Colony 1659-1678. Married Nov. 2, 1637 to Elizabeth, dau. of William Gollier (d. 1671). She came to America with her father 1633; 8 children: 1. Mercy, b. about 1638; d. Nov. 25, 1712 age 75 yr. m. May 12, 1658 to Samuel Freeman, Watertown, Mass., b. May 11, 1638, d. Nov. 25, 1712.
2. Edward, 2nd child, b. ? d. 1727
3. Alice, b. Mar. 5, 1640; d. Dec. 26, 1719; m. Dec. 26, 1667 to Col. Benjamin Church, celebrated Indian fighter, b. 1639, d. Jan. 17, 1718.
- + 4 others



11. Sir Christopher de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury, b. 1443, Knight in Scotland 1482; married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Dutton (d. 1459) of Dutton; Royal Ancestry.
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17. Constant Southworth, b. Leyden, Holland, 1614-15, followed his mother to Plymouth 1628, ward of his step-father Gov. William Bradford. Freeman, Duxbury, 1636; Ensign 1646-53; Constable 1645-47; Deputy Treas. 1653-68; Council of War 1658-65; Treas. Plymouth Colony 1659-1678; Governor's Assis. 1670-1678; died Duxbury March 10, 1678. Married Nov. 2, 1637 to Elizabeth, dau. of William Collier (d. 1671). She came to America with her father 1633; 8 children:
 1. Mercy, b. about 1638; d. Nov. 25, 1712 age 75 yr. m. May 12, 1658 to Samuel Freeman, Watertown, Mass., b. May 11, 1638, d. Nov. 25, 1712.
 2. Edward, 2nd child, b. ? d. 1727
 3. Alice, b. Mar. 5, 1648; d. Dec. 26, 1719; m. Dec. 26, 1667 to Col. Benjamin Church, celebrated Indian fighter, b. 1639, d. Jan. 17, 1718.

that Captain Southworth declined in early life, fell when next vacant to the orphan whom he had fitted for whatever station might await him, and who became the last ruling elder, known in Plymouth.

Captain Southworth died Nov. 28, 1669, when only 53, while his mother was still living. The record said that "He was a very godly man and he lived and died, full of faith and comfort, being much lamented by all of all sorts, sects and conditions of people."

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From Webber's "Descendants of the Southworths", pub. 1909

- Start Here
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 10. Richard de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury etc., b. 1420; d. Dec. 21, 1467; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux (d. 1454) of Sefton, Royal Ancestry.

Southworth

Southworth

- ① BA 65-67 - not in VP Craft
 de Ashton - hand de Barton 150 (Richard NP - long VP Ast in '84
 ③ ⑤ with Bonetto - NP 149 + Coe 11 Craft in front (West Derby hand) 1252
 NP - Southwell pg 403 - connects with Ede of Redwood -
 (= Southwell also)
 ⑦ Deugas Nicholas de Ewges (1335 + 1363) (Deles 1900 Coe (10)
 Houghton/Hawton ⑧ Sir Richard de Houghton (d 1445) (Coe 135) (VP 282 - under Houghton)
 ⑨ John de g. Griffiths 129 - no NP John Dal Booths (d 1422) (Coe 135) (VP 282 - under Houghton)
 ⑩ Sir Richard Holme (d 1454) (Coe 171) (VP 335) (Lifton) (R. A.)
 ⑪ Sir Thomas Dutton (d 1459) (Coe 83) (VP 404) (Sponson)
 ⑬ Sir Thomas Boteler (d 1522) (Coe 29, 30, 31 incl picture) (VP 182) (Lifton) (R. A.)
 ⑭ Langton (d 1500) (Coe 141) (Lifton) (R. A.) (VP 182) (Lifton) (R. A.)
 ⑮ Sir Robert Ashton (d 1748) (Coe 159) (Coe) (VP 182) (Lifton) (R. A.)
 ⑯ William Lyster (d 1501) (Coe 159) (Coe) (VP 182) (Lifton) (R. A.)
 ⑰ Lyster (d 1501) (Coe 159) (Coe) (VP 182) (Lifton) (R. A.)



A BIT OF OLD PLYMOUTH.



PILGRIM FORT AND MEETING-HOUSE.



BURIAL HILL.



3. Agreement of the Bounds Betwixt
Plymouth and Massachusetts.^a 9 June 1640 [232]

Whereas there were two commissions granted by the two jurisdictions, the one of Massachusetts Government, granted unto John Endecott gent., and Israel Stoughton gent.; the other of New Plymouth Government, to William Bradford governor, and Edward Winslow gent.; and both these for the setting out, settling and determining of the bounds and limits of the lands between the said jurisdictions, whereby not only this present age but the posterity to come may live peaceably and quietly in that behalf. And forasmuch as the said commissioners on both sides have full power so to do, as appeareth by the records of both jurisdictions, we therefore, the said commissioners above named, do hereby with one consent and agreement conclude, determine and by these presents declare:

That all the marshes at Cohasset that lie of the one side of the river next to Hingham shall belong to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Plantation, and all the marshes that lie on the other side of the river next to Scituate shall belong to the jurisdiction of New Plymouth, excepting 60 acres of marsh at the mouth of the river on Scituate side next to the sea, which we do hereby agree, conclude and determine shall belong to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts.

And further, we do hereby agree, determine and conclude, that the bounds of the limits between both the said jurisdictions are as followeth; viz., from the mouth of the brook that runneth into Cohasset marshes (which we call by the name of Bound Brook) with a straight and direct line to the middle of a great pond that lieth on the right hand of the upper path or common way that leadeth between Weymouth and Plymouth, close to the path as we [233] go along, which was formerly named (and still we desire may be called) Accord Pond,^b lying about five or six miles from Weymouth southerly, and from thence with a straight line to the southernmost part of Charles River^c and three miles southerly inward into the country.

^a Also printed in *Plymouth Colony Records* IX 1. Bradford, in copying it, modestly omitted the *Esq.* after his name.

^b Bound Brook is the stream that flows over a ledge of rocks into Cohasset Harbor; the place where the main road (Justice Cushing Highway) crosses it is marked. Accord Pond is in the south part of Hingham; the old "Common Way" in the main is followed by the present Route 3.

^c Which is Charles River may still be questioned (Bradford). And still was being questioned two centuries later! In 1641 the Bay sent Nathaniel Woodward and Solomon Saffry (described as "skillful artists" and "mathematicians" by

according as is expressed in the patent granted by I Majesty to Company of the Massachusetts Plantation. Provided always and never the less concluded and determined by mutual agreement between the said commissioners, that if it fall out that the said line from Accord Pond to the southernmost part of Charles River, and three miles southerly as is before expressed, straiten or hinder any part of any plantation begun by the Government of New Plymouth, or hereafter

Massachusetts authorities, as "a pair of obscure sailors" by the Rhode Islanders) to find the source of the Charles. Leaving the main stream at a point in Medway, they ascended a southward-flowing tributary known at different eras as Jack's Pasture Brook, Stop River and Mill River, to its source in the pond once called Wrentham, later Whitney, and now Lake Pearl. From that they pushed three miles south and drove in a stake, since called the "Woodward and Saffry Station" on the plain which gives its name to the present town of Plainville. They took a solar observation and declared the latitude of this station to be 41° 55' N. In reality it was 42° 01' 30", slightly north and about 1 mile east of Burnt Swamp Corner (lat. 42° 01' 08.35" N, long. 71° 12' 54.51" W), which determines the present NE corner of Rhode Island. An 18th-century copy of Woodward and Saffry's survey is reproduced in 1912 ed. Bradford II 280, but a much clearer sketch from it is in Clarence W. Bowen *Boundary Disputes of Connecticut* (1883) p. 19.

Next, on 9 May 1664 a committee of five from the Bay Colony and Plymouth (Constant Southworth and Josiah Winslow being the Plymouth representatives) met at Dedham, followed the former route up the Charles and Mill Rivers to Lake Pearl, and then stretched a much more generous 3 miles southward to "a white oak in a plain full of trees," which they marked. This station, since called the Angle Tree Bound, was marked by a tall granite shaft in 1790. The Joint Commission of 1664 laid out a line W past Sneece Pond until it hit the Nipmuck (Blackstone) River, returned to the Angle Tree, and then pushed ENE through the woods to Accord Pond. They missed the pond by half a mile, made a fresh start from a black oak halfway down that pond's western shore, and returned through the woods to the Angle Tree (*Massachusetts Bay Records* IV Part 2 pp. 115-16). This "Old Colony Line," as it was called, became the boundary between the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies; it is still the boundary between Norfolk County on the north and Bristol and Plymouth Counties on the south. Since either the Angle Tree or the Woodward and Saffry Station was supposed to fix the northern boundaries of Rhode Island and Connecticut, both colonies claimed that they had been cheated by Massachusetts taking Lake Pearl for the source of the Charles River, which really rises in the town of Hopkinton near Hayden Row. Rhode Island, however, consented to have the line run about as Massachusetts claimed, in 1718 and 1726. After interminable squabbles about which colony should tax the border towns, the subject was finally threshed out before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, in 1846. 4 Howard or 45 U. S. Reports 591-640. Justice McLane, delivering the opinion of the Court, declared in effect that if Rhode Island had originally been cheated, she had been cheated so long ago that the well-established boundary should not be upset.

Collier
meet, etc.
Be you and all yours kindly saluted, etc. So I ever rest
Your loving friend
JAMES SHERLEY [238]
Clapham, May 18, 1641

*Articles of Agreement Made and Concluded
upon the 15th Day of October, 1641, etc.*

IMPRIMIS: Whereas there was a partnership for divers years agreed upon between James Sherley, John Beauchamp and Richard Andrews of London, merchants, and William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Thomas Prence, Myles Standish, William Brewster, John Alden and John Howland, with Isaac Allerton, in a trade of beaver skins and other furs arising in New England; the term of which said partnership being expired and divers sums of money in goods adventured into New England by the said James Sherley, John Beauchamp, and Richard Andrews. And many large returns made from New England by the said William Bradford, Edward Winslow, etc. And difference arising about the charge of two ships, the one called the *White Angel* of Bristol, and the other the *Friendship* of Barnstable, and a voyage intended in her, etc., which said ships and their voyages the said William Bradford, Edward Winslow, etc. conceive do not at all appertain to their accounts of partnership: And whereas the accounts of the said partnership are found to be confused and cannot orderly appear (through the default of Josias Winslow, the bookkeeper); And whereas the said W. B. etc. have received all their goods for the said trade from the foresaid James Sherley, and have made most of their returns to him, by consent of the said John Beauchamp and Richard Andrews; And whereas also the said James Sherley hath given power and authority to Mr. John Atwood, with the advice and consent of William Collier of Duxbury, for and on his behalf to put such an absolute end to the said partnership, with all and every accounts, reckonings, dues, claims, demands, whatsoever, to the said James Sherley, John Beauchamp and Richard Andrews, from the said W. B., etc. for and concerning the said beaver trade and also the charge the said two ships and their voyages made or pretended whether just or unjust,

day of August next ensuing the date hereof; whereby the said William Bradford, etc., their heirs, executors and administrators and every of them shall be fully and absolutely acquitted and discharged of all actions, suits, reckonings, accounts, claims and demands whatsoever concerning the general stock of beaver trade, payment of the said £1800 for the purchase, and all demands, reckonings and accounts, just or unjust, concerning the two ships *White Angel* and *Friendship* aforesaid, together with whatsoever hath been received by the said William Bradford of the goods or estate of Isaac Allerton, for the satisfaction of the accounts of the said ship called the *White Angel*, by virtue of a letter of attorney to him, Thomas Prence and Myles Standish, directed from the said James Sherley, John Beauchamp and Richard Andrews for that purpose as aforesaid.

It is also agreed and concluded upon between the said parties to these presents that the said W. B., E. W., etc. shall now be bound in £2400 for payment of £1200 in full satisfaction of all demands as aforesaid, to be paid in manner and form following, that is to say, £400 within two months next after the receipt of the aforesaid releases and discharges, £110 whereof is already in the hands of John Winthrop, Senior, of Boston, Esquire, by the means of Mr. Richard Andrews aforesaid; and 80 pounds' weight of beaver now deposited into the hands of the said John Atwood, to be both in part of payment of the said £400, and the other £800 to be paid by £200 per annum, to such assigns as shall be appointed, inhabiting either in Plymouth or Massachusetts Bay, in such goods and commodities and at such rates as the country shall afford at the time of delivery and payment. And in the meantime, the said bond of £2400 to be deposited into the hands of the said John Atwood.

And it is agreed upon, by and between the said parties to these presents, that if the said John Atwood shall not or cannot procure such said releases and discharges as aforesaid from the said James Sherley, John Beauchamp and Richard Andrews at or before the last day of August next ensuing the date hereof, that then the said John Atwood shall at the said day precisely redeliver, or cause to [240] be delivered unto the said W. B., E. W., etc. their said bond of £2400, and the said 80 pounds' weight of beaver, or

from the world's beginning to this present, as also for the payment of a purchase of £1800 made by Isaac Allerton for and on the behalf of the said W. B., Ed. W., etc., and of the joint stock, shares, lands and adventures, whatsoever in New England aforesaid, as appeareth by a deed bearing date the 6th of November 1627; and also for and from such sum and sums of money or goods as are received by William Bradford, Thomas Prence and Myles Standish for the recovery of dues by accounts betwixt them, the said James Sherley, John Beauchamp and Richard Andrews, and Isaac Allerton, for the ship called the *White Angel*.

Now the said John Atwood with advice and counsel of the said William Collier, having had much communication and spent divers days in agitation of all the said differences and accounts with the said W. B., E. W., etc., and the said W. B., E. W. etc. have also with the said bookkeeper spent much time in collecting and gathering together the remainder of the stock of partnership for the said trade and whatsoever hath been received or is due by the said attorneyship before expressed, and all, and all manner of goods, debts and dues thereunto belonging, as well those debts that are weak and doubtful [239] and desperate as those that are more secure, which in all do amount to the sum of £1400 or thereabout; and for more full satisfaction of the said James Sherley, John Beauchamp and Richard Andrews, the said W. B. and all the rest of the abovesaid partners, together with Josias Winslow the bookkeeper, have taken a voluntary oath that within the said sum of £1400 or thereabout is contained whatsoever they know, to the utmost of their remembrance.

In consideration of all which matters and things before expressed, and to the end that a full, absolute and final end may be now made, and all suits in law may be avoided, and love and peace continued, it is therefore agreed and concluded between the said John Atwood, with the advice and consent of the said William Collier for and on the behalf of the said James Sherley, to and with the said W. B. etc. in manner and form following: viz. that the said John Atwood shall procure a sufficient release and discharge under the hands and seals of the said James Sherley, John Beauchamp and Richard Andrews to be delivered fair and unconcealed to the said William Bradford, etc. at or before the last

the due value thereof without any fraud or further delay. And for performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements herein contained and expressed, which on the one part and behalf of the said James Sherley are to be observed and performed, shall become bound in the sum of £2400 unto them, the said William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Thomas Prence, Myles Standish, William Brewster, John Alden and John Howland. And it is lastly agreed upon between the said parties that these presents shall be left in trust, to be kept for both parties, in the hands of Mr. John Rayner, teacher, of Plymouth. In witness whereof, all the said parties have hereunto severally set their hands, the day and year first above written.

JOHN ATWOOD
WILLIAM BRADFORD
EDWARD WINSLOW, etc.

In the presence of EDMUND FREEMAN
WILLIAM THOMAS
WILLIAM PADDY
NATHANIEL SOUTHER

Family Record

(Dodge Ancestors)

Family No.

Collier

Father -

William COLLIER

b Plymouth 1633 - "Mary & Jane" ship

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	ca		1585?			England	"Grocer" of London. Also had breast	
Death	before 5 July		1671	Duxbury		Plymouth Colony	house. Owned tenements in St. Olave	
Buried	adm. in 11)							
Married	16 May		1611	St. Olave Southwark	Surrey	England		
Occupation				Military		Church		
Places Lived	Merchant adventurer, agent of Verner Shirley - one of the few who actually came, Governor's Asst 31 years - Ply. Col.							
Other Wives	Lived 2 yrs 1623 in Bermundsey, Surrey							
				His Father's Name		Edward Collier		
				His Mother's Maiden Name				

Mother -

Jane ()

Widow Clarke

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	ca		1585?	St. Olave?			See TAG 42 pg 12 re: Arnold	
Death	after		1661	Duxbury		Plymouth Colony		
Buried								
Occupation				Military		Church		
Places Lived								
Other Husbands (1)	Clarke (Evidently had 2 ch - Anne Clarke m. ca 1621 Wm Walker, + William Clarke of Duxbury)							
				Her Father's Name		Joyce Arnold?		
				Her Mother's Maiden Name		(2 others - birthdates not found - died young - Catherine d 15 Jan 1621/2 - baby? - and William Collier, No. died of the plague 8 Mar 1625/6)		

Children

Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
1.	Mary Collier (5 ch)	Birth	18	Feb	1614/2	St Olave-Southwark	Surrey	England	
	Spouse - Gov. Thomas Prentice (and 4 his wives)	Death			1662	Keston	Plymouth Colony		
		Married	1	Apr	1635	"	"		
2.	Hannah Collier	Birth	14	Aug	1618	St. O			
	Spouse - age 12 - plague	Death	31	Aug	1625	"			
		Married							
3.	Rebecca Collier	Birth	10	Jan	1614/5	St. O			
	Spouse - Job Cole, (- 1678) of St. O, Southwark	Death			1698		Plymouth Colony		
	has father's reputation	Married	15	May	1634		"		
4.	Sarah Collier	Birth	30	Apr	1616	St O			
	Spouse - John Brewster (1656)	Death	26	Apr	1691	Plymouth		MA	
	(2) Richard Park (1640) lived Cambridge	Married	15	May	1634	Cambridge	May Bay Colony		
			12	after Sep	1634				
5.	John Collier	Birth	18	Mar	1616/17	St. O			
	Spouse - infant 1 1/2 years - pl	Death	24	Aug	1618	"			
		Married							
6.	Elizabeth Collier (8 ch)	Birth	9	Mar	1618/9	St. O			
	Spouse - Constant Southworth	Death			1682		Plymouth Colony		
		Married	2	Nov	1637	Duxbury	"		
7.	John Collier (again)	Birth	23	Mar	1619/20	St. O			
	Spouse - 5 years old - plague	Death	6	Aug	1625	"			
		Married							
8.	James Collier	Birth	16	Mar	1624/3	St Mary Magdalen	Bermondsey, Surrey	Eng	
	Spouse - infant 1 1/2 yrs	Death	24	Aug	1624	St Olave			
		Married							
9.	Martha Collier	Birth	28	Mar	1624	St M M Bermondsey			
	Spouse - 1 yr 2 mos - plague	Death	30	May	1625	St Olave			
		Married							
10.	Lydia Collier	Birth	8	Mar	1625/6	St Olave			
	Spouse - 4 days old - plague?	Death	12	Mar	1625/6	"			
		Married							

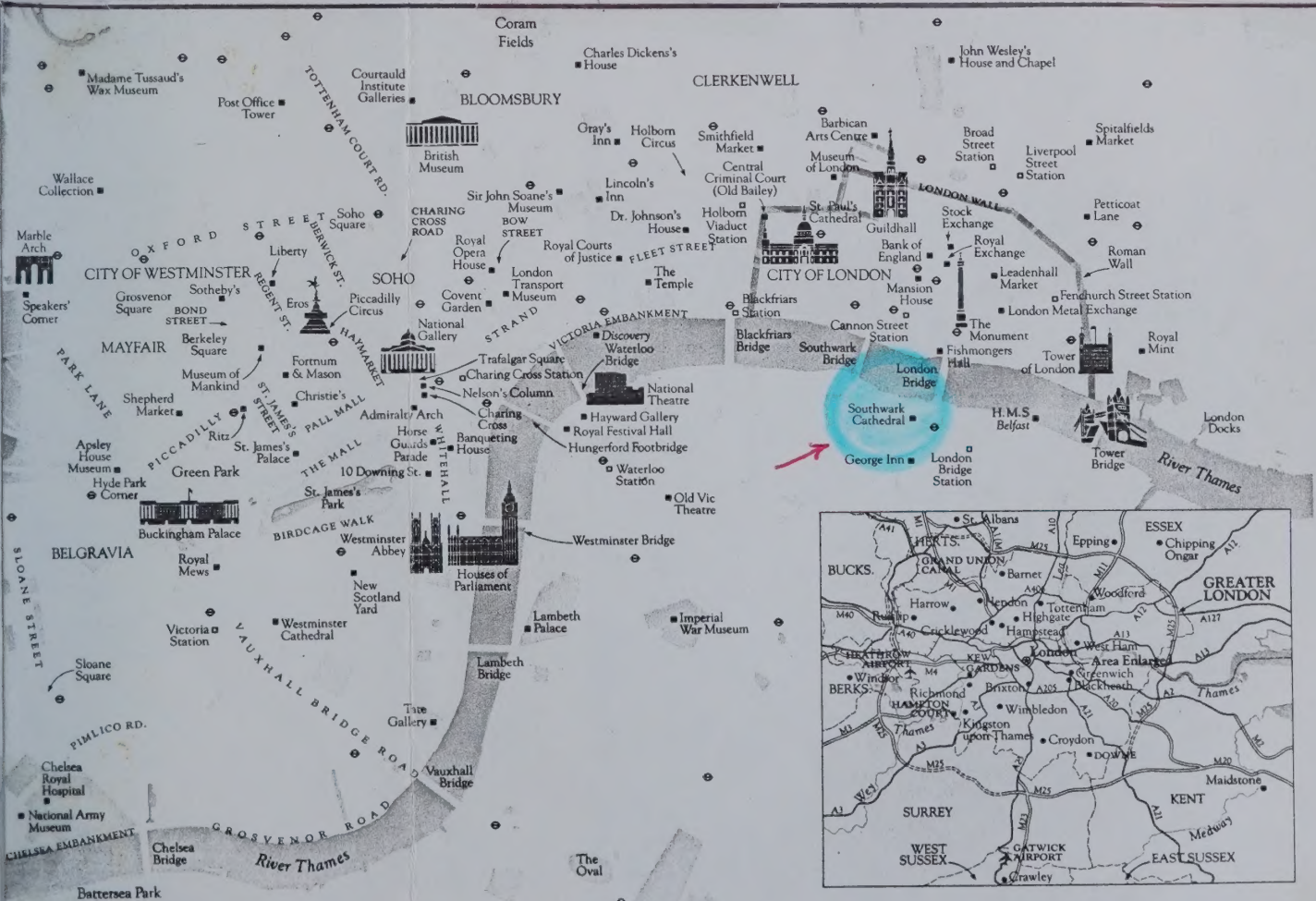
In the circles, identify by number your sources of information - then list each on the reverse side.

40/90

39-43 X.1 (1949-53) 100%

100%

100%



London



COLLIER

WILLIAM COLLIER—JANE (?)
 SARAH COLLIER—LOVE BREWSTER
 SARAH BREWSTER—BENJAMIN BARTLETT
 ICHABOD BARTLETT—ELIZABETH WATERMAN
 ELIZABETH BARTLETT—JAMES FORD
 JAMES FORD—RACHEL BACKUS
 NATHANIEL FORD—CAROLINE REES
 CAROLINE FORD—WILLIAM HENRY MOORE
 NATHANIEL FORD MOORE—RACHEL ARVILLA BECKWITH
 WILLIAM HENRY MOORE—ADA WATERMAN SMALL

WILLIAM¹ COLLIER was not only an early settler in Plymouth but he was one of the Merchant Adventurers who financed the *Mayflower* company on their momentous experiment which began the permanent colonization of New England, and his name often appears in the correspondence between the Pilgrims and their backers in England. Collier, for instance, signed letters from England to Plymouth as early as April 7th, and December 18, 1624, and was one of the signers of an agreement of October 26, 1626, by which the colonists bought out the Merchant Adventurers for eighteen hundred pounds. The first patent granted was made out in the name of John Peirce of London, with whom the Adventurers had many later disputes. A chancery bill of 1627 dealing with these differences shows Collier's name among the Adventurers. In 1629 James Shirley, in writing to Governor Bradford, speaks of three men as "joined partners with you; the like is Mr. Collier, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hatherly, but they no doubt will write unto you." Shirley wrote again on March 19, 1629/30, "For Mr. Collier verily I could have wished it would have sorted with his other affairs, to have been one of us, but he could not spare money, and we thought it not reasonable to take in any partner, unless he were willing and able to spare money, and to lay down his portion of the stock; however account of him as a sure friend, both ready and willing to do you all the offices of a firm friend." Under date of 1631, Bradford, in his history of

Plymouth, mentions "a brew-house of Mr. Colliers in London" but whether this was Collier's whole occupation, or merely a side enterprise is not known.

Certainly Collier was a man of high character, and also of means and social position in Plymouth. He was called *Mr.* from his first arrival, as well as being described as "gentleman," and a contemporary, Josselyn, who published his *Chronological Observations of America* in 1674, says of him that he was "a liberal Benefactor to the Colony of New-Plimouth." Savage says of his motives for emigration that he "had so generous a spirit, as not to be content with making profit by the enterprise of the pilgrims, unless he shared their hardships." Another tribute from a contemporary appeared in *New England's Memorial* written by Nathaniel Morton and first published in 1669. Under date of 1633 he writes: "This year likewise, Mr. William Collier arrived with his family in New England, who, as he had been a good benefactor to the colony of New Plimouth, before he came over, having been an adventurer unto it at its first beginning, so, also, he approved himself a very useful instrument, in that jurisdiction, after he arrived, being frequently chosen, and for divers years serving God and the country in the place of magistracy, and lived a godly and holy life, until old age, which to him is a crown of glory, being found in the way of righteousness."

Collier emigrated in 1633. Josselyn says again that in 1633, "Mr Thomas Hooker, Mr Hains, & Mr Cotton, ministers, arrived in New England all in one ship, and Mr. Stone and Mr. William Collier." Banks gives the Reverend John Cotton, the Reverend Thomas Hooker, John Haynes and the Reverend Samuel Stone, as passengers on the *Griffin* which arrived on September 4, 1633. So Josselyn perhaps did not mean that Stone and Collier were on the same ship as the others, as Collier was surely here in July. On June 8, 1633, Francis Kirby wrote from London to John Winthrop at Boston, "I hope you haue receiud the goods I shipped in the *Mary & John* per Mr. Collier," and on June 24, 1633, Shirley also wrote to Plymouth "my last was sente in ye *Mary and John* by Mr William Collier." No voyage of the *Mary and John* is recorded at this time, and Prince supposes that this ship was the *Mary and Jane*, whose arrival in May, 1633, is noted by Winthrop. Banks refers to the *Mary and Jane* as arriving in 1633,

without more specific date. It seems sure at least that Collier did not arrive on the *Griffin*.

Collier was certainly in Plymouth by June 18, 1633, as on that date Emanuel Downing wrote to Winthrop sending a message of affection to a dozen of the more eminent people there, including Mr. Collier.

Collier's name was first mentioned on the Plymouth records in the tax list of March 25, 1633, when "Mr Colliers men" were taxed eighteen shillings. He had himself probably not yet arrived. The first page of the Colony records gives under date of 1633, "The Names of the Freemen of the Incorporacon of Plymouth in New England," and names Mr. William Collier.

The first date on which he himself appears on the records is July 1, 1633, when a certain section of meadow was allotted to him for mowing. On October 10, 1633, the inventory of Peter Browne of Plymouth showed him as debtor "to Mr Collier for $\frac{1}{2}$ bushell of pease," while the inventories of Godbert Godbertson and Sarah, his wife, taken on October 24, 1633, showed that they owed a pound "To mr Collier for comforts in sicknes."

On January 1, 1633/34, Mr. William Collier was one of those who "were admitted into the freedom of this society," and received the oath of fidelity. He was on the committee to make a rate on March 24, 1633/34, and was himself taxed two pounds, five shillings, at this time, the highest tax in the colony.

With Collier there had come to this country his four grown daughters and his wife, Jane, of whom it is not known whether she was his first wife and the mother of his children. In 1634 two of the daughters married, another in 1635, and the fourth in 1637.

Although he was not elected Assistant until January, 1634/35, Collier seems to have been performing the duties of the office as early as the preceding August. On August 19, 1634, as Winthrop records in his *History of New England*: "Mr Bradford and Mr Collier of Plimouth came to Boston, having appointed a meeting here the week before, but by reason of foul weather were driven back. They had written to Capt. Wiggin of Pascataquack about the meeting for hearing the cause of Hockin's death."

The trade in furs, carried on with the Indians at Kennebec was

an important source of revenue to the colonists, and Collier was early asked to interest himself in it. On October 1, 1634, "it was determined concerning the trade that it to continue in the hands of the parteners till the next Court, all other persons excluded as formerly; . . . were made choyse of seuerall persons to treat with the now parteners." Mr. Collier was one of the eight men chosen, and was on a similar committee on January 3, 1636/37, and on December 7, 1641, and June 8, 1649, and on March 5, 1655/56, he was on a committee to see to "the letting of the trade" at Kennebec.

On October 1, 1634, Mr. Collier was chosen to lay out highways "for Duxbery side." This is the first mention of Collier in connection with the town of Duxbury where he later lived.

On January 1, 1634/35, Mr. William Collier was elected Assistant, and reelected in January, 1635/36, and January, 1636/37. He did not serve in 1638, but was reelected in March, 1638/39; March, 1639/40; March, 1640/41; March, 1641/42; March, 1642/43; June, 1644; June, 1645; and served in 1646. He was again elected in June, 1647; June, 1648; and served in 1649; June, 1650; June, 1651; June, 1652; but not in 1653. He was again elected in June, 1654; June, 1655; June, 1656; June, 1657; June, 1658; June, 1659; June, 1660; June, 1661; June, 1662; June, 1663; June, 1664; and June, 1665. This is an exceedingly long and honorable record of public service, continued until age made it impossible for him to serve.

The first mention of Collier's wife is on February 18, 1634/35, when the inventory of Thomas Evans showed a debt "To mrs Colier." In July, 1635, Mr. Collier was on a committee of four with John Doane, to collect money for building a mill and oversee its construction, a project in which he continued to be active in 1639 and 1640. He was frequently granted land, and was still more often on committees to view and lay out land for others.

On March 1, 1635/36, Mr. William Collier was one of those chosen "to assist the Govr in case of justice, as the Councill of this corporacon." He received the oath as a member of the Governor's Council on the same date. Another indication of his position, financial and social, lies in the fact that he had an indentured servant bound to him, of whom we only hear when his services were transferred to Love Brewster, Collier's son-in-law, on August 6, 1637. The

servant was William Morris, of Royston, county Hertford, a butcher, who had been bound to "Willm Collier, gent" for a term of five years.

In John Cole's will which was probated on January 7, 1637/38, he not only left five shillings to William Collier's daughter, Elizabeth, but he gave "unto each of master Collyers men half a croune a peece," and named five men, probably workmen but possibly servants.

The town of Duxbury which had been established in 1637 numbered Collier among its first settlers, and on May 7, 1638, the Duxbury church petitioned that ungranted lands might be disposed only to those who were approved by a committee of four, of which Collier was a member, as "fitt for their societie." This was necessary, because the actual settlers were few and much land was held by young men and servants from whom the church could expect little help.

Wolves were a great menace to the colonists, and as early as July, 1638, mention was made of "Mr Collyers woolf trap."

It has already been noted that Collier was a Merchant Adventurer. In 1641, Bradford writes of the disputes between the colonists and the backers: "Mr Sherley being weary of this controversie, and desirous of an end (as well as them selves,) write to Mr. Atwoode and Mr. William Collier, 2. of ye inhabitants of this place, and of his speatall acquaintance, and desired them to be a means to bring this bussines to an end." Accordingly, assisted by the accountant, Josias Winslow, the colonists drew up their accounts and an agreement on October 15, 1641.

On September 27, 1642, a Council of War was appointed, of which Collier was a member, and he was on later Councils of War on October 10, 1643, with authority to press men and regulate affairs, and on April 6, 1653, on a Council of War appointed because of "the many appeerances of danger towards the countrey by enimies," and on another on June 1, 1658.

Because of the danger to the several Colonies without some union, a confederation was proposed, of the four Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, and on March 7, 1642/43, Edward Winslow and Collier were elected by

the Plymouth General Court "to go to treat with Massachusetts Bay, &c, about ye combinaycon." The Commissioners met in May, and in June, 1643, Plymouth Colony again commissioned Winslow and Collier "to subscribe the articles of confederacon (now read in the Court) . . . in name of the whole, and to affix thereto the comon scale of the goument." However, at the meeting of the Commissioners in September, at which Winslow and Collier were present, their commission was referred to as dated August 29th. The agreement being ratified, the United Colonies of New England came into being, a confederation of the four Colonies, with a governing body composed of two Commissioners from each Colony.

Among Collier's numerous other activities, it may be noted that on August 29, 1643, the two Plymouth Commissioners were requested to procure a bushel and a half bushel standard measure from Massachusetts, and on the same date "Mr Collyer and whom he pleaseth with him at Duxborrow," with delegates from other towns, were appointed to "peruse the laws, & establish, repeal & alter them," and add such as were needed. He served again on a committee to prepare laws in June, 1645, and in June, 1657. In June, 1646, he was Coroner, and in July, 1646, he was on a committee to draw up the excise.

In 1648 Collier acquired another servant, one John Balden, who on December 20th covenanted for the period of five years "to doe him honest and faithfull servis in Sutch work and Imployment as the said Mr William Collier shall haue Ocation to Imploy him the said John Balden in and about." The master in return was bound to supply "meat Drinke and Cloathing lodging and washing and at the end of fouer yeares servis to give the said John Belden a heaiffer of two years old."

An interesting deed of March 6, 1649/50, names a relative of Collier. On that date he deeded ten acres of upland in Duxbury "vnto my kinsman William Clark." In June, 1650, Collier was on a committee to represent Plymouth Colony in adjusting a dispute with Massachusetts Bay about jurisdiction over certain land.

It was Collier's sad duty on January 31, 1650/51, to take the inventory of Love Brewster's estate—his daughter Sarah's husband.

The General Court, on June 5, 1651, in consideration of a

promise previously "made vnto Mr Collyar to consider him in that which might tend to his support in the way of maistracy," proposed to raise twenty pounds by taxes on the various townships, and by a further order of June, 1652, it was ordered that the unpaid residue of forty pounds promised him should be raised.

In the will of William Thomas of Marshfield, made July 9, 1651, Collier was appointed one of the executors, and Thomas bequeathed "unto Mr William Collyare an heifer which hee shall Chuse out of three which I now have; and to his wife a Diaper Tablecloth of nine foot in length." At the purchase of Dartmouth in 1652/53, "Mr Collyare & Sarah Brewster," his daughter, owned one share between them.

On June 11, 1653, Mrs. Jane Collyare, on behalf of her grandchild, Sarah, the wife of Nathaniel Warren, sued Nathaniel's mother, Elizabeth Warren, about some land. The question was submitted to arbitration and finally settled. The whole question is of particular interest, as the fact that William Collier did not join in the petition suggests that Sarah was Jane's grandchild, but not his, and that Jane may have been married before her marriage to Collier. ✓

The Quakers were considered a subversive influence, and were generally severely punished. On December 22, 1657, the Assistants, of whom Collier was one, met at Duxbury to try Robert Hutchin for holding Quaker meetings, contrary to Court order. Collier was the moving spirit in having him arrested and tried.

On September 29, 1658, Collier was appointed "to reduce Goodwife Thomas, a Welch woman, . . . to liue more orderly, soe as shee be not for the future indangered to come to missery and extremity, as formerly shee hath bine." Goodwife Thomas continued to give trouble, and in March, 1658/59, Collier and Alden were appointed to see that she stopped trespassing on William Tubbs' land, and removed to her own land, and again in October they were requested to hear her complaint.

It has already been seen that the General Court in 1651 had apparently paid Collier money in order to retain him in public service. On June 7, 1659, the General Court ordered that as "Mr Collyare, by reason of age and much busines on him, can not attend the countreyes busines att Courts but with great difficulties, the Court haue

appointed the Treasurer to procure him a seruant, and doe allow him for that purpose the sume of ten pounds." On October 16, 1659, William Collyer, gentleman, gave his son-in-law, Daniel Cole, his purchase land on Cape Cod. Collier was bound in the sum of twenty pounds, on December 6, 1659, to appear at Court to prosecute Joseph Prior for pilfering and "alluring a younge maide, a kinswoman to Mr William Collyares, to healp him, the said Prior, to sundry thinges ptaining to the said Mr Collyare, without knowldg of or leaue from Mr Collyare or Mrs Jane Collyare his wife." However, when the case was called in March, Prior was sufficiently contrite, and the proceedings were dropped.

The privilege of dispensing liquor was very carefully guarded, and generally only men of excellent character and reputation were permitted to engage in handling intoxicants. In June, 1660, "Liberty is giuen to Mr Collyare by the Court to sell stronge waters to his naighbours or any others, as hee shall thinke meet." Mr. Collier sued Samuel Sturtivant for ten pounds in October, 1660, "for non payment of a bill assigned by the Treasurer" and recovered the debt and costs.

As his daughters were marriageable in 1634, Collier must have been born at least as early as 1594, and perhaps earlier. He was probably seventy or older in 1661, in December of which year William Collier of Duxbury, gentleman, and his wife Jane Collyare sold their home for ninety pounds, the deed to take effect after both their deaths.

Collier was a member of the Court of Assistants before whom the Sachem Alexander was brought in 1662, on suspicion of hostility. The Sachem was dismissed, but died soon after, it is said of grief and anger at the indignity, and was succeeded by Philip, who waged a bitter and bloody war against the colonists.

The records of Collier's last years are few. Only July 2, 1667, thirty or forty acres were granted him for his grandchild, "viz, that grand child whoe is now seruicable vnto him." He died before July 5, 1671, when four men were appointed to administer his estate, and on October 29, 1671, letters of administration were granted them. The Court particularly ordered that Daniel Cole was to have "such pticulars" of the estate as had been specified by William Collyer.

William Collier had the following children either by Jane or another wife:

- i. SARAH² (see further).
- ii. Rebecca², who married on May 15, 1634, Job Cole.
- iii. Mary², who married on April 1, 1635, Thomas Prence.
- iv. Elizabeth², who married on November 2, 1637, Constant Southworth.

SARAH² COLLIER was born in or about 1616 and married LOVE² BREWSTER on May 15, 1634, at Plymouth. He was born probably at Scrooby Manor House before his father left there in 1608 for Holland, and came to New England on the *Mayflower* in 1620. He died between October 6, 1650, and January 31, 1650/51, at Duxbury (see BREWSTER). Sarah married after September 1, 1656, Richard Parke of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who in his will of July 12, 1665, gave her an interest in his estate, which she sold to his son some years later. She removed to Duxbury and her release of the property, dated September 26, 1678, describes her as the relict of Richard Parke, and living at Duxbury. The last record of her is on March 2, 1679/80, when she was haled to Court by William Paybody, for pulling up and defacing the bound marks of some of Paybody's land which she claimed. She died at Plymouth on April 26, 1691, in her seventy-sixth year.

Ames, *The Mayflower and her Log* (1901), 58, 61, 68.

Banks, *Planters of the Commonwealth* (1930), 105, 106.

Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation* (Davis editor, 1908), 203-205, 215, 297, 357-360, 388.

Crosby, *One Line of Descendants from Dolor Davis and Richard Everett* (1911), 56.

Duxbury Town Records (1893), 39.

Hutchinson, *History of the Colony and the Province of Massachusetts Bay* (1936), 1:109.

Jones, *The Brewster Genealogy* (1908), 1:26-28.

Lowell, *A Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, The Ancestry of Andrew Chauncey and Mary Jane Merritt Hopkins* (1920), 88.

Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 3:198, 4:1:17.

Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, first series, 3:28, 34, 48, 65,

75; second series, 4:220; 6:467; 7:138; 10:57, 61, 67-69; third series, 3:378, 9:199; fourth series, 3:204, 213, 285, 308, 377-382, 423.

Mayflower Descendant, 1:82, 157; 2:64, 89, 204, 209; 3:49, 141, 4:82, 186, 187; 5:10, 16, 201; 6:212; 7:11; 10:163; 11:89, 91, 92; 13:87-89; 14:89, 90, 228, 230; 16:210, 211; 18:34, 172; 25:1; 29:6.

Morton, *New England's Memorial* (1885), 118.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 3:343; 4:173, 253, 284, 319; 5:387; 12:162; 29:237, 240; 53:113; 67:147, 151, 153; 79:316, 336.

Plymouth Church Records, 1:271.

Plymouth Colony Records, 1:4, 11, 14, 21, 26, 27, 30-35, 37, 39, 41, 48, 50-52, 55, 64, 67, 68, 71, 73, 74, 80, 84, 90, 95, 101, 109, 112, 116, 117, 125, 130, 140, 144-146, 152, 154, 160, 161, 169; 2:8, 11, 15, 29, 33, 39, 40, 47, 52, 53, 56, 60, 62, 64, 71, 83, 85, 88, 100, 101, 105, 115, 116, 122, 123, 133, 139, 141, 144, 153, 158, 166, 169, 177; 3:3, 6, 14, 21, 26, 27, 33, 48, 55, 56, 67, 77, 96, 99, 104, 114, 117, 124, 128, 134, 138, 149, 158, 160, 162, 166, 174, 177, 180, 187, 195, 202, 214; 4:13, 17, 26, 27, 36, 39, 41, 60, 90, 122, 135, 159; 5:14, 68, 80, 274; 7:13, 42, 45, 57, 124, 220, 221; 8:101, 173, 174, 198; 9:8, 9, 222; 11:25, 56, 79, 155; 12:19, 25, 73, 99, 121, 152, 164, 174, 182.

Pope, *Pioneers of Massachusetts* (1900), 112.

Pratt, *The Early Planters of Scituate, Massachusetts* (1929), 17, 20, 21, 28, 54, 95, 98, 129.

Preston, *The Bassett-Preston Ancestors* (1930), 68.

Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, 1:433.

Van Laer, *Documents Relating to New Netherland* (1924).

Winsor, *History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts* (1849), 17, 44-46, 66, 70.

Winthrop, *History of New England* (Savage editor, 1853), 1:165; 2:119, 120, 210.

ORIGIN OF THREE EARLY PLYMOUTH FAMILIES:
COLE, COLLIER, AND CLARKE

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., Arlington, Virginia

The recent discovery of the origin of these three families resulted from research on the career of the merchant adventurer, William Collier (ca. 1585-1670), who in 1633 arrived in Plymouth, New England. In his Saints and Strangers (pp. 292, 452 f.) George F. Willison styles William Collier as about 1631 a brewer of London, but, as will be shown, Collier was principally a grocer of Southwark in Surrey. Willison lists Collier and his wife Jane as parents of four daughters, as follows:

- i. Rebecca (ca. 1610-1698), m. her father's apprentice Job Cole; several children of Eastham, Mass.).
- ii. Sarah (ca. 1612-1691), m. 1634 Love Brewster, and (2) ca. 1652, Ric. Parks; several children.
- iii. Mary (ca. 1614-ca. 1662), m. 1636 Thomas Prence and had several children.
- iv. Elizabeth (ca. 1616-), m. 1637 Constant Southworth; eight children.

In his Moore and Allied Families (1938), L. Effingham DeForest showed (pp. 196 f.) that on 6 March 1649-50, Collier called William Clarke his kinsman when he granted him ten acres in Duxbury, New England. From Boyd's Index of Marriage Records in the library of the Society of Genealogists in London, it was recently learned that William Colliar married Jane Clarke on 16 May 1611 at St. Olave's, Southwarke, in Surrey. If this man was the same as his namesake at Plymouth, the use of the term "kinsman" would be sufficiently explained but as yet there was really no proof that the two men named Collier or Colliar were identical. That they were, indeed, the same begins to be proved by the will of Zaccheus Cole of St. Olave, Southwark, citizen and grocer of London, dated 16 Nov. 1630, which appoints as overseer William Colliar, grocer, and was witnessed by Jean Collier. In this will the testator named his mother Frances, his brothers Nathaniel, John, and Daniel Cole, and appointed his brother Job Cole executor (PCC 106 Scrope, no. 1246).

In New England the will of John Cole, dated about 1637, refers to his brothers Job Cole and Daniel Cole; to sister Rebecca and to Eliza Collyer; and left legacies to "each of Master Collier's men, Edward, Joseph, Arthur, Ralph and John." Job Cole lived ca. 1643 at Yarmouth, as did Daniel Cole (N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. 4:35, 258).

There can be thus no doubt that Job Cole, the apprentice in New England of William Collier, was either kinsman to or identical with Job Cole of Southwark,

named in the 1630 will of his brother, Zaccheus Cole. We are now on firm ground in believing that William Collier, the well-known merchant adventurer, was, indeed, the same as the aforesaid grocer of Southwark, also named in the will of the same Zaccheus Cole in 1630. But there remains a slight puzzle: Why was Collier styled "brewer of London" if he was actually a grocer of Southwark?

In answer to that query we present the following data from the Records of the Grocers' Company of London at Grocers' Hall, Prince's Street, E.C. 2:

Warden's Accounts

13 July 1601-5 July 1602, fol. 12: William Collyer apprentice to William Russell for 8 years from St. James the Apostle last, presented 27 July 1601--2s 6d.

18 July 1609-16 July 1610, fol. 332: William Collyer late apprentice to William Russell entered and sworn 16 Aug. 1609--3s 4d.

Orders of the Court of Assistants, p. 714

Court of 17 Aug. 1612: John Arnold dyer [see below] and William Hurdman pewterer accepted as sureties for William Collyer for 50 li. for 2 years.

The foregoing entries, when considered with the following, prove the identity of William Collier the grocer with the brewer of the same name: Minutes of the Court of the Brewers' Company at Guildhall, London (MS 5445/15 and 5445/14):

Aug. 1628-Aug. 1634: A roll of the freemen, assistants, widows and those sworn but not of the liberty or yeomanry: . . . William Collier . . . Following this is a list of "those free of other companies and sworn as brothers" and here appears "William Collier in Southwark partner with Mr. Monger." In the same list is "James Monger in Southwark a clothworker."

Aug. 1620-Aug. 1628, 3 March 1627/8: William Collier of Southwark grocer upon giving his bill to pay five pounds for a fine is this day admitted & sworn a free brother of this company.

We know that Southwark lies just across London Bridge from London. Where in Southwark did Collier live? The answer is suggested by the will of John Newton the elder of London, 17 Feb. 1619/20 (PCC Soame, no. 315), which refers to tenements at St. Olave's Gate, Southwark, in tenure of William Collier. The subsidy roll for Surrey, of which a copy exists in Colonel Banks' MSS in the Rare Book Room, Library of Congress, shows that in 17 James I William Collier is listed next William Matthews and Thos. Gardner in Southwark, near William Clarke.

The American Genealogist 42:119-21

What of the Clarke ancestry? A clue may lie in the will of John Arnold, dyer, of St. Olave's, Southwark, dated 16 March 1617/18 (PCC Soame no. 1228). In it the testator referred to Richard, Hugh and William Clarke, sons of testator's late sister Joyce Clark, decd, and to the children of his brother Thomas Arnold. Of this will a witness was William Collyer, doubtless the man who in 1633 came to New England, for note that the latter was in 1612 obligated to John Arnold, dyer, for acting as his surety, and 1612 is the year after Collier married Jane Clark, perhaps kinswoman to John Arnold's sister Joyce. It is worth also stating that a John Clarke married Elizabeth Hobson on 17 Aug. 1589 at St. Olave's, Southwark, the parish in which the Colliers are found.

While this is very inconclusive as to the Clarke line, it is hoped that these data will permit researchers into that family to gain further insight into its possible origin.

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SARAH WALKER, WIFE OF NATHANIEL WARREN

BY JOHN INSLEY CODDINGTON

Mr. Robert S. Wakefield's article on "The Children of William Collier" [TAG, *supra*, 49:215 f.] reminds us that Nathaniel² Warren (son of Richard¹ Warren, the *Mayflower* Pilgrim) married at Plymouth, 19 Nov. 1645, Sarah Walker, and that it was shown by the late L. Effingham deForest, in *Moore and Allied Families*, p. 202, that said Sarah Walker was in some way a granddaughter of Mrs. Jane Collier, wife of William Collier of Plymouth. Mr. Wakefield also elaborates on Mr. John G. Hunt's article on William Collier in TAG, *supra*, 42:119-121, and gives us a number of Collier entries from the Parish Registers of St. Olave's Church, Southwark, co. Surrey. These entries show conclusively that William Collier of St. Olave's, grocer, married Jane Clark in that church on 16 May 1611, and that this couple had eight children christened at St. Olave's, named Mary, Hannah, Rebecca, Sara, John, Elizabeth, John (again) and Liddia, and that of these eight children, the two sons John and daughters Hannah and Liddia died in childhood and were buried at St. Olave's, Southwark, while the surviving daughters Mary, Rebecca, Sarah and Elizabeth, accompanied the parents to New England, and were married at Plymouth, respectively, to Thomas Prence, Job Cole, Love Brewster and Constant Southworth. [There were also four children, Catherine, James, Martha and William, whose deaths, but not baptisms, were recorded at St. Olave's. Mr. Coddington could not, of course, have known when he prepared this note, that in the January number Mr. Wakefield would announce the discovery of the baptisms of James and Martha, leaving baptisms for Catherine and William still to be found--Ed.]

What the Parish Register of St. Olave's, Southwark, does not say is that Jane Clark, wife of William Collier, grocer, evidently must have been a widow at the time of her marriage in 1611, in order to explain her relationship to her granddaughter Sarah Walker, who was married in 1645.

In 1951, the late Miss Freda Podmore examined for me the Parish Registers of both St. Olave's and St. Saviour's, in Southwark, attempting to find information about George Walker, of Southwark, fellmonger, who joined the Society of Friends and came to Philadelphia in 1685, accompanied by his wife Ann and surviving children Joseph, Rachel and Emanuel. George Walker died in Philadelphia 19mo. 1702, and his widow Ann was buried in that city 24 11mo. 1707/8 [see TAG, *supra*, 20:33-43; 23:239-242; 29:239-241].

In the course of this search, Miss Podmore copied the Walker entries in the Baptismal Registers of St. Olave's from 1 Jan. 1619/20 to 31 Dec. 1627, and from Nov. 1639 to 31 Dec. 1640 (there is an unfortunate gap in these Registers from Jan. 1627/8 to Nov. 1639). She found the baptism of only one Sarah Walker:

1622 November 10 Sara d. of William Walker draper

and this is the only child of William Walker in these Registers at this period. The marriage of William Walker, draper, did not take place at St. Olave's, but we suggest that his wife must have been a Clark, daughter of Mrs. Jane Collier by her first marriage.

Miss Podmore also copied the Walker entries in the Registers of St. Saviour's, Southwark, but found no Sarah christened at the right time and no reference in this parish to William Walker, the draper.

Examination of the records of the Drapers' Company might be very rewarding.

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THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM COLLIER

BY ROBERT S. WAKEFIELD

In 1966 (TAG, *supra*, 42:119-21), Mr. John G. Hunt offered strong evidence that the merchant adventurer,, William Collier, was a grocer at St. Olive, Southwark, in Surrey.

At the time of Mr. Hunt's search, the parish registers of St. Olave were not available for examination, but they have now been xeroxed and the following entries, in my opinion, prove conclusively that Mr. Hunt's theory is correct.

The St. Olave parish registers show:

Marriages

16 May 1611 Willm Colliar & Jane Clark

Baptisms

18 Feb. 1611[/12] Mary, d. Willm Collyar, Grocer
 14 Sep. 1613 Hannah, d. William Colliar, Grocer
 10 Jan. 1614[/15] Rebecca, d. Willm Collyer, Grocer
 30 Apr. 1616 Sara, d. Willm Collyer, Grocer
 18 Mar. 1616[/17] John, s. Willm Collyer, Grocer
 9 Mar. 1618[/19] Eliz., d. Willm Colliar, Grocer
 23 Mar. 1619[/20] John, s. Willm Collyer, Grocer
 8 Mar. 1625[/26] Liddia, d. William Colliar, Grocer

Burials

24 Aug. 1618 John, s. William Colliar, Grocer
 13 Jan. 1621[/22] Catheren, d. William Colliar
 24 Aug. 1624 James, s. William Colliar
 30 May 1625 Martha, d. William Colliar
 6 Aug. 1625 John, s. William Colliar
 12 Aug. 1625 William, s. William Colliar
 31 Aug. 1625 Hanna, d. William Colliar
 12 Mar. 1625[/26] Lidia, d. William Colliar

[Note: Burials in normal years averaged two or three, sometimes none, a day. During the plague year of 1625, burials during July, August and September, frequently reached forty or fifty a day.]

As stated in Mr. Hunt's article, William Collier had four previously known daughters:

- i. Mary, m. 1 April 1635, Thomas Prence.
- ii. Rebecca, m. 15 May 1634, Job Cole.
- iii. Sarah, m. 15 May 1634, Love Brewster.
- ✓iv. Elizabeth, m. 2 Nov. 1637, Constant Southworth.

All four of these daughters are covered by the baptisms and four heretofore unknown children are discovered.

In L. Effingham deForest's *Moore and Allied Families* it is stated (p. 202):

On June 11, 1653, Mrs. Jane Collyare, on behalf of her grandchild, Sarah, the wife of Nathaniel Warren, sued Nathaniel's mother, Elizabeth Warren, about some land. The question was submitted to arbitration and finally settled. The whole question is of particular interest, as the fact that William Collier did not join in the petition suggests that Sarah was Jane's grandchild, but not his, and that Jane may have been married before her marriage to Collier.

Nathaniel Warren married Sarah Walker, 19 Nov. 1645 at Plymouth, but no records were found at St. Olave's which would show how Sarah Walker would be the granddaughter of Jane (Clark) Collier.

1221 Windsor Way, Redwood City, Cal. 94061

TAG 51:58

MORE ON THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM COLLIER

In 1973 (TAG, *supra*, 49:215 f.) I identified twelve children of the merchant adventurer, William Collier, from the parish registers of St. Olave, Southwark, Surrey.

For four of the children there were burial records but no record of their baptism. I have now located the baptisms of two of those children in the nearby parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey:

16 March 1622[/23] James, son of William Collier
 28 March 1624 Martha, daughter of William Collier

From the above it would appear that William Collier moved to Bermondsey for a year or two before returning to St. Olave, Southwark.

--Robert S. Wakefield, 1221 Windsor Way, Redwood City, CA 94061

Collier

"Mayflower Planters" - Leon C. Hills p. 46

COLLIER

I. Collier, William¹, born England before 1590, died Plymouth 1670 (?); married 1st (); married 2nd Jane ().

He was a Merchant Adventurer of London, and very active in support of the New England settlers. In fact, he was one of those to subscribe for special aid to the Plymouth colonists on Nov. 15, 1626. He finally decided, like so many other merchants, to remove himself and family to America. It is not surprising to find him, his four daughters and apprentices (not servants), among whom were the brothers John, Job and Daniel Cole, disembarking from the good ship "Mary and James," together with 190 other passengers when it arrived at Plymouth in 1633. His wife probably had died, leaving him with the children.

He was an able man and soon took a high position in the Colony, especially in the matter of final settlement of accounts with the London Adventurers. He was a commissioner at the first meeting of the United Colonies in 1643, and served as Governor's Assistant from 1634 to 1665, a period of 31 years. The Court ordered a special aide for him in 1659, on account of "age and much business."

CHILDREN BORN ENGLAND

- a. Rebecca, b. 1610 (?); d. 1698, age 88; m. Job Cole.
- b. Sarah, b. 1615 (?); d. Apr. 26, 1691; m. 1st Love Brewster; m. 2nd Richard Parke.
- c. Mary, b. ; d. before Dec., 1662; m. Thomas Prence.
- ✓ d. Elizabeth, b. ; d. ; m. Constant Southworth.

Refs. 171, 288.

Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers
of New England Vol. 1: 433

COLLIER, AMBROSE, emb. at Barbados, for Boston, 11 Mar. 1679, in the Society. JOSEPH, Salisbury, had Mary, b. 9 Apr. 1662, wh. prob. d. young, and he rem. to Hartford, a. 1666, d. 16 Nov. 1691, leav. Joseph, aged 23; Mary (Phelps), 22; Sarah, 18; Eliz. 16; Abel, 14; John, 12; Abigail, 9; Susanna, 7; and Ann, 4½. His w. was, I presume, Eliz. d. of Robert Sanford of H. MOSES, Hingham, s. of Thomas, m. 29 Mar. 1655, Eliz. Jones, had Benoni, b. 5 Apr. 1657. She d. five days after, and he m. 17 Dec. 1657, Eliz. Bullard; freem. 1652. THOMAS, Hingham 1635, freem. 1646, d. 6 Apr. 1647, the date of his will, as in Geneal. Reg. VII. 173, 4, appears (tho. IX. 172, the abstr. of rec. of d. is one yr. earlier), aged 71, leav. w. and d. Susanna, s. Moses and Thomas. THOMAS, Hingham, s. of the preced. a propr. at Hull 1657, freem. 1663, was lieut. d. 1691, betw. 25 June, date of his will, and 9 July, when it was pro. leav. w. Jane and five ch. † WILLIAM, Duxbury, a merch. of London, came 1633, hav. for sev. yrs. act. as one of the adventurers, and had so generous a spirit, as not to be content with mak. profit by the enterprise of the pilgrims, unless he shar. their hardships. Whether he brot. w. from home, or had any here, is doubtful; but four ds. came, of excellent character, Sarah, wh. m. 15 Mar. or May 1634, Love Brewster; Rebecca, m. 15 Mar. or May 1634, Job Cole; Mary m. 1 Apr. 1635, Thomas Prence, afterwards the gov. and surv. to 1676, being his sec. w. but tradit. makes her wid. of Samuel Freeman; and Eliz. m. 2 Nov. 1637, Constant Southworth. He was assist. 28 yrs. betw. 1634 and 1665, and one of the two plenipo. at the first meet. of the Congr. of Unit. Col. 1643, among the first purch. of Dartmouth 1652, and d. 1670.

Clippings

Pioneers of Massachusetts
Charles Henry Pope pg 112

COLLIER, COLLYER, COLLER,

John, Hull, propr. at the founding of the town 2 May, 1642.

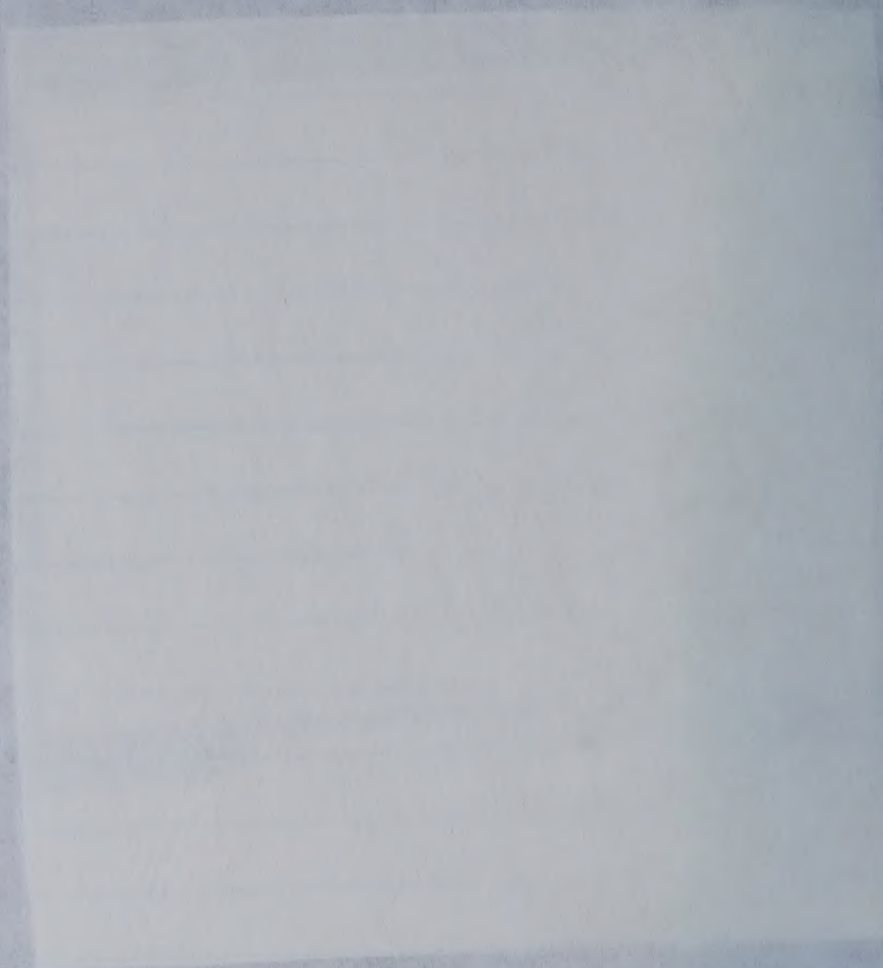
John, Watertown, took oath of fidelity in 1652. Deposed in April, 1657, ae. 25; wife Hannah ae. 20. Rem. to Sudbury.

Thomas, Hingham, propr. 1635; Hull 1642; propr. 1657; frm. May 6, 1646.

He d. 6 (2) 1647, ae. 71. [Hob.] Will prob. 29 (8) 1647; wife Susan, ch. Moses, Thomas and Susan. [Reg. VII, 173, and X, 88.] The widow d. 10 Dec. 1667.

✓ Mr. William, one of the Adventurers to New Plimoth in Eng. 15 Nov. 1626; his brew-house in London mentioned in 1631; was agent of Mr. James Shirly. [B.] One of the "old comers," Plymouth, taxed in 1632, frm. 1633. Visited Boston with Gov. Bradford in 1634 to consult with authorities about the Hocking affair. [W.] One of the referees in adjusting partnership business between the English and Plymouth proprietors in 1641. [B.]

Rebecca m. May 15, 1634, Job Cole; Sarah m. the same day, Love Brewster; Mary m. April 1, 1636, Gov. Thomas Prence; ✓ Elizabeth m. 2, Nov. 1637, Constant Southworth.



Pages 237-8

COLLIER, WILLIAM—One of the few Adventurers to come to live in New England, he was praised by Nathaniel Morton (*New Englands Memorials*, p. 91): "This year [1633] likewise Mr. William Collier arrived with his Family in New-England, who as he had been a good Benefactor to the Colony of New-Plimouth before he came over, having been an Adventurer unto it at its first beginning; so also he approved himself a very useful Instrument in that Jurisdiction after he arrived, being frequently Chosen, and for divers years serving God and the Country in the place of Magistracy, and lived a godly and holy life untill old Age." He was often elected an Assistant between 1634/35 and 1665, and he appeared to side with the more conservative leaders, such as in the 1645 fight with Vassall. James Cudworth wrote that "Mr. Collier last June would not sit on the Bench, if I sate there" (Bishop, p. 176). He was on the Council for War, and he served at times as a commissioner of the United Colonies. He resided in Duxbury, and in 1649/50 he deeded ten acres of land in Duxbury to "my kinsman William Clark" (PCR 12:182).

Collier married Jane Clark at St. Olave, Southwark, 16 May 1611, and he and his wife had four daughters with them in Plymouth Colony: Sarah, who married (1) Love Brewster and (2) Richard Parke of Cambridge; Rebecca, who married Job Cole; Mary, who married Thomas Prentice; and Elizabeth, who married Constant Southworth. Robert S. Wakefield, "More on the Children of William Collier," TAG 49:215 and 51:58, identified eight other children in England (all of whom had died young there), and he showed that Collier had lived in St. Mary Magdalen Parish, Bermondsey, Surrey, and St. Olave Parish, Southwark. In the St. Olave register he was called a grocer. Bradford referred to a "brew-house of Mr. Colliers in London" (Ford 2:125). On 7 June 1653 Mrs. Jane Collier made a claim on behalf of her grandchild, the wife of Nathaniel² Warren (MD 3:141). The grandchild was Sarah (Walker) Warren, who was baptized at St. Olave, Southwark, 10 November 1622, the daughter of William Walker (TAG 51:92). On 2 December 1661 William Collier of Duxbury, gentleman, with the consent of Mrs. Jane Collier, sold all his house and land that he was living on in Duxbury to Benjamin Bartlett, who was not to enter into possession until the death of both William and Jane Collier. Collier died before 5 July 1671, when men were appointed to administer his estate (PCR 5:68). An excellent documented narrative of various aspects of his life is given in *Moore Families*, p. 196-205. (See also John Cole, above, and the Hunt article shown under Job Cole, above.)

COLE, JOB—Job Cole was in Plymouth at least as early as 14 September 1633, when Richard Langford died, and his inventory included a debt he owed to Job Cole (MD 1:86). He was probably the Job Cole named as a brother in the will of Zaccheus Cole on 16 November 1630, and was probably then living in St. Olave, Southwark, Surrey (see John G. Hunt, "Origin of Three Early Plymouth Families: Cole, Collier, and Clarke," TAG

42:119). He was clearly identical with the Job Cole named in will of his brother John Cole, q.v., and the bequests by the family-less John also to several of Mr. Collier's men shows a possibility that John, and therefore perhaps Job, too, were the ones called on the 1633 tax list "Mr. Colliers men." This possibility is increased by the fact that Job Cole mar. on 15 May 1634 Rebecca Collier (PCR 1:30), the daughter of William Collier. She had been baptized at St. Olave, Southwark, Surrey, 10 January 1614/15 (TAG 49:215), the parish associated above with Job Cole. Rebecca Cole, the widow of Job Cole, died at Eastham 29 December 1698, about eighty-eight years old (MD 6:204).

On 16 May 1639 Mr. John Atwood agreed that since Job Cole paid the passage of Thomas Gray and gave him some clothing, Cole could have the remainder of Gray's indenture (PCR 1:121). Cole became a freeman 3 March 1639/40 (PCR 1:140). He had land in Duxbury (PCR 1:66, 85) and Green's Harbor (PCR 1:91), and he was a constable for Duxbury 2 March 1640/41 (PCR 2:9). He was a deputy for Yarmouth 5 June 1644 and a constable for Nauset (Eastham) 7 June 1648 (PCR 2:72, 124). He was a surveyor of the highways for Eastham 6 June 1654 (PCR 3:50). He was known to have had at least two children, the Rebecca Cole who was born at Eastham 26 August 1654 (PCR 8:15), and the Daniel Cole, Jr. (Job Cole's brother Daniel would have been Sr.—see John Cole, below), who was called the son of Job and was fined for cursing on 5 June 1672 (PCR 5:94). On 29 October 1671 the court ordered that Daniel Cole should have certain items from the estate of William Collier that were specified in a paper given to him by Collier (PCR 5:80).

COLE, JOHN—John Cole's undated will was proved on 7 January 1637/38, and he named his brother Job, q.v.; his brother Daniel; his sister Rebecca; Elizabeth Collier (most likely the sister of his brother's wife Rebecca); and each of Mr. Collier's men, Edward, Joseph, Arthur, Ralph, and John (MD 2:209).

COLE, JAMES—James Cole was not on the 1633 freeman list, but was made a freeman by the time of the 1636 list. He first appears in Plymouth records on the 1634 tax list. During the 1637 Pequot War he was not a volunteer, but was one of three men noted as "such as will goe if they be prest" (PCR 1:61). In 1662 he was one of the former servants and ancient freemen granted land at Saconett Neck (PCR 4:18), and in deeding land at Saconett to his son Hugh of Swansea, he refers to that granted to "the old servants, whereof I am one" (Pope). Pope called him a shoemaker, innkeeper, proprietor, and town officer, and he is best known as the owner of Cole's Tavern on Cole's Hill in central Plymouth. He appears frequently in the records licensed as a retailer, fined for selling less than legal measure, presented for breach of the peace, fined for selling wine to an Indian, etc. (PCR, passim). Keeping a tavern was a public service, and on 7 June 1659 the court gave Cole £10 "towards the repaireing of the house hee now liveth in, soe as it may bee fitted as an ordinary for the entertainment of strangers" (PCR 3:166). He had a wife Mary, who was fined with him on 2 March 1668/69 for selling strong liquors to an Indian and £3 for allowing people to drink on Sunday during public worship (PCR 5:15). He had at least two children, Hugh and James, Jr. (Pope), both of whom must have been born before 1627, since they appeared on the 1643 ATBA.

(Not known if
deeds related
to Job - ?)

(See Clarke over)

CLARKE, THOMAS—Arriving in 1623 on the *Anne*, Thomas Clarke later married (1) Susanna Ring (daughter of Mary Ring, q.v.), who was the mother of all his children, and (2) Alice (Hallett) Nichols. He is believed (by John Insley Coddington, F.A.S.G., among others) to have been the Thomas Clarke who was baptized at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Middlesex, on 8 March 1599/1600, son of John and Mary (Morton) Clarke (see Jacobus, "Thomas Clark[e] of Plymouth and Boston in the Line of Nathaniel³ of Lyme, Connecticut," TAG 47:3, and Coddington, "The Clark Family of Beverly and Rochester, Mass.," TAG 43:19). There has been speculation that his father might have been the John Clarke who was a pilot on the 1620 *Mayflower*; however such a relationship has not been recognized by the Mayflower Society. Others believe that he was the son of the *Mayflower* pilot, but that he was born at Rotherhithe, Surrey. His children were William, Andrew, John, James, Susanna, and Nathaniel, as given by Alfred H. and Katharine W. Radasch, *The Thomas Clark Family* (1972), a partly documented family history covering the early generations. See also John G. Hunt, "Origins of Three Early Plymouth Families: Cole, Collier, and Clarke," TAG 42:119 and Prentiss Glaizer, "Clark-Clarke Families of Early Connecticut," NEHGR 128:22. The Radasch book gives a brief background for Thomas Clarke, showing that he was described variously as a carpenter, yeoman, merchant, and gentleman. He was chosen a constable, highway surveyor, and Plymouth deputy. He removed from Plymouth to Boston after 1655 and before his second marriage, and returned to Plymouth ca. 1678. He died at Plymouth in March 1697/98.

Merchant was an occupation that might mean anything involving the buying and selling of a variety of products. An occupation of considerable importance was that of innkeeper, for the state recognized the need to provide comfortable lodging, food, and drink for visitors. James Cole became Plymouth's best known innkeeper with his establishment on Cole's Hill on the north side of Leyden Street. His worth to the community was shown in 1659 when the court awarded him £10 to repair his house "soe as it may bee fitted as an ordinary for the entertainment of strangers." Further down the social ladder were laborers, free men, not servants, who hired themselves out for daily wages.¹⁴

COLLIER

WILLIAM COLLIER—JANE (?)
SARAH COLLIER—LOVE BREWSTER
SARAH BREWSTER—BENJAMIN BARTLETT
ICHABOD BARTLETT—ELIZABETH WATERMAN
ELIZABETH BARTLETT—JAMES FORD
JAMES FORD—RACHEL BACKUS
NATHANIEL FORD—CAROLINE REES
CAROLINE FORD—WILLIAM HENRY MOORE
NATHANIEL FORD MOORE—RACHEL ARVILLA BECKWITH
WILLIAM HENRY MOORE—ADA WATERMAN SMALL

WILLIAM¹ COLLIER was not only an early settler in Plymouth but he was one of the Merchant Adventurers who financed the *Mayflower* company on their momentous experiment which began the permanent colonization of New England, and his name often appears in the correspondence between the Pilgrims and their backers in England. Collier, for instance, signed letters from England to Plymouth as early as April 7th, and December 18, 1624, and was one of the signers of an agreement of October 26, 1626, by which the colonists bought out the Merchant Adventurers for eighteen hundred pounds. The first patent granted was made out in the name of John Peirce of London, with whom the Adventurers had many later disputes. A chancery bill of 1627 dealing with these differences shows Collier's name among the Adventurers. In 1629 James Shirley, in writing to Governor Bradford, speaks of three men as "joined partners with you; the like is Mr. Collier, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hatherly, but they no doubt will write unto you." Shirley wrote again on March 19, 1629/30, "For Mr. Collier verily I could have wished it would have sorted with his other affairs, to have been one of us, but he could not spare money, and we thought it not reasonable to take in any partner, unless he were willing and able to spare money, and to lay down his portion of the stock; however account of him as a sure friend, both ready and willing to do you all the offices of a firm friend." Under date of 1631, Bradford, in his history of

Plymouth, mentions "a brew-house of Mr. Colliers in London" but whether this was Collier's whole occupation, or merely a side enterprise is not known.

Certainly Collier was a man of high character, and also of means and social position in Plymouth. He was called *Mr.* from his first arrival, as well as being described as "gentleman," and a contemporary, Josselyn, who published his *Chronological Observations of America* in 1674, says of him that he was "a liberal Benefactor to the Colony of New-Plimouth." Savage says of his motives for emigration that he "had so generous a spirit, as not to be content with making profit by the enterprise of the pilgrims, unless he shared their hardships." Another tribute from a contemporary appeared in *New England's Memorial* written by Nathaniel Morton and first published in 1669. Under date of 1633 he writes: "This year likewise, Mr. William Collier arrived with his family in New England, who, as he had been a good benefactor to the colony of New Plimouth, before he came over, having been an adventurer unto it at its first beginning, so, also, he approved himself a very useful instrument, in that jurisdiction, after he arrived, being frequently chosen, and for divers years serving God and the country in the place of magistracy, and lived a godly and holy life, until old age, which to him is a crown of glory, being found in the way of righteousness."

Collier emigrated in 1633. Josselyn says again that in 1633, "Mr Thomas Hooker, Mr Hains, & Mr Cotton, ministers, arrived in New England all in one ship, and Mr. Stone and Mr. William Collier." Banks gives the Reverend John Cotton, the Reverend Thomas Hooker, John Haynes and the Reverend Samuel Stone, as passengers on the *Griffin* which arrived on September 4, 1633. So Josselyn perhaps did not mean that Stone and Collier were on the same ship as the others, as Collier was surely here in July. On June 8, 1633, Francis Kirby wrote from London to John Winthrop at Boston, "I hope you have receiud the goods I shipped in the *Mary & John* per Mr. Collier," and on June 24, 1633, Shirley also wrote to Plymouth "my last was sente in ye *Mary and John* by Mr William Collier." No voyage of the *Mary and John* is recorded at this time, and Prince supposes that this ship was the *Mary and Jane*, whose arrival in May, 1633, is noted by Winthrop. Banks refers to the *Mary and Jane* as arriving in 1633.

without more specific date. It seems sure at least that Collier did not arrive on the *Griffin*.

Collier was certainly in Plymouth by June 18, 1633, as on that date Emanuel Downing wrote to Winthrop sending a message of affection to a dozen of the more eminent people there, including Mr. Collier.

Collier's name was first mentioned on the Plymouth records in the tax list of March 25, 1633, when "Mr Colliers men" were taxed eighteen shillings. He had himself probably not yet arrived. The first page of the Colony records gives under date of 1633, "The Names of the Freemen of the Incorporacon of Plymouth in New England," and names Mr. William Collier.

The first date on which he himself appears on the records is July 1, 1633, when a certain section of meadow was allotted to him for mowing. On October 10, 1633, the inventory of Peter Browne of Plymouth showed him as debtor "to Mr Collier for $\frac{1}{2}$ bushell of pease," while the inventories of Godbert Godbertson and Sarah, his wife, taken on October 24, 1633, showed that they owed a pound "To mr Collier for comforts in sicknes."

On January 1, 1633/34, Mr. William Collier was one of those who "were admitted into the freedom of this society," and received the oath of fidelity. He was on the committee to make a rate on March 24, 1633/34, and was himself taxed two pounds, five shillings, at this time, the highest tax in the colony.

With Collier there had come to this country his four grown daughters and his wife, Jane, of whom it is not known whether she was his first wife and the mother of his children. In 1634 two of the daughters married, another in 1635, and the fourth in 1637.

Although he was not elected Assistant until January, 1634/35, Collier seems to have been performing the duties of the office as early as the preceding August. On August 19, 1634, as Winthrop records in his *History of New England*: "Mr Bradford and Mr Collier of Plimouth came to Boston, having appointed a meeting here the week before, but by reason of foul weather were driven back. They had written to Capt. Wiggins of Pascataquack about the meeting for hearing the cause of Hockin's death."

The trade in furs, carried on with the Indians at Kennebec was

an important source of revenue to the colony, and Collier was early asked to interfere himself in it. On October 1, 1634, "it was determined concerning the trade that it to continue in the hands of the partners till the next Court, all other persons excluded as formerly; . . . were made choyse of severall persons to treat with the now partners." Mr. Collier was one of the eight men chosen, and was on a similar committee on January 3, 1636/37, and on December 7, 1641, and June 8, 1649, and on March 5, 1653/56, he was on a committee to see to "the letting of the trade" at Kennebec.

On October 1, 1634, Mr. Collier was chosen to lay out highways "for Duxbury side." This is the first mention of Collier in connection with the town of Duxbury where he later lived.

On January 1, 1634/35, Mr. William Collier was elected Assistant, and reelected in January, 1635/36, and January, 1636/37. He did not serve in 1638, but was reelected in March, 1638/39; March, 1639/40; March, 1640/41; March, 1641/42; March, 1642/43; June, 1644; June, 1645; and served in 1646. He was again elected in June, 1647; June, 1648; and served in 1649; June, 1650; June, 1651; June, 1652; but not in 1653. He was again elected in June, 1654; June, 1655; June, 1656; June, 1657; June, 1658; June, 1659; June, 1660; June, 1661; June, 1662; June, 1663; June, 1664; and June, 1665. This is an exceedingly long and honorable record of public service, continued until age made it impossible for him to serve.

The first mention of Collier's wife is on February 18, 1634/35, when the inventory of Thomas Evans showed a debt "To mrs Colier." In July, 1635, Mr. Collier was on a committee of four with John Doane, to collect money for building a mill and oversee its construction, a project in which he continued to be active in 1639 and 1640. He was frequently granted land, and was still more often on committees to view and lay out land for others.

On March 1, 1635/36, Mr. William Collier was one of those chosen "to assist the Govt in case of justice, as the Councill of this corporacon." He received the oath as a member of the Governor's Council on the same date. Another indication of his position, financial and social, lies in the fact that he had an indentured servant bound to him, of whom we only hear when his services were transferred to Love Brewster, Collier's son-in-law, on August 6, 1637. The

servant was William Morris, of Royston, county Hertford, a butcher, who had been bound to "Willm Collier, gent" for a term of five years.

In John Cole's will which was probated on January 7, 1637/38, he not only left five shillings to William Collier's daughter, Elizabeth, but he gave "unto each of master Collyers men half a croune a peece," and named five men, probably workmen but possibly servants.

The town of Duxbury which had been established in 1637 numbered Collier among its first settlers, and on May 7, 1638, the Duxbury church petitioned that ungranted lands might be disposed only to those who were approved by a committee of four, of which Collier was a member, as "fitt for their societie." This was necessary, because the actual settlers were few and much land was held by young men and servants from whom the church could expect little help.

Wolves were a great menace to the colonists, and as early as July, 1638, mention was made of "Mr Collyers wolfe trap."

It has already been noted that Collier was a Merchant Adventurer. In 1641, Bradford writes of the disputes between the colonists and the backers: "Mr Sherley being weary of this controversie, and desirous of an end (as well as them selves,) write to Mr. Atwoode and Mr. William Collier, 2. of ye inhabitants of this place, and of his speatiall acquaintance, and desired them to be a means to bring this bussines to an end." Accordingly, assisted by the accountant, Josias Winslow, the colonists drew up their accounts and an agreement on October 15, 1641.

On September 27, 1642, a Council of War was appointed, of which Collier was a member, and he was on later Councils of War on October 10, 1643, with authority to press men and regulate affairs, and on April 6, 1653, on a Council of War appointed because of "the many appeerances of danger towards the countrey by enimies," and on another on June 1, 1658.

Because of the danger to the several Colonies without some union, a confederation was proposed, of the four Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, and on March 7, 1642/43, Edward Winslow and Collier were elected by

the Plymouth General Court "to go to treat with Massachusetts Bay, &c, about ye combinaycon." The Commissioners met in May, and in June, 1643, Plymouth Colony again commissioned Winslow and Collier "to subscribe the articles of confederacon (now read in the Court) . . . in name of the whole, and to affix thereto the comon seale of the goument." However, at the meeting of the Commissioners in September, at which Winslow and Collier were present, their commission was referred to as dated August 29th. The agreement being ratified, the United Colonies of New England came into being, a confederation of the four Colonies, with a governing body composed of two Commissioners from each Colony.

Among Collier's numerous other activities, it may be noted that on August 29, 1643, the two Plymouth Commissioners were requested to procure a bushel and a half bushel standard measure from Massachusetts, and on the same date "Mr Collyer and whom he pleaseth with him at Duxborrow," with delegates from other towns, were appointed to "peruse the laws, & establish, repeal & alter them," and add such as were needed. He served again on a committee to prepare laws in June, 1645, and in June, 1657. In June, 1646, he was Coroner, and in July, 1646, he was on a committee to draw up the excise.

In 1648 Collier acquired another servant, one John Balden, who on December 20th covenanted for the period of five years "to doe him honest and faithfull servis in Sutch work and Imployment as the said Mr William Collier shall haue Ocation to Imploy him the said John Balden in and about." The master in return was bound to supply "meat Drinke and Cloathing lodging and washing and at the end of fouer yeares servis to give the said John Belden a heaiffer of two yeares old."

An interesting deed of March 6, 1649/50, names a relative of Collier. On that date he deeded ten acres of upland in Duxbury "vnto my kinsman William Clark." In June, 1650, Collier was on a committee to represent Plymouth Colony in adjusting a dispute with Massachusetts Bay about jurisdiction over certain land.

It was Collier's sad duty on January 31, 1650/51, to take the inventory of Love Brewster's estate—his daughter Sarah's husband.

The General Court, on June 5, 1651, in consideration of a

promise previously "made vnto Mr Collyar to consider him in that which might tend to his support in the way of maiestracie," proposed to raise twenty pounds by taxes on the various townships, and by a further order of June, 1652, it was ordered that the unpaid residue of forty pounds promised him should be raised.

In the will of William Thomas of Marshfield, made July 9, 1651, Collier was appointed one of the executors, and Thomas bequeathed "unto Mr William Collyare an heifer which hee shall Chuse out of three which I now have; and to his wife a Diaper Tablecloth of nine foot in length." At the purchase of Dartmouth in 1652/53, "Mr Collyare & Sarah Brewster," his daughter, owned one share between them.

On June 11, 1653, Mrs. Jane Collyare, on behalf of her grandchild, Sarah, the wife of Nathaniel Warren, sued Nathaniel's mother, Elizabeth Warren, about some land. The question was submitted to arbitration and finally settled. The whole question is of particular interest, as the fact that William Collier did not join in the petition suggests that Sarah was Jane's grandchild, but not his, and that Jane may have been married before her marriage to Collier.

The Quakers were considered a subversive influence, and were generally severely punished. On December 22, 1657, the Assistants, of whom Collier was one, met at Duxbury to try Robert Hutchin for holding Quaker meetings, contrary to Court order. Collier was the moving spirit in having him arrested and tried.

On September 29, 1658, Collier was appointed "to reduce Goodwife Thomas, a Welch woman, . . . to liue more orderly, soe as shee be not for the future indangered to come to misery and extremity, as formerly shee hath bine." Goodwife Thomas continued to give trouble, and in March, 1658/59, Collier and Alden were appointed to see that she stopped trespassing on William Tubbs' land, and removed to her own land, and again in October they were requested to hear her complaint.

It has already been seen that the General Court in 1651 had apparently paid Collier money in order to retain him in public service. On June 7, 1659, the General Court ordered that as "Mr Collyare, by reason of age and much busines on him, can not attend the countreyes busines att Courts but with great difficulties, the Court haue

appointed the Treasurer to procure him a seruant, and doe allow him for that purpose the sume of ten pounds." On October 16, 1659, William Collyer, gentleman, gave his son-in-law, Daniel Cole, his purchase land on Cape Cod. Collier was bound in the sum of twenty pounds, on December 6, 1659, to appear at Court to prosecute Joseph Prior for pilfering and "alluring a younge maide, a kinswoman to Mr William Collyares, to healp him, the said Prior, to sundry thinges ptaining to the said Mr Collyare, without knowldg of or leaue from Mr Collyare or Mrs Jane Collyare his wife." However, when the case was called in March, Prior was sufficiently contrite, and the proceedings were dropped.

The privilege of dispensing liquor was very carefully guarded, and generally only men of excellent character and reputation were permitted to engage in handling intoxicants. In June, 1660, "Liberty is giuen to Mr Collyare by the Court to sell stronge waters to his naighbours or any others, as hee shall thinke meet." Mr. Collier sued Samuel Sturivant for ten pounds in October, 1660, "for non payment of a bill assigned by the Treasurer" and recovered the debt and costs.

As his daughters were marriageable in 1634, Collier must have been born at least as early as 1594, and perhaps earlier. He was probably seventy or older in 1661, in December of which year William Collier of Duxbury, gentleman, and his wife Jane Collyare sold their home for ninety pounds, the deed to take effect after both their deaths.

Collier was a member of the Court of Assistants before whom the Sachem Alexander was brought in 1662, on suspicion of hostility. The Sachem was dismissed, but died soon after, it is said of grief and anger at the indignity, and was succeeded by Philip, who waged a bitter and bloody war against the colonists.

The records of Collier's last years are few. Only July 2, 1667, thirty or forty acres were granted him for his grandchild, "viz, that grand child whoe is now seruicable vnto him." He died before July 5, 1671, when four men were appointed to administer his estate, and on October 29, 1671, letters of administration were granted them. The Court particularly ordered that Daniel Cole was to have "such pticulars" of the estate as had been specified by William Collyer.

William Collier had the following children either by Jane or another wife:

- i. SARAH² (see further).
- ii. Rebecca², who married on May 15, 1634, Job Cole.
- iii. Mary², who married on April 1, 1635, Thomas Prence.
- ✓ iv. Elizabeth², who married on November 2, 1637, Constant Southworth.

SARAH² COLLIER was born in or about 1616 and married LOVE² BREWSTER on May 15, 1634, at Plymouth. He was born probably at Scrooby Manor House before his father left there in 1608 for Holland, and came to New England on the *Mayflower* in 1620. He died between October 6, 1650, and January 31, 1650/51, at Duxbury (see BREWSTER). Sarah married after September 1, 1656, Richard Parke of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who in his will of July 12, 1665, gave her an interest in his estate, which she sold to his son some years later. She removed to Duxbury and her release of the property, dated September 26, 1678, describes her as the relict of Richard Parke, and living at Duxbury. The last record of her is on March 2, 1679/80, when she was haled to Court by William Paybody, for pulling up and defacing the bound marks of some of Paybody's land which she claimed. She died at Plymouth on April 26, 1691, in her seventy-sixth year.

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Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 3:198, 4:1:17.
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75; second series, 4:220; 6:467; 7:138; 10:57, 61, 67-69; third series, 3:378, 9:199; fourth series, 3:204, 213, 285, 308, 377-382, 423.

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Morton, *New England's Memorial* (1885), 118.

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Apr

1964]

TWO BOOKS ON PLYMOUTH COLONY

A review by EDGAR PACKARD DEAN, Director of the Society*

Sydney V. James, Jr. (Editor), *Three Visitors to Early Plymouth*, Plimouth Plantation, 1963, 84 pages.

Ruth A. McIntyre, *Debts Hopeful and Desperate: Financing the Plymouth Colony*, Plimouth Plantation, 1963, 86 pages.

With these two books Plimouth Plantation adds a new dimension to its activities. It is still concerned with *Mayflower* and the reconstruction of the Pilgrim Village. But it is also interested in serious historical studies and documents. In terms of format great care has been given to style of type, paper, layout, etc. So defined the debut is felicitous. But in terms of scholarly substance this first venture of Plimouth Plantation is of mixed value.

Three Visitors to Early Plymouth is a solid contribution, and should be considered one of the indispensable books for the study of Plymouth in the 1620's. The first visitor was John Pory who stopped at Plymouth in 1622, on his way back to England after three years in Virginia. Pory's letters are best described as the reports of a business man—his purpose was to assess the opportunities for big-scale commercial fishing, also to estimate the permanence of the Pilgrim settlement. Although Pory's letters were first published nearly fifty years ago, they are now in more accessible form.¹

The second visitor was Emmanuel Altham² who visited Plymouth in the summer of 1623. Of his four letters, herein reproduced, three are printed for the first time. They are, according to Samuel Eliot Morison in his Introduction, the first new information about the Old Colony to appear in fifty years. They confirm many things.

The third visitor was a Dutchman, Isaack de Rasieres,³ who came up from New Amsterdam in 1627 to discuss broad matters of fur trading. The visit of de Rasieres was a milestone in Plymouth history. It acquainted the Pilgrims with wampum and with fur trading on the Kennebec which proved to be a veritable gold mine. Although the de Rasieres letters have been published previously, they have a real place here with the other two first-hand accounts of the young colony. Hence *Three Visitors to Early Plymouth* has a natural unity. It is a little gem, both as a book and as a contribution to the understanding of Plymouth Colony history.

Debts Hopeful and Desperate describes the initial financing of the Plymouth Colony and recounts the twenty-five year saga of the paying of those debts. William Bradford, who could aptly summarize things, called it "this dreary business." Although Miss McIntyre tries hard to prove Bradford wrong, she never quite succeeds. The book presents compactly what is usually told as a long and rambling story. But it has several weaknesses. Fundamentally, the author is concerned with

*Mr. Dean wrote these reviews at the request of the Editor because he is making a special study of the history of the Plymouth Colony.

the standing or status of the debt at a given moment in time. Her emphasis is on negotiations, which gives the narrative the bloodless quality of a book on diplomatic history. Hence the account centers on London, rather than the New World, though this does have certain advantages. Not all the adventurers, or capitalists, were scoundrels. Dr. McIntyre has good biographical sketches of some who always remained in England and others who later joined the Bay Colony. But two adventurers, William Collier⁴ and Timothy Hatherley,⁵ who became resident citizens of New Plymouth, she passes over in silence.

Not much is said of *how* the debt was paid. Actually it was paid from the proceeds of lucrative fur trading along the Kennebec. Yet we are told little of this; it is significant that Francis Xavier Moloney's *The Fur Trade in New England*, 1931, is not included in the bibliography.

One of the great mysteries of Plymouth history centers around its London debts. Bits and pieces, all from Bradford, give the broad line. In 1626 both sides agreed to close out the debt at £2,400; between 1631 and 1636 Plymouth sent 12,530 pounds of beaver to London: a pound of beaver was worth about a pound sterling. One good year should have paid off most of the debt. Yet in 1640 the Pilgrims owed more than in 1626. Granted they had a careless, probably dishonest, London banker in the person of Sherley, that they were charged usurious rates of interest—granting all this and more, there remain great sums of money unaccounted for. Bradford ruefully admitted the Pilgrims had been “taken,” but this is being taken to a fare-thee-well. Personally, I don't think they were that inept or naive. What, then, is the answer? Were some of them trading on their particular, i.e., as individuals? There are hints of this in Sherley; but Sherley, unsupported, is not enough. But in Bradford there is enough to warrant saying that Plymouth's debts were debts hopeful, desperate and enigmatic. The enigma remains.

REFERENCES

1. John Pory's *Lost Description of Plymouth Colony in the Earliest Days of the Pilgrim Fathers*, edited by Champlin Burrage, was first published in Boston in 1918 in an edition limited to 365 copies, so it has long been out of print and difficult to procure.
2. Capt. Emmanuel Altham, as he was later called, was a brother of Sir Edward and Sir James Altham of co. Essex and London, England. About 1628 he went to India in the employ of the East India Company and became the factor at Armagon. There he died 19 Jan. 1635/6. See *The English Factories in India*, edited by William Foster, particularly the volume covering 1634-1636, p. 327.
3. Isaack de Rasieres' letters were in the Archives at The Hague in 1848, translated by John Romeyn Brodhead and published in the *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, 2nd series, 1849, vol. 2, p. 339-354.
4. There is an extensive sketch of William Collier in Louis Effingham De Forrest, *Moore and Allied Families*, 1938, p. 196-205.
5. A brief sketch of Timothy Hatherley is given in Mary Lovering Holman, *Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller*, 1948, p. 490-491.

Family Record

(Dodge Ancestors)

Family No.

Carpenter

Surname

Father - Alexander CARPENTER

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth		15		perhaps near Haverston, Cornwall		England?	if brother of Rev. John Carpenter	
Death		1664		Wington	Somerset		rector of Northleigh, Devon	
Buried							(see May + John 27.10.2)	
Married		ca 1580?						
Occupation				Military		Church	Pilgrim	
Places Lived								
Other Wives								

His Father's Name (Nathaniel?) Carpenter

His Mother's Maiden Name

Mother - (Priscilla?)

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth		15					This family was part of the	
Death		ca 164		Wington	Somerset	England	Maryland Pilgrim Corp in	
Buried							Holland	
Occupation				Military		Church	Pilgrim	
Places Lived								
Other Husbands								

for Children of Edward and Alice (Carpenter)
Southampton, see Southampton Family

Her Father's Name

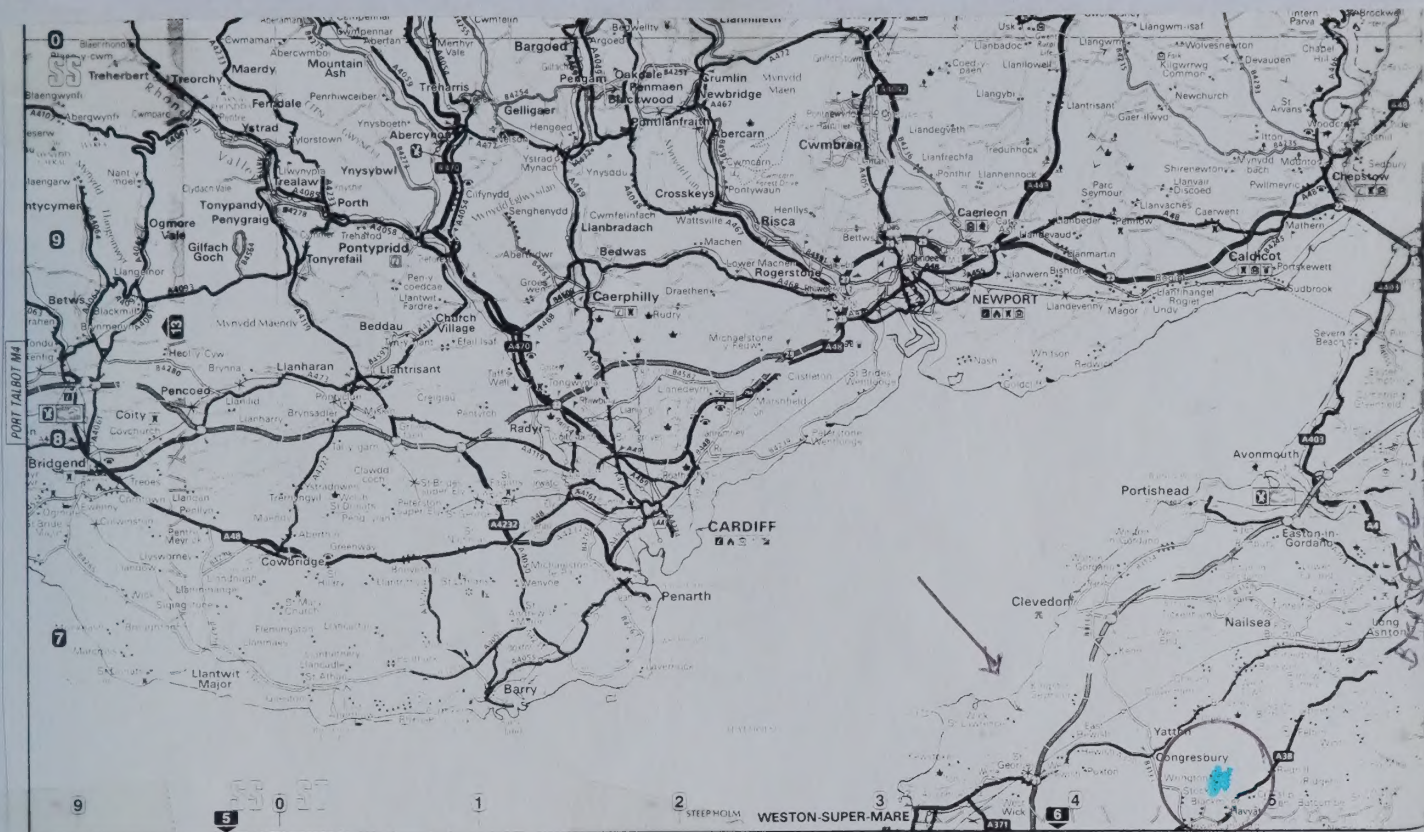
Her Mother's Maiden Name

Children

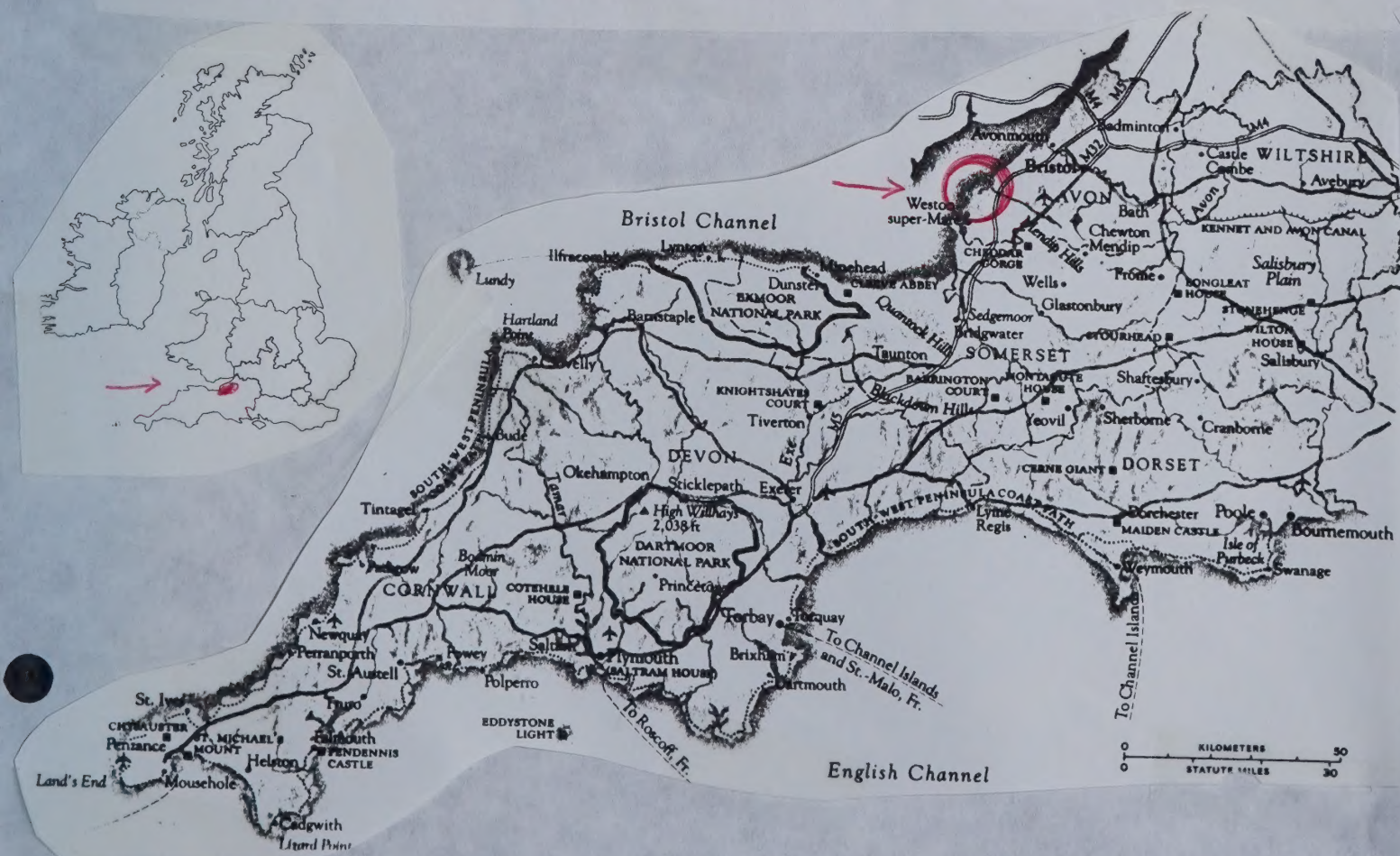
Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
1.	Nathaniel Carpenter	Birth	25	July	1582	St James - Bath	(Ava)	England	
	Spouse - no further record	Death							
		Married							
2.	Julian Carpenter	Birth	07	Mar	1583/4	St James, Bath		England	
	Spouse - ① George Norton	Death						Holland	
	② Mary Stuck Newton	Married	23	July	1612	Keydon	Plymouth	Colony	
			ca 1625						
3.	Alice Carpenter	Birth			ca 1587			England	
	Spouse - ① Edward Southampton	Death	26	Mar	1670				
	② (Gov.) William Bradford	Married	27	May	1613	Keydon	Plymouth	Colony	
			24	Aug	1623				
4.	Joan Carpenter	Birth	02	Aug	1590	Wington	Somerset	England	
	Spouse - no further record	Death							
		Married							
5.	Ann Carpenter	Birth	01	Oct	1592	Wington	Somerset		
	Spouse - no further record	Death							
		Married							
6.	Agnes Carpenter	Birth	16	Dec	1593	Wington	Somerset		
	Spouse - Samuel Fuller (2nd of 3 wives)	Death		6th	1617				
		Married	30	Apr	1613	Keydon	Plymouth	Colony	
7.	Priscilla Carpenter	Birth	03	Jan	1595	Wington	Somerset		
	Spouse - ① William Wrigley (-1623)	Death	29	Dec	1629	Barnstable?	Agawam	MA	
	② John Carpenter (in 1623)	Married	27	Nov	1624		Plymouth	Colony	
			15	Feb	1596/7	Wington	Somerset		
	Spouse - after 1644 record never married	Death			1689	Plymouth		MA	
		Married							
9.	with Gov. Bradford & sister Anne	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
10.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							

Additional children listed on the reverse side.

In the circles, identify by number your sources of information -- then list each on the reverse side.



The Carpenters were from Wrington, Somerset, near the tiny river Yeo, about 8 miles from its mouth on the Severn, actually a bay at that point. Bristol, not shown here, the nearest port, is to the Northeast. Wales is across the bay.



Governor Bradford was author of the book,
"Of Plymouth Plantation." You learn what he, and
the Colony, were like by reading it. He was
a fine man and efficient though very conservative
as one might expect from one of his background.



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Family Record

Family No.

(Magdalen Passenger)

Father - (Governor)

William BRADFORD

(Our Mang Great Step Grandfather)

Surname

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	bp. 18	Mar.	1589-90	Austerfield		Eng.	To Holland ca 1607	
Death	28	May	1657	Plymouth		Plymouth Colony		
Buried	16	July	1623					
Married								

Occupation Military Church

Places Lived

Other Wives (1) Dorothy May (d. 17 Dec 1620) Plymouth Harbor 28 Nov 1613 - (son) Jan Bradford - left behind in Holland 1620 - came over later)
 His Father's Name William Bradford
 His Mother's Maiden Name Alice Hanson

Mother -

Alice CARPENTER

Came 1623 on "Little James" a "Plymouth"

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	ca		1572		Somerset?	England	Not listed in Warrington Recs	
Death	26	March	1701	Plymouth		MA	records - b. before they came?	
Buried							(To Holland ca 1800?) - earlier than most	

Occupation Military Church

Places Lived Somerset, Holland, Plymouth Colony

Other Husbands (1) Edmund Southworth (2 sons Constant & Thomas) - own line
 28 May 1613 - Leyden
 Her Father's Name Alexander Carpenter
 Her Mother's Maiden Name () not found

Children (See Southworth for first two oldest sons)

Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
1.	William Bradford (15 children by 1st 2 wives)	Birth	17	June	1624	Plymouth		Plymouth Colony	
	Spouse - (1627-70) dau of Attingham Somerset	Death	20	Feb	1704				
	(1) Alice Richards	Married							
	Spouse (2) Mary Hobart (1643 -)	Birth							
	(3) Mary Adams dau Thomas (1745)	Death							
	Spouse -	Married							
2.	Mercy Bradford (of Boston)	Birth			bp. 1627	Plymouth			
	Spouse - Benjamin Verneger	Death							
		Married	21	Dec	1645	Plymouth			
3.	Joseph Bradford (1643-1730)	Birth			1630	Plymouth			
	Spouse - Joel Hobart, dau Rev. Peter Hobart & Rebecca Peck (3 ch)	Death	10	July	1715	Kingston		MA	
		Married	25	May	1664	Hingham		MA	
	Spouse -	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	Spouse -	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	Spouse -	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	Spouse -	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							

Additional children listed on the reverse side.

In the circles, identify by number your sources of information - then list each on the reverse side.

Handwritten header or title at the top of the page, possibly containing a date or page number.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs. The text is written in cursive and is mostly illegible due to fading and blurring. It appears to be a letter or a journal entry.

CARPENTER, ALICE (a. 1590-1671) wife of (1) Edward Southworth & (2) Gov. William Bradford. The daughters of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, Somerset (See Search series 18:29-31: & The Great Migration, Vol. I (1995), pp. 313-4 were among the best connected New England families from the West County. The above sources only list the approximate birth dates of these daughters. Consequently, the Wrington parish registers were searched to find baptismal entries. There is also a later but near contemporary parchment register for the relevant period. A search of these registers revealed the following baptisms:

Joan dau. of Elisander Carpenter	2 Aug. 1590
An (Ann*) dau. of Alexander Karpender	1 Oct. 1592
Annis (Anns*) dau. of Elisander Carpenter	16 Dec. 1593
Marye (Mary*) dau. of Elisandar Carpinder	16 Feb. 1596/7
Priscilla (Precylla*) dau. of Elisander Carpender	3 Sept. 1598

(*Variant readings in parchment register)

These above entries provide baptisms for Joan and Ann (daughters who have not been recorded before), supply the baptisms of Agnes and Mary (whose approximate birth dates were hitherto given as 1585 and 1596), and supply the precise baptism of Priscilla in 1598. The Mormon IGI gives the baptism of Alice on 3 Aug. 1590 at Wrington, clearly confused with that of Joan. A further implication, since the Wrington parish registers appear to be complete, is that Juliana and Alice would seem to have been born in or before 1589, prior to Alexander Carpenter's arrival in the parish.

The following surviving Wrington manor rolls, were also searched, all held at the Somerset Record Office, without finding any reference to the surname Carpenter, suggesting that Alexander may have lived at Wrington in sub-tenanted accommodation:

2 Aug. 1585, 12 _____ 1585 (DD/MNF 1/2); 30 July 1604 (DD/S/HY 31); 27 June 1608 (DD/S/HY 32); 1610-11 (estreat roll, DD/X/PRO 19); 1 July 1611 (DD/X/PRO 15); 25 Aug. 1612 (DD/S/HY 33); 2 Aug. 1626 - 4 Oct. 1630 (DD/S/HY 34).

No further searching was done later than 1630, as there is no record indicating that Alexander lived at Wrington after 1600, when he was a witness at Leiden in Holland, and he was definitely at Leiden in 1611 (Ref: The Great Migration, vol. 1, p. 314)

There appear to be only two Carpenter will abstracts surviving for North Somerset: Michael Carpenter of Compton Martin, dated 29 Sep. 1579, proved 19 May 1579, mentioning wife Agnes; Agnes Carpenter of Compton Martin, widow, dated 30 Mar. 1581, proved 5 Apr. 1581, specifying no relations but probably Michael's widow. (both DD/MGR, box 1). Bush also searched the published catalogues of PCC will and administrations, looking particularly for any entry relating to Alexander, but without success.

Following up clues given in the Mormon IGI for Somerset, the original parish register of St James, Bath, were consulted, from its commencement in 1569 up to 1610, and the following three baptisms were located, although there were no relevant marriages or burials:

Thomas son of Christopher Carpenter	Bpt. 10 Sep. 1581
Nathaniell son of Alexander Carpenter	Bpt. 25 July 1582
Julian dau. of Alexander Carpenter	Bpt. 7 Mar. 1583/4

Although Carpenter is not a rare surname, Bush has failed to find any other Alexander Carpenter of the late 16th or early 17th century in the West Country. As we know that Alexander of Wrington had an older daughter, Juliana, and the Bath entries cease after her baptism, it seems highly unlikely that two of these three baptisms relate to the Alexander

who later turned up in Wrington. The family must have lived in a further unknown location after leaving Bath, during which period (1584-90) Alice was probably born and baptised. The son Nathaniel is not subsequently known. He does not appear to have been buried at either Bath or Wrington, but he may have died during the years between his father leaving Bath and arriving at Wrington. Alexander's marriage was not found in Bath or Wrington and no diocesan marriage licence has been found in Somerset (although a date of 1581/2 is rather early for such a licence to survive in this diocese). Like St James's Bath, Bath Abbey also has registers dating from 1569, but a search of these has failed to reveal any relevant Carpenter entries. The IGI credits Alexander with a wife named Priscilla, after whom his youngest daughter was presumably supposed to have been named, but it is not known on what evidence.

The choice of Nathaniel as the name of Alexander's eldest (and, as it turned out, only) son is an intriguing one. Alexander must have sprung from reasonably well-off and well-educated stock, considering the marriages made by his daughters and his travel to Leiden. Among those of this surname included in the Dictionary of National Biography is John Carpenter (died 1621), believed to have been born in Cornwall (probably at Launceston) and who was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, 1570-73, but left without taking a degree. He served as Rector of Northleigh, Devon, 1587-1621, and published various religious tracts between 1580 and 1606. John's son, Nathaniel Carpenter, was born at Northleigh on 7 Feb. 1588/9. He was elected Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1607 on the personal mandate of King James I, became chaplain to Archbishop of Usher, schoolmaster to the king's wards in Dublin, author of sermons and books on geography and philosophy, and died in 1628. In his Geography (1625) in his remarks on "Colonies transplanted" he referred to "Our Virginian colony in America" (Registrum Collegii Exoniensis, C.W. Boase (1894), pp. 92-3, 370).

A further detail which may be significant is that Nathaniel's father was succeeded as Rector of Northleigh (Devon) in 1621 by our old friend, the Rev. Joseph Hull from Crewkerne (Somerset). (NOTE: Rev. Hull led a group of 102 people from Somerset & Dorset, to New England, in 1635.-BWS) It might be worth investigating the possibility that Alexander and the Rev. John Carpenter were brothers from Cornwall: the sons possibly of a earlier Nathaniel Carpenter.

MORTON

34. Ring, Mary³ (Deborah² Hopkins, Stephen¹); married John³ Morton (his 2nd wife); son of John² Morton (George¹). He resided in Plymouth.

CHILDREN BY HIS 1ST WIFE

- 193. Child, b. ; d. ; m. .
- 194. Joanna, b. Feb. 1682; d. ; m. .
- 195. Phebe, b. July 7, 1685; d. ; m. .

CHILDREN BY MARY RING

- 196. Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1689; d. ; m. Thomas Thomson.
- 197. John, b. June, 1693 d. ; m. .
- 198. Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1694; d. ; m. John Hodges.
- 199. Capt. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 19, 1696; d. ; m. Mercy Foster.
- 200. Deborah, b. Sept. 15, 1698; d. ; m. Jonathan Inglee.
- 201. Pensis, b. Nov. 27, 1700; d. ; m. .

Refs. 85, 182, 183, 185, 170, 184.

MORTON

✓ I. Morton, George¹, born York, England; married Juliana Carpenter at Leyden, July 23, 1612; born about 1583; died Plymouth Feb. 19, 1644-45; daughter of Alexander Carpenter.

George Morton was a member of the Leyden congregation under Robinson, probably because it was the available English church at that place. Like many of the other members he was a merchant or small trader from York, England.

He came to New England in the ship "Anne" in June, 1623, along with Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, and others.

CHILDREN

- a. Hon. Nathaniel, b. 1613; d. ; m. Lydia Cooper.
- Iib. Patience, b. 1615; d. 1691; m. John Faunce.
- c. John, b. 1616; d. ; m. Lettice ().
- d. Sarah, b. 1618; d. 1694; m. George Bonum.
- e. Ephraim, b. 1623; d. ; m. Ann Cooper.

Refs. 182, 183.

Iib. Morton, Patience² (George¹); born 1615; died 1691; married John Faunce.

He came in the "Anne," 1623.

CHILDREN

- a. Priscilla, b. ; d. ; m. Joseph Warren.
- b. Mary, b. July 25, 1658; d. ; m. William Harlow.
- c. Patience, b. Nov. 20, 1661; d. ; m. John Holmes.
- d. Sarah, b. Feb. 26, 1663; d. ; m. 1st Edward Doty; m. 2nd John Buck.
- e. Thomas, b. 1647; d. ; m. .
- f. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 23, 1648; d. ; m. Isaac Robinson.
- g. Mercy, b. Apr. 10, 1651; d. ; m. Nathaniel Holmes.
- h. Joseph, b. May 14, 1653; d. ; m. .
- i. John, b. ; d. ; m. .

Refs. 182, 183, 298.

CARPENTER

The Carpenter Family has been traced back several generations to as follows:

*This
seems
to be
speculation*

- Gen. 1. John Carpenter, member of Parliament about 1300.
- Gen. 2. Richard, born 1335, buried in St. Martin's.
- Gen. 3. John, brother of famous Town Clerk of London.
- Gen. 4. John.
- Gen. 5. William, born 1440; died 1520.
- Gen. 6. James.
- Gen. 7. John.
- Gen. 8. William.
- Gen. 9. Alexander, of Wrington, Somersetshire.

I. Carpenter, Alexander¹ (9th Generation from the first John); resided at Wrington, Somersetshire, England, about eight miles from Bristol. He removed to Holland and became, with his wife and five daughters, a member of the church at Leyden.

CHILDREN (KNOWN)

- a. Julia Ann, b. Eng. 1583; d. Plymouth Feb. 19, 1664; m. George Morton.
- b. Agnes, b. 1585; d. Leyden before 1617; m. Samuel Fuller.
- * c. Alice, b. 1590; d. Plymouth Mar. 26, 1670; m. William Bradford.
- d. Mary, b. 1595; d. Plymouth Mar. 20, 1687; unmarried.
- e. Priscilla, b. 1597; d. Duxbury Dec. 29, 1689; m. 1st William Wright; m. 2nd John Cooper.

The five Carpenter sisters hold an unique and romantic position of honor among the first comers to New England. They were extraordinary; four of these sisters left the impress of sterling characters upon the descendants of Bradford, Morton, Fuller and Wright, many of whom have been men of note and ability.

Even Mary, the unmarried sister, had an interesting life. After the death of her mother in the beautiful English village of Wrington, she became lonesome. William Bradford, her brother-in-law, in far off New England, wrote to her a letter about the year 1645, which is still in existence. It is directed

"To Mary Carpenter at Wrington in Somersetshire x x x x this letter to be left at the house of Joseph Leggatt near the sign of the rose in Ratcliffe Street in Bristol to be conveyed as addressed."

This letter brought her to New England, where she died at Plymouth or Duxbury. The following note, in part, of a church record is quite illuminating:

"Mary Carpenter, a member of the church at Duxbury, died at Plymouth, Mar. 19-20, 1687, being nearly entered into the 91st year of her age. She was a Godly old maid—never married."

Refs. 576, 549. *She m^d Edward Southworth who died in Holland.*

ROBINSON

I. Robinson, John² (Christopher¹); born about 1550; died Sturton, Notts, Eng., a few miles from Scrooby Manor; married Ann (); died Oct. 1616-Jan. 1617.

The Robinsons of Sturton are further described in the article in this volume on Scrooby Manor and vicinity. John² had, very likely, taken over the family farm before 1585, and was a prosperous Nottinghamshire yeoman. He was a man of "probity and dependable character." The parish registers of Sturton do not begin until 1638; however, John Jr., was probably taken to the parish church for baptism.

The will of John² is recorded in York, dated Mar. 4, 1613, proved Aug. 19, 1614, and mentions sons John, William, and two sons-in-law, Roger Lawson and William Pearte "my lovinge wyfe Anne Robinson my whole and sole executrix."

CHILDREN BORN STURTON

- IIa. Rev. John, b. 1576; d. Leyden Mar. 1, 1625; m. Bridget White.
- b. William, b. ; d. ; m. Ellen ().
- c. Mary, b. ; d. ; m. William Pearte.
- d. Dau., b. ; d. ; m. Roger Lawson.

The Pilgrims' Pastor in Holland →

IIa. Robinson, Rev. John³ (John², Christopher¹), born about 1576 in Sturton; died Leyden, Holland, Mar. 1, 1625; buried on Mar. 4th in St. Peter's Church, as clearly shown in the church records. "4 Maart Jan Roelends Predicant van de Engelsche Gemeente by het Kloekuijs begraven in de Pieters Kerk." The translation is: "John Robinson Preacher of the English Congregation by the Belfry—buried in Peter's Church." Under date of Apr. 28, 1625, Roger White of Leyden wrote a touching account of the death and burial to his "loving Friend Mr. William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth in New England," and Edward Winslow states "The University and Ministers of the city accompanies him to his grave with all their accustomed solemnities, bewailing the great loss that not only that particular church had whereof he was pastor, but some of them sadly affirmed that all churches of Christ sustained a loss." However, news of Robinson's death did not reach the Pilgrim Colony in Plymouth for over a year in 1626-7. He married Bridget White Feb. 15, 1603-4, at St. Mary-Greasley, Nottinghamshire, daughter of Alexander White and Eleanor Smith, and it is quite fair to assume that William Brewster of Scrooby Manor a few miles away, friend and another Cambridge man, attended the wedding.

John Robinson spent his boyhood roaming the country around Sturton, and the vicinity which included Retford, Sutton, Scrooby, Gainsboro, and a number of other places. Brewster was older, and must have been something of a hero to the younger men of the surrounding towns, for they were familiar with his history at Cambridge and Court.

Robinson probably was prepared for college at one of the schools in nearby towns, perhaps in the same manner Brewster was ten or twelve years before. No doubt, the vicar of the parish was brought into final consultation on John's general capacity and in due time John Robinson, youthful, and filled with burning aspirations, mounted his horse before his home in Sturton all prepared for the momentous journey. The usual leave takings are completed, and John joins a group of young companions bound in the same direction, all potential scholars. They jog

From: Search For the Passengers of the May & John (1630) Vol 18 (1991) pages 29-31

CARPENTER, JULIANA (a.1584-1665) WIFE OF (1) GEORGE MORTON OF PLYMOUTH, MA. ALICE CARPENTER (A.1590-1671) WIFE OF (1) EDWARD SOUTHWORTH AND MARY CARPENTER (A.1595-1687) OF PLYMOUTH, MA

1. Alexander Carpenter (-) of Wrington, Somerset (8 mi. SW of Bristol) had three daughters who came to Plymouth, MA. He m. _____ and they were members of the Pilgrim church in Leyden, Holland, along with four young daughters.

Children

- a. Juliana Carpenter - See below.
 - b. Agnes Carpenter - B.a. 1585, Wrington, Somerset. D. before May 1617, and was buried beneath St. Peter's Church, Leyden. She m. Samuel Fuller 30 Apr. 1613 of London who m. (2) Bridget Lee 27 May 1617. No record of children.
 - ✓ c. Alice Carpenter - See below.
 - d. Mary Carpenter - See below.
2. Juliana Carpenter - B.a. 1583, Wrington, Somerset. Died 19 Feb. 1664/5, Plymouth, MA. She m. (1) George Morton 23 July 1612, Leyden, Holland, a merchant of York, England. His possible ancestry is given in George Morton of Plymouth Colony and Some Of His Descendants, by John K. Allen, 1908. This lists an ancestry from his father George Morton of Bawtry, Yorkshire who m. Catherine, daughter of John Boun, Esq. She was buried in the chapel of Bawtry. This ancestry traces back another ten generations to Thomas Morton, secretary to King Edward III. This ancestry, however, has not been verified. He came on the "Anne" in 1623 and died June 1624. Juliana m. (2) Manasseh Kempton, who died 14 Jan. 1662/3.

Children of Juliana Carpenter and (1) George Morton

- a. Nathaniel Morton - B.a. 1613, Leyden, Holland. D. 29 June 1685. He came with his father on the "Anne" in 1623. He m. (1) Lydia Cooper who d. Sept. 23-Oct. 4, 1673. He m. (2) Ann Pritchard 29 Apr. 1674, daughter of Richard Pritchard and widow of Richard Templar. Eight children (1637-1654) by first wife (Morton-11).
- b. Patience Morton - B.a. 1615, Leyden, Holland. D. 1691. She m. John Faunce 1633, Plymouth, MA. He came on the "Anne" in 1623. Nine children (1647-1664)(Morton-9).
- c. John Morton - B.a. 1616, Leyden, Holland. D. 3 Oct. 1673. He m. Lettice _____. She m. (2) Andrew Ring. Nine children (1649-1653) (Morton-12).
- d. Sarah Morton - B.a. 1618, Leyden, Holland. D. 1694. She m. George Bonham who d. 28 Apr. 1704, age 95, who m. (1) _____. Six children (1666-1653) (Morton-9).
- e. Ephraim Morton - B. 1623, it is said aboard the "Anne" in 1623. D. 7 Sept. 1693. He m. (1) Ann Cooper Nov. 1644, who d. Sept. 1691, daughter of John Cooper and Priscilla (Carpenter) Wright. He m. (2) Mary Shelley 1692, daughter of Robert Shelley and widow of William Harlow. She m. (3) Hugh Cole. Nine children by first wife (1645-1667) (Morton-13).

Juliana Carpenter had five children and at least 41 grandchildren.

- ✓ 2. Alice Carpenter - B.a. 1590, Wrington, Somerset. D. 26 Mar. 1670/1, Plymouth, MA. She m. (1) Edward Southworth (1590-1620) 28 May 1613, Leyden, Holland. She came on the "Little James" or the "Anne" in 1623. She m. (2) Gov. William Bradford (1590-1657), 14 Aug. 1623, Plymouth, MA of Austerfield, Yorkshire. He m. (1) Dorothea May, 1613.

Children of Alice Carpenter and (1) Edward Southworth

- ors ✓ a. Constant Southworth - B.a. 1614, Leyden, Holland. D. 11 Mar. 1679, Duxbury, MA. He m. Elizabeth Collier 2 Nov. 1637, daughter of William Collier. Eight children.
- b. Thomas Southworth - B.a. 1616, Leyden, Holland. D. 8 Dec. 1669, Plymouth, MA. He m. Elizabeth Reyner Sept. 1641, daughter of Rev. John Reyner. One daughter.

Children of Alice Carpenter and (2) Gov. William Bradford

- c. William Bradford - B. 17 June 1624, Plymouth, MA. D. 20 Feb. 1703/4, Plymouth, MA. He m. (1) Alice Richards 1650 (1627-1671), daughter of Thomas Richards of Pitminster, Somerset and Weymouth, MA. He m. (2) Mary Fitch (b. 1643), possibly widow of Wiswall. He m. (3) Mary Atwood, who d. 6 Jan. 1714/5, daughter of Thomas Atwood and Sarah Masterson and widow of Rev. John Holmes. Ten children by first wife (1653-1671) and five by second and/or third wife (1675-1692) (Bradford-4). For the Richards family and ancestry See Search Series Vol. 17, pp. 127-130.
- d. Mercy Bradford - B. before 1627. She m. Benjamin Vermayes 21 Dec. 1648, Plymouth, MA. No known issue.
- e. Joseph Bradford - B. 1630. D. 10 July 1715, Kingston, MA. He m. Jael Hobart 25 May 1664, Hingham, MA (1643-1730), daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart and Rebecca Peck. Three children (1665-1677) (Bradford-5).

Alice Carpenter had five children and at least 27 grandchildren.

2. Mary Carpenter - B.a. 1595, Wrington, Somerset. D. 20 May 1687, Plymouth, MA, unmarried. After her mother's death, a. 1645, Gov. Bradford and her sister Alice wrote her an affectionate letter requesting her to come to them in Plymouth and spend the rest of her life with them. This letter (still extant in 1901) said, "To Mary Carpenter at Wrington in Somersetshire, some 8 miles from Birstol, this letter to be left at the house of Joseph Leggatt near the sign of the rose in Ratcliffe Street in Bristol to be conveyed as addressed". This letter resulted in her coming to New England. NOTE: Daniel H. Carpenter, author of the 1901 Carpenter book was in Bristol, England in 1897 and found a Joseph Leggatt, a leather dealer on Redcliff Street.

Between them Juliana, Alice and Mary Carpenter had ten children and at least 68 grandchildren.

- References: History and Genealogy of the Carpenter Family in America, by Daniel H. Carpenter, 1901
George Morton of Plymouth Colony and Some of His Descendants, by John K. Allen, 1608
The Ancestry Of Ensign Constant and Captain Thomas Southworth, by Frederick L. Weis, 1958.

The year after the burial of this distinguished matron, another Mrs. Alice Bradford was added to the family group on Burial Hill. She was the wife of William Bradford Jr. and the mother of the 5th William Bradford. She died Dec. 22, 1671, aged about 44, and the record of her burial, two days later, states "She was a gracious woman". She left four sons and six daughters.

THE CARPENTERS

✓ Governor Bradford's wife had four sisters. It is not known when Alexander Carpenter died, nor when the family returned from Leyden to their old home at Wrington in Somersetshire; but about 1644 Mary Carpenter was at that place and had just buried her aged mother.

A brother of Winslow's who went on business to Bristol, some eight miles from Wrington, took a letter from the Bradfords, who invited Mary to come to them: they had grown old but they could be helpful to her, and the country was more unsettled than formerly, for the ministers were returning to England, where they now found peace. The poverty of the Carpenters is indicated by Bradford's offer to pay her fare (about five pounds) if she needed it. She came; and the entry of her death (1687) aged about 90, quaintly includes: "she was a godly old maid, never married".

Another of the sisters, Agnes (or Anna) Carpenter, became the wife of Dr. Samuel Fuller at Leyden, 1612; she died before 1617; then Dr. Fuller married Bridget Lee, who long survived him at Plymouth. She came to Plymouth in 1623 with her husband and five children. Her second husband was Manasseh Kempton, who died in 1662, and of whom it is said, "He did much good in his place in the time God lent him". His widow died Feb. 19, 1665, aged 81 years, and is buried nearby. The record pays her this tribute, "She was a faithful servant of God".

The youngest of the Carpenter sisters was Friscilla, who came to the Colony about 1627, and was married to William Wright, whose death was noted in the year of the locust, 1633. In the year 1634 she married John Cooper, first of Scituate, then a leading associate of Winthrop in the founding of Barnstable, from which town he was a deputy, and where he bequeathed half of his large estate to the church. Priscilla, who left children, died in 1689, aged 91. So four of these sisters exceeded an average of 85 years.

(Page from "Southwicks England 1189 to America 1968" by Bess Miner Johnson)

✓ CARPENTER, ALICE (a.1591-1667) of Plymouth, MA. English home: She was dau. of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, Somerset (9 mi. S of Bristol) and sister of Priscilla and Juliana. See Priscilla Carpenter below. She m. (1) Edward Southworth, 7 May 1613, Leyden, Holland who died 1620. She came on the "Little James" or "Anne" in 1623. She m. (2) Governor William Bradford, 14 Aug. 1623, Plymouth, MA. (Ref: Ancestry of Ensign Constant and Captain Thomas Southworth by Frederick L. Weis, 1958).

CARPENTER, JULIANA (a.1584-1665) of Plymouth, MA. English home: She was dau. of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, Somerset (9 mi. S of Bristol) and sister of Priscilla and Alice. See Priscilla Carpenter below. She was betrothed to George Morton, 6 July 1612 with her father as a witness. She m. him 6 July 1612, Leyden, Holland, as his second wife. He died June 1624, Plymouth, MA. She came to Plymouth in the "Little James" in 1628, with two Southworth nephews, children of her sister Alice (Carpenter) Southworth. She m. (2) Manasseh Kempton, who died Plymouth, MA 1662. (Ref: Ancestry of Ensign Constant and Captain Thomas Southworth, by Frederick L. Weis, 1958).

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1. Constant Southworth, nephew - B.a.1615. He m. Elizabeth Collier.
 2. Thomas Southworth, nephew - B.a.1616. He m. Elizabeth Reyner.

CARPENTER, PRISCILLA (a.1598-1689) of Plymouth, MA. English home: She was dau. of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, Somerset (9 mi. S of Bristol), and sister of Juliana and Alice. A Carpenter ancestry back another eight generations was printed in George Morton, by John K. Allen, 1908. She m. (1) William Wright, a. 1627, Plymouth, MA, who came on the "Fortune" in 1621 and died 1633. She m. (2) John Cooper, 1634, Plymouth, MA, of Scituate and Barnstable, MA.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM (-1685) of Providence, RI. English home: He was son of Richard Carpenter of Amesbury, Wilts, not a West Country man but he m. Elizabeth Arnold in England, bpt. 23 Nov. 1611, Ilchester, Somerset, dau. of William Arnold and they came with her father in 1633.

1. Elizabeth Arnold, wife.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



GEORGE MORTON - JULIANNA CARPENTER
 PATIENCE MORTON - JOHN FAUNCE SARAH MORTON - GEORGE BONUM
 PATIENCE FAUNCE - JOHN HOLMES PATIENCE BONUM - RICHARD WILLIS
 DESIRE HOLMES - JOHN CHURCHILL RUHAMA WILLIS - ELEAZER ROGERS
 PRISCILLA CHURCHILL - THOMAS ROGERS
 DESIRE ROGERS - SAMUEL BARROWS
 THOMAS BARROWS - BETHIA BESSIE
 BETHIA BARROWS - JOHN HAFFORD
 ALMIRA HAFFORD - JOHN A. JOHNSON
 LUCY HARRIET JOHNSON - EDWARD OCTAVIUS EMERSON
 CHARLES FRANCIS EMERSON - BESSIE BENSON

FIRST GENERATION

No. 1

1. GEORGE¹ MORTON ((---)¹, ANTHONY²) was born circa 1591 and baptized 12 February 1599 in Austerfield, county York, England. This was the home of William Bradford, later Gov. of the Plymouth Colony in MA. GEORGE¹ was the grandchild of ANTHONY² and MARY (---) MORTON of Austerfield and Bawtry. GEORGE¹ died 2 June 1624 in Plymouth, MA. JORIS MORTEN, as GEORGE¹ was called in Dutch, was betrothed on 23 July 1612 at Leyden, Holland, to JULIANNA¹ CARPENTER, a sister-in-law of future Gov. William Bradford and daughter of ALEXANDER¹ and (---) (---) CARPENTER of Wrentham or Wringham, county Somerset. Bans for the wedding couple were published on 7, 14 and 21 July 1612. GEORGE¹'s witnesses at the wedding were his brother Thomas and Roger Wilson. JULIANNA¹'s witnesses were her father, her sister Alice¹, who later that year married William Bradford, and her friend Anne Robinson. JULIANNA¹ was baptized at St. James Parish, Bath, county Somerset in 1584. She married between 1624 and 1627 at Plymouth as her second husband, Manasseh Kempton. She died on 19 February 1664 in Plymouth, two years after Manasseh. They had no children.

GEORGE¹ associated himself at an early date with the Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland, who were being led by the Rev. John Robinson. It was from this devout group that the majority of the Mayflower settlers came. GEORGE¹ was listed as a merchant of Harworth, county Notts. Harworth was not only close to Austerfield, where he was born, but also near Scrooby, county Nott, the hotbed of Puritanism that led to the emigration of these people first to Leyden, Holland, and later to form the Plymouth Colony.

GEORGE¹ is considered to be the author of a book by a "George Mourt" entitled *A Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation settled at Plymouth in New England* (ref. 3). This volume was published in 1622, a year before GEORGE¹ himself immigrated to Plymouth, and described the voyage of the Mayflower. It was mostly a presentation of a series of letters and journals of four of the leading settlers, including future Governors William Bradford and Edward Winslow, and it was referred to as the first history of New England.

Along with ancestors NICHOLAS¹ SNOW, JOHN¹ FAUNCE and the wife and children of ROBERT¹ HICKS, GEORGE¹, his wife and four eldest children immigrated to Plymouth, MA, aboard the "Anne", William Pierce, master, 10 July 1623 (see JOHN¹ FAUNCE for details of the voyage). Their fifth child, Ephraim¹, was believed to have been born on shipboard during the crossing. GEORGE¹ was a very well-to-do merchant at the time. He organized the "Anne" and "Little James" Company, but because of the difficulties getting the voyage underway, he went heavily into debt before the crossing was successfully completed. The two ships arrived with 93 additional settlers, doubling the size of the Colony. However, "There was no new cloth, no tools, nor trade goods" (ref. 6) for the beleaguered Colonists.

Family of our Mory-Great Aunt Jolie Ann

Upon his arrival, GEORGE¹ was granted eight acres to share with Patience Mitchell. He died soon after this distribution of land, and less than a year after he and his family had arrived in Plymouth. According to his son Nathaniel¹ in his book *New England's Memorial* published in 1669, after being "a pious gracious Servant of God...with much comfort and peace he fell asleep in the Lord in the month of June, anno 1624" (ref. 3).

In the division of cattle on 22 May 1627, Manasseh and JULIANNA¹, already married, were listed with Nathaniel¹, John¹, Ephraim¹ and PATIENCE¹ MORTON in a group headed by JULIANNA¹'s brother-in-law, William Bradford, "To care for a heifer and two she-goats" (ref. 3). On 5 January 1637-8 Manasseh deeded about 20 acres each to JOHN¹ FAUNCE and Nathaniel¹ Morton. On 22 February 1650-1 he deeded property in Plymouth and Satucket to Ephraim¹ Morton, with the provision that if it became a plantation, this land would be shared with John¹ and Nathaniel¹, if his other two brothers wished to settle there. Thus Manasseh generously divided property amongst all his step-children (except SARAH¹).

The children of GEORGE¹ and JULIANNA¹ (CARPENTER) MORTON were:

- I 2. Nathaniel¹, b. ca. 1613 at Leyden, Holland; d. 28 Jun 1685 in 73d yr. at Plymouth, MA; m. 1/wf 25 Dec 1635, Lydia Cooper of Scituate, MA, who d. 1673, m. 2/wf 29 Apr 1674, prob. in Charlestown, MA, Anne/Hannah? (Pritchard) Templar; wrote *New England's Memorial*, an early hist. pub. in 1669 (note above).
- II 3. PATIENCE¹, b. 1616 at Leyden, Holland; d. 1691 at Plymouth, MA; m. 1/hs at Plymouth, JOHN¹ FAUNCE (see FAUNCE) who d. 1653-4, m. 2/hs by 1 Mar 1669?, prob. at Plymouth, Thomas Whitney.
- III 4. John¹, b. ca. 1617 at Leyden, Holland; d. 1673; m. as 1/hs by 1649, aft 1642-3?, Lettice (---) who m. 2/hs aft. 3 Oct 1673, ca. 1674, Andrew Ring as 2/wf (1/wf Deborah Hopkins, dau. of ances. STEPHEN¹).
- IV 5. SARAH¹, b. ca. 1618 at Leyden, Holland; d. 1691 at Plymouth, MA; m. 22/wf 20 Dec 1644 at Plymouth, GEORGE¹ BONUM (see BONUM).
- V 6. Ephraim¹, b. 1623 on ship "Anne" dur. the fam. crossing; d. 1693, prob. at Plymouth, MA; m. 1/wf 18 Nov 1644, prob. at Plymouth, Ann Cooper who d. 1, 6 Sep 1691, m. 2/wf 18 Oct 1692, prob. at Plymouth, Mary (Shelley) Harlow, wid. of William, who m. 3/hs 1694, Hugh Cole.

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- 6) Lovell, R. A., op. cit., 14.
- 7) Savage, J., op. cit., I:210; II:148, III:243-4.
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PRISCILLA CARPENTER

WILLIAM WRIGHT arrived in New England in 1621, and before his death in 1633 he had married Priscilla Carpenter. We have no record that William Wright returned to England between those two dates, and if he did not, then Priscilla Carpenter must have come to Plymouth sometime prior to 1633 as a single woman.

COMMENTS: Priscilla Carpenter was born perhaps about 1598, daughter of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, Somersetshire, and was one of five sisters who came to New England, or married men who came to New England, or both. The family of Alexander Carpenter is outlined briefly here, and was best treated by Mary Lovering Holman in *Scott Genealogy*, pp. 284-85. Further detail may be found in the sketches of the husbands or children of these women.

"Alexander Carpenter from Wrington" was on 16 December 1600 [NS] witness at the Amsterdam marriage of "Antoine Fetcher" and "Jenneken Richeman" [J. de Hoop Scheffer, *History of the Free Churchmen ...* (Ithaca NY n.d.), p. 186]. He was at Leiden by 1611 [Dexter 608]. In a letter of 19 August 1644 or 1646 to Mary Carpenter of Wrington, sister of his wife Alice (Carpenter) (Southworth) Bradford, William Bradford noted that the mother of the Carpenter sisters had recently died, and invited Mary to join them in Plymouth, which she soon did [NEHGR 14:195-96].

The years of birth of the sisters are approximated based on the ages at death of Juliann, Mary and Priscilla. These dates are all consistent with one another. Some of these women, however, seem to be a few years older than the norm at their first marriages, and extreme ages at death are frequently exaggerated, so it may be that all these estimated birth dates should be shifted forward by a few years. In 1988 Janet K. Pease published some entries from the IGI which purport to relate to this family, but many of them were clearly not from the parish registers [MQ 38:190]. A year later Myrtle Hyde published the results of research that had been carried out in 1971 in the registers of St. James, Bath, and Wrington, Somersetshire [MQ 39:182-83]; these entries seem more reliable, but some discrepancies remain.

- i JULIANN, b. say 1583; m. (1) GEORGE MORTON; m. (2) Plymouth bef. 22 May 1627 MANASSEH KEMPTON; d. Plymouth 19 February 1664 "aged fourscore and one year" [PCR 8:25].
- ii AGNES, b. say 1585; m. as his second wife SAMUEL FULLER.

Family of our May-Grace Aunt Priscilla

- ✓ iii ALICE, b. say 1590; m. (1) Edward Southworth (father of CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH and THOMAS SOUTHWORTH); m. (2) Plymouth 14 August 1623 WILLIAM BRADFORD [MD 30:4].
- iv MARY, b. say 1596; d. Plymouth unmarried "20th March 1687 in 91 year" [PVR 133].
- v PRISCILLA, b. say 1598; m. (1) WILLIAM WRIGHT; m. (2) Plymouth 27 November 1634 John Cooper [PCR 1:32]; d. Plymouth "28th Dec. 1689 in 92d year" [PVR 133].

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dering upon Rood Iland, within the limits of this government" [PCR 3:148].

On 20 May 1657 with "respect to Mr. Coddington's petition, and Capt. Morris his petition now presented, the court doth declare, that the result of the last Court of Commissioners at Warwicke, was that no such acts should be meddled withal, except by a special order from England; and therefore if either of them desire to try any matters connected with the time of Mr. Coddington's commission, if they procure a special order from England, they may have it tried" [RICR 1:357].

At Portsmouth 19 November 1657 Mr. Baulston and Mr. Briggs were asked to deal with Captain Morris that he would "take some course to discharge the town according to his promise, from all charge that may arise by a Dutch woman whom the said Captain Morris hath entertained in his house this last summer" [PoTR 78-79].

In 1664 Captain Richard Morris became a diplomat, carrying letters back and forth between the Governors of Rhode Island and Connecticut, regarding a dispute over the Narragansett Country [RICR 2:66, 68, 73, 125].

(Morton's sister)

GEORGE MORTON

ORIGIN: Leiden

MIGRATION: 1623 in *Anne*

FIRST RESIDENCE: Plymouth

OCCUPATION: Merchant.

EDUCATION: Considering his son's literary accomplishments, it is likely that George was literate as well.

ESTATE: In the 1623 Plymouth land division George Morton was paired with Experience Mitchell, as passengers in the *Anne*, in a grant of eight acres [PCR 12:6]. By the time of the 1627 Plymouth cattle division, George Morton's widow, Juliana, had married Manasseh Kempton, and she and four of her children, Nathaniel, John, Ephraim and Patience Morton, were included in the company of William Bradford [PCR 12:13]. A fifth child, Sarah Morton, was the eleventh person in the company of Francis Eaton [PCR 12:12].

George Morton received one share in the Dartmouth lands [MD 4:187]; as he was long dead when this division was made, the grant was presumably to his heirs.

BIRTH: By about 1587 based on date of marriage.

DEATH: Plymouth June 1624 [Prince 310].

(Carpenter/Southworth)

George Morton

✓ MARRIAGE: Leiden 22 July 1612 [NS] Juliana Carpenter, daughter of Alexander Carpenter [MD 11:193]. She married (2) by 1627 MANASSEH KEMPTON and died at Plymouth 19 February 1664 "aged four-score and one year" [PCR 8:25].

CHILDREN:

- i NATHANIEL, b. say 1613; in the Plymouth tax lists of 25 March 1633 and 27 March 1634 assessed 9s. [PCR 1:11, 28]; m. Plymouth 25 December 1635 Lydia Cooper [PCR 1:35].
- ii PATIENCE, b. about 1615 (d. Plymouth 16 August 1691 "being entered into the 77 year of her age" [MD 16:62; PVR 135]); m. by 1633 JOHN FAUNCE.
- iii JOHN, b. say 1617; m. by 1649 Lettice ____ (eldest child b. Plymouth 11 December 1649 [PCR 8:8]). She m. (2) about 1674 Andrew Ring, son of MARY RING [TAG 42:203].
- iv SARAH, b. say 1620; m. Plymouth 20 December 1644 George Bonham [PCR 2:79].
- v EPHRAIM, by 1623; m. Plymouth 18 November 1644 Ann Cooper [PCR 2:79].

ASSOCIATIONS: Through his marriage to Juliana Carpenter, George Morton was brother-in-law to SAMUEL FULLER, WILLIAM BRADFORD and WILLIAM WRIGHT, and was uncle to CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH and EDWARD SOUTHWORTH (see PRISCILLA CARPENTER).

In 1957 John G. Hunt published a speculative piece suggesting a distant collateral connection between WILLIAM BRADFORD and George Morton [NEHGR 111:68].

COMMENTS: George Morton's son Nathaniel wrote a history of Plymouth Colony called *New England's Memorial* and says about the *Anne*

Two of the principal passengers that came in this ship were Mr. Timothy Hatherly and Mr. George Morton.... The latter of the two forenamed, namely Mr. George Morton, was a pious, gracious, servant of God, and very faithful in whatsoever public employment he was betruisted withal, and an unfeigned well willer, and according to his sphere and condition, a suitable promoter of the common good and growth of the plantation of New Plimouth; laboring to still the discontents that sometimes would arise amongst some spirits by reason of the difficulties of these new beginnings but it pleased God to put a period to his days soon after his arrival in New England, not surviving a full year after his coming ashore. With much comfort and peace he fell asleep in the Lord, in the month of June, anno 1624 [Morton 63-64].

MARY MORTON

"Mary Morton" was admitted to Boston church as member #86 [BChR 14], which would be during the winter of 1630/1. No evidence whether she died, married or returned to England (although John Carney suggests the possibility that she may have become the wife of THOMAS FAIRWEATHER [NEHGR 144:5]).

THOMAS MORTON

ORIGIN: Unknown (but possibly Leiden)

MIGRATION: 1621 on *Fortune*

FIRST RESIDENCE: Plymouth

ESTATE: In the 1623 Plymouth land division Thomas Morton was granted one acre as a passenger on the *Fortune* in 1621 and Thomas Morton Junior was granted one acre as a passenger on the *Anne* in 1623 [PCR 12:5, 6]. In the 1627 Plymouth cattle division Thomas Morton Junior was the sixth person in the company of John Howland, while Thomas Morton Sr. was entered as the thirteenth member in the company of Samuel Fuller, but his name was crossed out and another substituted [PCR 12:10, 12].

BIRTH: By about 1592 based on estimated date of marriage.

DEATH: Probably in 1627 (since his name was entered in the cattle division of that year and then deleted).

MARRIAGE: By about 1617 ____; she is not seen in any New England record.

CHILD:

- i (probably) THOMAS, b. say 1617 (sold land in 1639 [PCR 12:56]); in Plymouth section of 1643 Plymouth Colony list of men able to bear arms [PCR 8:189]; m. by about 1645 Rose ____ ("Roas, the wife of Thomas Morton," d. Plymouth 31 [sic] November 1685 [PVR 134]).

ASSOCIATIONS: These two Thomases may have been father and son, although this is not certain. The elder Thomas was quite possibly the witness to the marriage of George Morton and Juliana Carpenter in Leiden on 6 July 1612 [NS] [MD 11:193]. When the younger Thomas Morton sold land on 16 March 1639, the deed originally had attached to it the statement that the acknowledgement of the instrument "was conditional that if Manasseh Kempton and his wife & the said Thom[as] Morton's friends did consent to it then to stand firm" [PCR 12:56]; Manasseh Kempton had married the widow of George Morton, suggest-

ing that the younger Thomas Morton was in some way related to George (who had also arrived on the *Anne*), perhaps as nephew. Thomas the elder could, of course, be brother to George Morton and Thomas the younger could be nephew, without the two Thomases being father and son. (This discussion agrees for the most part with the conclusions set forth by Stratton [Stratton 331], and also benefits from private correspondence with Robert S. Wakefield.)

THOMAS MORTON

ORIGIN: London

MIGRATION: 1622

FIRST RESIDENCE: Merrymount

REMOVES: Travelled widely when in New England

RETURN TRIPS: To England in 1628 (not by his own choice), return to New England in 1630, back to England within a few years, and for a third time to New England in the early 1640s

OCCUPATION: Troublemaker.

EDUCATION: According to his own statements, he was of Clifford's Inn, implying that he had some legal training.

BIRTH: No later than about 1600.

DEATH: 1647.

MARRIAGE: None recorded.

CHILDREN: None recorded.

ASSOCIATIONS: Thomas Morton twice refers to WILLIAM WOOD as "my countryman" [New English Canaan 154-55, 238], which in the language of the time should mean that they derived from the same county in England. Since we don't know the English home of either man, this clue is not of much immediate assistance, but it should assist in future research.

COMMENTS: Thomas Morton of Merrymount was one of the most entertaining characters in early New England history and was a constant thorn in the side of all Puritan authority. No attempt will be made to rehearse the entire story of his escapades in the New World, but a few events will be highlighted. Morton of course told his own story in a highly biased manner in his *New English Canaan*, published in 1637. Morton is of necessity the central character in Charles Francis Adams's study of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay in the 1620s [Three Episodes 1-360]. A brief account may also be found in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

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CARPENTER, ALICE—Born Alice Carpenter, the daughter of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, Somerset and Leiden, Holland, she married Edward Southworth at Leiden (MD 10:1). After the death of Southworth, she sailed to Plymouth on the *Anne* in 1623, and shortly after arrival married Gov. William Bradford as his second wife. She had four sisters associated with Plymouth Colony, Juliana, Priscilla, Agnes, and Mary (Mary Lovering Holman, *The Scott Genealogy* [Boston, 1919]). All the sisters eventually came to Plymouth except Agnes, who married Samuel Fuller, but died before he sailed on the 1620 *Mayflower*. Alice's two sons by her first marriage, Constant and Thomas Southworth, came to Plymouth after her. Her sister Priscilla's husband, William Wright, mentioned in his will his "brother Will Bradford," who had also been mentioned in the will of Samuel Fuller, her sister Agnes's widower, (MD 1:200, 24).

CARPENTER, JULIANA—A sister of Alice Carpenter, q.v., Juliana married (1) George Morton, and arrived in Plymouth in 1623 on the *Anne* with him and their children. Following Morton's death she married (2) Manasseh Kempton, but had no children by him. Ann Cooper, the daughter of Juliana's sister Priscilla, married Juliana's son Ephraim Morton. Juliana died 19 February 1664/65, age eighty-one (PCR 8:25).

CARPENTER, MARY—A sister of Alice Carpenter, q.v., Mary never married, but came to live in her later years at Plymouth, where she died 19/20 March 1687/88 in her ninety-first year, "a godly old maid, never married" (Ply. Church Recs. 1:260). Frederic Kidder, "Letter of Mary Carpenter," NEHGR 14:195, transcribes a letter addressed to Mary at Wrington, Somerset, from Governor Bradford in which he writes, "Sundrie of our ministers (hearing of the peace and liberty now in England and Ireland) begin to leave us and it is feared many more will follow. We do not write these things to discourage you (for we shall be glad to see you if God so dispose) but if you find not all things here according to your expectation when God shall bring you hither that you may not thinke we delt not plainly with you." A footnote in NEHGR 14:196 suggests that the date of the letter, 19 August 1664, in the oldest extant copy must be wrongly transcribed. Internal evidence would place it ca. 1644 or 1646.

CARPENTER, PRISCILLA—A sister of Alice Carpenter, q.v., Priscilla arrived at Plymouth sometime after the 1627 cattle division, but before 1633. She married (1) William Wright and (2) on 27 November 1634 John Cooper (PCR 1:32). She died 29 December 1689 in her ninety-second year (NEHGR 14:378).

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WRIGHT, WILLIAM—William Wright arrived at Plymouth on the *Fortune* in 1621, and participated in the 1623 and 1627 divisions. He married at Plymouth Priscilla Carpenter, q.v., who arrived after the 1627 division. Wright was on the 1633 freeman list, but he died shortly after. In his will dated 16 September 1633, inventory 6 November 1633, he named his wife Priscilla, Elder William Brewster, his "brother Will Bradford," and his "brother Fuller" (MD 1:200).

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KEMPTON, EPHRAIM—On 7 March 1642/43 Ephraim Kempton, Sr. of Scituate was fined twenty shillings for unclean speeches and carriages toward Mr. Hatherly (PCR 2:54). Kempton apparently arrived at Plymouth with his son, Ephraim, Jr., for on 4 June 1645, following the death of Ephraim, Sr., the court noted that Ephraim, Jr. and his father had labored together in partnership "since their comeing over into this countrey," and therefore Ephraim, Jr. owned one-half of their joint property, with the other one-half to be considered the estate of Ephraim, Sr. (PCR 2:85). Direct evidence is lacking of a relationship between Ephraim Kempton and Manasseh Kempton, but on 28 October 1645 Manasseh Kempton and the younger Ephraim were appointed administrators of the property of Ephraim, Sr., the court noting that Manasseh was owed £21 from the estate (PCR 2:89), and on 30 October Manasseh joined Ephraim, Jr. at the latter's request as a surety for Ephraim, Sr.'s estate (PCR 12:125). There is thus a suggestion of a relationship, and possibly Manasseh and Ephraim, Sr. were brothers. Ephraim, Jr. married on 28 January 1645/46 Joanna Rawlings, daughter of Thomas Rawlings (PCR 8:17), and they had Joanna, Patience, Ephraim, and Manasseh (PCR 8:18). Ephraim, Jr. died in 1655 (PCR 8:49). Pope is wrong in attributing four children to Ephraim, Sr., for it was in the settlement of the estate of Ephraim, Jr. on 8 June 1658 that four minor children (only one, Ephraim, by name) were mentioned (MD 12:213).

KEMPTON, MANASSEH—Arriving at Plymouth in 1623 on the *Anne*, Manasseh Kempton was originally from Colchester, County Essex, England. He was listed erroneously as "Manasseh & John Fance" in the 1623 land division, but there was no Manasseh Faunce. By the 1627 division he was married to Juliana (Carpenter), q.v., widow of George Morton (evidence of her identity is found in PCR 12:204, where in a deed of 22 February 1650/51 Kempton refers to his "sons" Ephraim, Nathaniel, and John Morton). He did not leave any known descendants, and these three were his stepsons. He died 14 January 1662/63, having done "much good in his place the time God lent him" (PCR 8:23), and his widow Juliana, age eighty-one, died 19 February 1664/65, "a faithfull servant of God" (PCR 8:25). See also Ephraim Kempton.

MORTON, GEORGE—In the Leiden record of his betrothal to Juliana Carpenter on 6 July 1612 (married 23 July 1612), George Morton is said to have come from York, England, and his brother Thomas Morton was one of the witnesses (Dexter, p. 626). There have been attempts to connect him with Morton families of Austerfield or Bawtry, but the evidence is insufficient. His brother Thomas may have been the Thomas Morton who arrived at Plymouth on the *Fortune* in 1621, and the Thomas Morton, Jr. who arrived at Plymouth on the *Anne* in 1623 may have been Thomas's son and George's nephew. There is no known or suspected relationship with Thomas Morton of Merrymount. George has been called the Mourt of *Mourt's Relation* (it having been common to cut off the end syllable of some names (e.g., Coop-Cooper, Hunt-Hunter), the name G. Mourt appearing at the end of the preface, and this is likely, but not proven.

However, Edward Winslow was the author of most of this work, with probably some part done by Bradford, and Mourt would have been the one who arranged publication in England. George Morton arrived in Plymouth in 1623, probably on the *Anne*, though Banks says on the *Little James*. He had been one of the most important of the Separatist leaders in Leiden, and he would have played a leading role in the development of Plymouth Colony, but he died in June 1624. His widow Juliana married Manasseh Kempton, and in the 1627 cattle division she and her second husband are in Bradford's company, along with her children by George Morton: Nathaniel, John, Ephraim, and Patience. Another daughter, Sarah Morton, was born in Leiden, and in 1627 she was in Francis Eaton's company. *Moore Families*, p. 391-98, gives a well documented account of his life. Some of his early descendants are given in John K. Allen, *George Morton of Plymouth Colony and Some of his Descendants* (privately printed, 1908), which contains errors, some of which are resolved by *Plymouth Co. LR 12:72. MD 17:45* transcribes additional original documents concerning George Morton and his family.

MORTON, NATHANIEL—Born at Leiden ca. 1613 (he died at Plymouth 28 June 1685 in his seventy-third year—*Ply. Ch. Recs.* 1:160), the son of George and Juliana Morton, Nathaniel Morton arrived with his parents at Plymouth in 1623. Following his father's death in 1624 he was taken into the home of his uncle, William Bradford. He became a freeman on 3 January 1636/37 (*PCR* 1:48). He married (1) on 25 December 1635 Lydia Cooper (*PCR* 1:35), the sister of John Cooper, q.v., of Scituate and Barnstable, who had married Nathaniel's aunt, Priscilla (Carpenter) Wright. He married Hannah (Pritchard) Templar (*PCR* 8:35), daughter of Richard and Anne Pritchard, and widow of Richard Templar (Pope) on 29 April 1674. He was a grandjurymen in 1639 and 1646 (*PCR* 1:126, 2:102). In 1647 he became Secretary (title later changed to Clerk) of the Plymouth General Court (*PCR* 2:120), a position he kept until his death. Since he was custodian of the records, and also probably had access to the papers of his uncle, William Bradford, he was able to write some of the history of Plymouth Colony, especially in his 1669 *New Englands Memoriall* and his *A Breife Ecclesiasticall History of the Church of Christ Att Plymouth Anno Domini 1680* (see

text, and also appendix D, which shows indications that he probably rearranged the sequence of signers of the Mayflower Compact to suit his own purposes). In his writings he showed himself to be a very orthodox member of his community, and he was most intolerant of anyone holding views different from his own.

He dated his will 22 April 1685, inventory July 1685, and specified that he wanted to be buried near his first wife, Lydia Morton. He named his second wife Ann Morton; his daughters Remember Jackson, Lydia Elliston, Hannah Bosworth, and Joanna Prince; his sisters Patience and Sarah; his grandson Nathaniel Bosworth, son of Nathaniel Bosworth; his grandsons Eleazer Dunham and Nathaniel Dunham; his kinsman Nathaniel Harlow; his brother Lt. Ephraim Morton; and his kinsman Sgt. William Harlow

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FAUNCE, JOHN—John Faunce arrived at Plymouth in 1623 on the *Anne*. Banks guessed that he came from Perleigh, County Essex because he could find the surname only in that area, but others have found it elsewhere. He was a Purchaser and on the 1633 freeman list. Faunce married Patience Morton, daughter of George and Juliana (Carpenter) Morton. He served on juries and obtained various land grants (*PCR*, passim). His house was located in the southern part of Plymouth near the Eel River. He died 29 November 1654 (*PCR* 8:16). His children are given in *Moore Families*, p. 244-47, and the line is further carried forward by James F. Faunce, *The Faunce Family History and Genealogy* (Akron, Ohio, 1967). One of John's sons was the famed Elder Thomas Faunce, who lived to be almost 100, dying in 1746. A well known story originated in a talk given in the nineteenth century at Plymouth's Old Colony Club that at age ninety-five Elder Faunce was driven to town in an open wagon from Eel River and taken to Plymouth Rock. He told the people gathered there how he had talked to John Howland and his wife, John Alden, Giles Hopkins, George Soule, Francis Cooke and his son John, and Mrs. Cushman, born Mary Allerton, who "died but yesterday." All of these, he said, told him that upon that rock they had stepped ashore, and John Winslow's wife, Mary (Chilton), had come there on her seventy-fifth birthday and laughed as she stepped on the rock and said she was the first woman to have stepped on it. This story, relayed to posterity verbally by one who claimed to hear it from a person who had been in Elder Faunce's audience that day, is as far back as we can go to authenticate that what we call today Plymouth Rock was in fact the first land at Plymouth touched by the *Mayflower* passengers. For other information on Faunce's descendants, see James Freer Faunce, "The Faunce Family," *NEHGR* 114:115; Rachel E. Barclay, "The Faunce Family: Addenda and Corrections," *NEHGR* 116:188; and Rachel E. Barclay, "Correction to Faunce Article," *NGSO* 48:184.

MORTON

GEORGE MORTON — JULIANA CARPENTER
 PATIENCE MORTON — JOHN FAUNCE
 PATIENCE FAUNCE — JOHN HOLMES
 DESIRE HOLMES — JOHN CHURCHILL
 SAMUEL CHURCHILL — HANNAH CURTIS
 SAMUEL CHURCHILL — ELIZABETH CURTIS
 LUCY CHURCHILL — HENRY MOORE
 WILLIAM HENRY MOORE — CAROLINE FORD
 NATHANIEL FORD MOORE — RACHEL ARVILLA BECKWITH
 WILLIAM HENRY MOORE — ADA WATERMAN SMALL

ALTHOUGH GEORGE¹ MORTON was only in New England for one year, his career has received a good deal of attention because of the connection of his family with the two early and famous literary productions known as *Mourt's Relation* and *New England's Memorial*.

The English ancestry of George Morton has been closely studied by several exceedingly competent investigators without any of them arriving at a solution which could be generally accepted. It has not been possible to prove his descent from the Mortons of Austerfield or from those of Bawtry, two towns in Yorkshire. Banks, however, suggests that he came from Haworth in Nottinghamshire, but this also remains unproved, and the only certain statement about his origin lies in the marriage record in which he is said to be from York.

The first unquestioned fact about George Morton is that he was a member of the congregation in Leyden, Holland, led by the Reverend John Robinson. From this devout band came the Pilgrims of the *Mayflower*. At Leyden George Morton, or Joris Morthen, as he was called in Dutch, was betrothed on July 6, 1612, to JULIANNA CARPENTER. The banns were published on July 7th, 14th, and 21st, and on July 23d, the marriage took place. Morton was described as an Englishman from York, a bachelor and a merchant. His witnesses at the betrothal were Thomas Morton, his brother, and Roger Wilson. The bride was described as a spinster from "Den Baert." This would seem to mean that she came from Bath, England, but Dexter made that sug-

A RELATION OR

Journall of the beginning and proceedings
 of the English Plantation settled at *Plimoth* in N^{ew} ENGLAND,
 by certaine English Adventurers both
 Merchants and others.

With their difficult passage, their safe arrivall, their
 joyfull building of, and comfortable planting them-
 selves in the now well defended Towne
 of NEW PLIMOTH.

AS ALSO A RELATION OF FOVRE
 severall discoveries since made by some of the
 same English Planters there resident.

I. In a journey to PUCKANOKICK the habitation of the Indians, great-
 est King Massasoit: as also their message, the answer and entertainment
 they had of him.

II. In a voyage made by ten of them to the Kingdome of Navasack, to seek
 a boy that had lost himselfe in the woods: with such accidents as befell them
 in that voyage.

III. In their journey to the Kingdome of Namachick, in defence of their
 greatest King Massasoit, against the Narraggonsetts, and to revenge the
 supposed death of their Interpreter Tisquantum.

IIII. Their voyage to the Massachusetts, and their entertainment there.

With an answer to all such objections as are any way made
 against the lawfulness of English plantations
 in those parts.



LONDON,

Printed for Iohn Bellamie, and are to be sold at his shop at the two
 Greyhounds, in Cornhill neere the Royall Exchange, 1622.

THE TITLE PAGE OF "MOURT'S RELATION"
 (Courtesy of New York Public Library)

gestion with some hesitation. It has also been said that Den Baert was more likely a hamlet near Wrington, perhaps the community known as Batts Hatch. At the betrothal Juliana Carpenter was accompanied by her father, Alexander Carpenter, her sister, Alice Carpenter, and her friend, Anne Robinson. Alexander Carpenter never came to America. An extended English pedigree is given him in the *Carpenter Genealogy*, but as it is unsupported by documentary evidence the present writers omit it here.

Apparently Carpenter's wife died in or about 1664 at Wrington in Somerset as Governor William Bradford of Plymouth wrote to another daughter, Mary Carpenter, on August 19, 1664, in which he spoke of the death of "our aged mother," which left her solitary. Bradford urged Mary Carpenter to give up her loneliness and emigrate to Plymouth. Bradford himself had married Alice Carpenter after she had been left a widow by Edward Southworth. He was thus the brother-in-law of George Morton and of Mary Carpenter. The daughter Mary Carpenter although she was quite advanced in years followed Bradford's advice and went to Plymouth where she died in 1687. There is a record which states: "Mary Carpenter (sister of Mrs Alice Bradford, the wife of Governour Bradford) a member of the church at Duxbury, dyed in Plimouth, March 19-20: being newly entered into the 91st year of her age. She was a godly old maide, never married."

George Morton's brother, Thomas, who was a witness at his marriage, is another puzzle. There was a Thomas on the *Fortune* in 1621 who is said to be this brother. On the *Anne* in 1623 came a Thomas Morton, Jr., probably, says Banks, related to the other Mortons. He either died soon or left the Colony. Savage says perhaps George was a brother of the second Thomas.

George Morton next appears in Leyden when he witnessed on December 15, 1612, the marriage of Edward Pickering, a merchant from London, to Mayken Stuws.

In the year 1622 there was published in London a book generally associated with George Morton's name. It has been called the first history of New England but it was not strictly a history as it consisted of letters and journals of certain of the leaders of the Pilgrims, namely Governor William Bradford, Governor Edward Winslow,

Robert Cushman and John Robinson. It was published by "G. Mourt" and is now generally called *Mourt's Relation*. The original title page read in part as follows: "A Relation or Journall of the beginning and proceedings of the English Plantation settled at Plimoth in New England, by certaine English Adventurers both Merchants and others. With their difficult passage, their safe arival, their ioyfull building of, and comfortable planting themselues in the now well defended Towne of New Plimoth. As also a Relation of Foure seuerall discoveries since made by some of the same English Planters there resident . . . With an answer to all such objections as are in any way made against the lawfulnessse of English plantations in those parts. London. Printed for John Bellamie, and are to be sold at his shop at the two Greyhounds in Cornhill neere the Royall Exchange. 1622." It is generally accepted that George Morton was the G. Mourt who put forth this publication. In the brief introduction entitled "To the Reader" which is the only part of the book written by Mourt or Morton, he said: "And as myselfe then much desired, and shortly hope to effect, if the Lord will, the putting to of my shoulder in this hopefull business, and in the meane time, these relations comming to my hand from my both known & faithful friends on whose writings I do much rely, I thought it not a misse to make them more generall."

It is certain that George Morton was in a position to receive letters from these leaders of the Plymouth Pilgrims and also in 1622 he was considering emigration to New England and in fact did emigrate the following year. He was the only man with the initials G.M. known to have been associated with the Pilgrims who meets the other conditions necessary for identification. It was believed by Henry Martyn Dexter that Morton was one of the men sent from Holland to England to carry on business negotiations for the Pilgrims, and that he was in London on this business in 1621 when *Mourt's Relation* was printed. The Reverend John Robinson writing on May 25, 1620, from Leyden to John Carver, then in England, mentioned George Morton, and Dexter believes that Morton also was then in England.

One of the letters from Edward Winslow published in *Mourt's Relation* is believed to have been addressed to Mourt or Morton himself. It was sent from Plymouth in December, 1621. In part it read:

"Louing and old Friend. . . . Now because I expect your comming vnto vs with other of our friends, whose companie we much desire, I thought good to advertise you of a few things needful."

The next that we know of George Morton is his emigration to New England in 1623. Almost all writers have agreed that he came over on the ship *Anne*. He was certainly accompanied by his wife and their children Nathaniel, Patience, John, Sarah and Ephraim. There is a tradition that the youngest, Ephraim, was born on the ship. In the famous early history called *New England's Memorial*, written by Nathaniel Morton, the eldest son of George, published in 1669, it was said: "About fourteen dayes after [*i.e.* after the latter end of June] came in the Ship called *The Ann* . . . two of the principal Passengers that came in this Ship were Mr Timothy Hatherly and Mr. George Morton. . . . The latter of the two fore-named, *viz.* Mr George Morton was a pious gracious Servant of God, and very faithful in whatever publick Employment he was betruſted withall, and an unfeigned well-willer, & according to his Sphere and Condition, a sutable Promoter of the Common Good, and Growth of the Plantation of New-Plimouth, laboring to still Discontents that sometimes would arise amongst some spirits, by occasion of the Difficulties of these new beginnings: but it pleased God to put a period to his dayes soon after his arrival in New-England, not surviving a full year after his coming ashore. With much comfort and peace he fell asleep in the Lord in the month of June, anno 1624."

Despite the definite statement by his own son that George Morton came over on the ship *Anne*, Colonel Banks, who knew a great deal about the early settlement of New England, said that Morton arrived on the *Little James* in 1623. The passenger list of neither ship is in existence, and this is of course only a matter of opinion.

The records relating to George Morton in New England are naturally few as he died soon after his arrival. In the division of land in 1623 Morton was among those listed as having come on the *Anne* and was given eight acres to share with his fellow-passenger, Experience Mitchell. The next we know of Morton is his death in June, 1624. His widow soon married Manasses Kempton. In the division of cattle on May 22, 1627, Manasses and Julian Kempton, and Nathaniel, John, Ephraim, and Patience Morton appeared in the group

headed by Governor William Bradford to care for a heifer and two she-goats. On January 5, 1637/38, Kempton deeded about twenty acres to John Faunce and another twenty acres to Nathaniel Morton. And on February 22, 1650/51, he deeded property in Plymouth and at Satuket to his son-in-law, Ephraim Morton, with the provision that if there should be a plantation there and if his other sons John and Nathaniel Morton wished to go there, they should share it, thus dividing property among all his step-children except Sarah. Manasses Kempton died on January 14, 1662, at Plymouth. "Hee did much good in his place the time God lent him." Two years later "Julian Kempton, widdow, aged fourscore and one yeare, died the 19th day of February, anno Dom 1664, and was buried the 20th of the same; she was a faithfull servant of God."

George and Juliana (Carpenter) Morton had the following children:

- i. Nathaniel², who was born in or about 1613 at Leyden. He died on June 28, 1685, in his seventy-third year, at Plymouth. He was the author of *New England's Memorial*.
- ii. PATIENCE², who was born in or about 1615, at Leyden (*see further*).
- iii. John², who was born in or about 1616 at Leyden.
- iv. Sarah², who was born in or about 1618 at Leyden.
- v. Ephraim², who was born in 1623 on the *Anne*.

PATIENCE² MORTON was born in or about 1615 at Leyden. She married in 1633 or 1634, JOHN¹ FAUNCE, who died on November 29, 1653, at Plymouth (*see FAUNCE*). She died in 1691.

Allen, *George Morton of Plymouth Colony and Some of his Descendants* (1908), 1-9.

Banks, *Planters of the Commonwealth* (1930), 55.

Banks, *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers* (1929), 13, 121, 149, 152, 161, 173.

Bradford's History "Of Plimouth Plantation" (1899), 45, 59.

Carpenter, *A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Branch of the Carpenter Family* (1898), 31-37.

Colonial Society of Massachusetts Publications, 22:xv.

Davis, *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth* (1899), Part 2:189.

THE ENGLISH ORIGIN OF THE KEMPTON BROTHERS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY

By Dean Crawford Smith

Manassas Kempton came to Plymouth Colony in 1623 on the *Anne*, and was followed in the early 1640s by his brother, Ephraim Kempton. While Manassas had no children of his own, Ephraim was the progenitor of an extensive New England family. Charles E. Banks followed Burrage in saying that Manassas Kempton came from Colchester, co. Essex, England (Chaplin Burrage, *The Early English Dissenters, 1550-1641* [Cambridge, England, 1912], hereafter Burrage, p. 299), and further stated that Ephraim was of St. John [the Baptist at] Walbrook, London, where he is found in 1638 in the Rent Rolls (Charles E. Banks, *Topographical Dictionary...* [Philadelphia 1937] p. 100, citing Banks mss.). Given these considerable clues and the combination of the brothers' unusual given names, it is surprising that the English origin of the Kemptons has not seen print.

In preparation for the forthcoming *Ancestry of Emily Jane Angell*, a methodical search of London parish registers for members of the Angell family was undertaken (see TAG 66:129), and the marriage of an Ephraim Kempton to Elizabeth Wilson on 12 April 1617 was noted in the parish of Holy Trinity the Less. No record of Ephraim Kempton's wife in Scituate, Mass., is known, but the date of this marriage is consistent with our knowledge of the immigrant, and Holy Trinity the Less is close to St. John the Baptist at Walbrook.

A further search for other Kempton and Wilson entries in Holy Trinity the Less turned up a baptism for a John, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth "Kempe," on 22 Nov. 1618. The surname ends in a squiggly line, not elevated or curved, and has been reliably transcribed as "Kempe." No other Kempe or Kempton records were found in Holy Trinity the Less.

Because it was known that the colonial immigrant Ephraim Kempton was a tailor and because several prominent Kemptons of London were merchant tailors, a search was made in London guild records, through which Ephraim was found to have been an apprentice to Danl. Elsmere and become free of the Company of Merchant Taylors on 19 June 1615 (Merchant Taylors' Company, Apprentices 1583-1933, Film #313, Guildhall Library, London). The Merchant Taylors' School Registry contains detailed listings for a John Kempton and an Ephraim Kempton, who we believe to be the sons of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Wilson) Kempton. The school, established in London in 1561 for the classical education of sons of wealthy merchants, made a full list

of its scholars three times a year, in September, December and March. John first appeared in the register of the Merchant Taylors' School on the list of 11 Sept. 1630, starting in the third form, indicating that he was an older student with some previous schooling. He reached the fourth form on 11 Sept. 1631, where he remained until 11 March 1634/5, when he disappeared from the lists (Rev. Charles J. Robinson, *Merchant Taylors' School Register, 1561-1874* [London 1882]:129; E.P. Hart, *Merchant Taylors' School Register 1561-1934*, vol. 1, unpaginated; Merchant Taylors' School Probation Book, vol. 1, 1607-1651, ms., unpaginated, Film #355, Guildhall Lib.).

In the traditional English manner of distinguishing between two students of the same surname attending the same school, John Kempton was designated "ma:" or "major," since he was the elder brother, and Ephraim Kempton was designated "minor," as the younger brother. Ephraim entered the first form on 17 April 1630, and progressed rapidly the next year to the second form and then to the third form on 11 March 1631/2, where he remained until 11 March 1634/5 (Probation Book, vol. 1). The Merchant Taylors' School's records further give Ephraim Kempton's birth date, 18 March 1620/[1], but do not indicate his father's name or his parish of origin. No birthdate and no parentage were recorded for John Kempton, and no other record of his life has been found on either side of the Atlantic.

Unable to proceed further with the family in London, we made a new search in Salt Lake City for early records of the elder Ephraim Kempton. An LDS member submission gave a baptism for one Ephraim Kempton in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, son of George and Mary (Jersey) Kempton, so records of this parish were read, revealing not only Ephraim Kempton, son of George, baptized on 26 Oct. 1591, but also one "Manassas, sonne of George Kempe," baptized on 26 Feb. 1589/90 (Berwick-upon-Tweed parish register, unpaginated). This time the surname ends abruptly, with no trailing line, yet other entries for this family show the complete Kempton name.

Two siblings for Ephraim and Manassas were found in the Berwick-upon-Tweed records, as well as a probable third (see below), but no marriage of George Kempton appeared, nor did any clue to the name of his wife. There is a marriage of a George Kimpton to a Mary Jersey in St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London, on 11 June 1589 (A.W. Cornelius Hallen, *The Registers of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London* 1[n.p. 1889]:22). If they are the parents of the Berwick-upon-Tweed children, it is yet to be proven.

The member submission went on to state that George Kempton was born in 1568, son of Edward Kempton and Joane, of Hackney, co. Middlesex, England. That this is incorrect is clear from Edward Kempton's will, written on 24 Dec. 1595 and proved 10 March 1607/[8]:

[mentions cloth goods, leases from Windsor, Coney crame Alley, and of The Black Boy, a free house at Newporte Pannell. . .] Of this wch the Lorde hathe sent me wch is much more then I am any waie worthie of I make my wief Joane my Executrix of[.] And I doe ever desire hir as shee ever loved me and will annswere it before god hir & my Redeemer Firste above all things to see all my debts trewlie paide And then the thirde of the rest to paie to my lovinge sonne Mr. Marshe[.] That done what remayneth I doe give hir freeilie. This is my last will made this fower and twentithe of december 1595 By me Edward Kimpton. (Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 26 Windebanck.)

This will makes it probable that Edward Kempton had only one daughter and no sons. Edward Kempton, citizen and merchant tailor of London, married first ca.1570 Catherine Napper (*Visitation of Bedford 1634 Harleian Soc. Pubs. Vis. Ser. 19*[London 1884]:184; *Burke's Extinct & Dormant Baronetcies*, 2nd ed. [London 1844] pp. 378-79), married second ca.1581 Catherine Edy, and married third before 1595 Joane —. His daughter with his first wife Catherine, was Elizabeth, baptized on 7 Sept. 1573, who married Thomas Marsh (Boyd's "Citizens of London" #9746, #33719, #9967).

The early generations of the Kempton family will be treated in detail in the upcoming *Ancestry of Eva Belle Kempton*, but the family, as it is presently known, can be outlined as follows:

GEORGE^A KEMPTON was born before 1569, died after 1595 and married before 1589 an unknown wife. He is seen only in Berwick-upon-Tweed, co. Northumberland. This George Kempton was not the son of Edward Kempton as has been suggested.

Children (KEMPTON) of George^A:

- i MANASSAS¹ bp. Berwick-upon-Tweed, co. Northumberland, 26 Feb. 1589/90, d. Plymouth, Mass., 14 Jan. 1662/3 (Nathaniel B. Shurtleff and David Pulsifer eds., *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth* [Boston 1855-61], hereafter *Plym. Col. Recs.*, 8:23); m. bef. 22 May 1627, when she and her children were in his household in the division of cattle at Plymouth, JULIANA (CARPENTER) MORTON (Plym. Col. Recs. 12:12-13). She was b. ca.1584 and d. Plymouth 19 Feb. 1664/5 (Plym. Col. Recs. 8:25). In 1620, he moved from Colchester, co. Essex, England, where he was a member of a dissenting congregation, to London and became affiliated with the Separatists under the leadership of Henry Jacob: "joyned those with Mr Jacob, these inhabiting in Coulchester (though an old Church of ye Separation was there) viz Joshua Warren, Henry January, St Puckle a . . . Manasses Kenton, Lemuel Tuke &c who afterwards by Conccnt became a Church" (Burrage p. 299). Manassas had no children of his own, but Juliana had married first at Leyden, Holland, 1612 George Morton and had with him Patience, Ephraim, John, Nathaniel, and Sarah. He also raised two of his nephew Ephraim Kempton's children.
- ii EPHRAIM¹ bp. Berwick-upon-Tweed 26 Oct. 1591, d. Scituate bef. 5 May 1645 (date of estate inventory [MD 6(1904):250]); m. Holy Trinity the Less, London, 12 April 1617 ELIZABETH WILSON, who likely died before 1642, when her husband had surely immigrated to New England. Ephraim Kempton and his

son immigrated to the colonies ca.1642, where they settled on a farm in Scituate, purchased by Manassas Kempton for his brother.

Children (KEMPTON) of Ephraim¹ and Elizabeth (Wilson):

- 1 John² bp. Holy Trinity the Less 22 Nov. 1618; enrolled in Merchant Taylors' School 1630-34, not seen thereafter.
- 2 Ephraim b. 18 March 1620[1]; immigrated to Plymouth Colony with his father (TAG 41:104-5).
- iii (prob.) FRANCIS bp. Berwick-upon-Tweed 30 April 1593. In the parish register, this baptism is recorded as "George son of Fraunncis Kempton." This is the only mention of a Francis as an adult and it probably meant to say, "Francis son of George Kempton."
- iv WILLIAM bur. Berwick-upon-Tweed 29 Nov. 1594.
- v ANNIS bp. Berwick-upon-Tweed 4 Nov. 1595.

am grateful to Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, for reading and interpreting the Merchant Taylors' School records and to Melinde Lutz Sanborn for editorial assistance.

Mr. Smith is the Treasurer of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and lives at 80 Currier Cove, Portsmouth NH 03801.

... college from 1655 to 1657, in September, December and March, 1658. He is registered in the register of the Merchant Taylors' School in the list of 11 Sept. 1630, starting in the third form, indicating that he was an older scholar than some previous schooling. He reached the fourth form on 1 Sept. 1631, when he remained until 11 March 1634/5, when he disappeared from the list. (Rev. Charles J. Robinson, *Merchant Taylors' School Register, 1560-1894* (London 1892), 129; E.P. Hart, *Merchant Taylors' School Register 1560-1894*, vol. 1, unpaginated; *Merchant Taylors' School Probation Book*, vol. 1, 1607-1651, no., unpaginated; Film #353, Guildhall Lib.).

In the traditional English manner of distinguishing between two students of the same surname attending the same school, John Kempton was designated "maior" or "minor," as the elder brother, and Ephraim Kempton was designated "minor," as the younger brother. Ephraim entered the first form on 17 April 1630, and progressed rapidly the next year to the second form and then to the third form on 11 March 1631/2, where he remained until 11 March 1634/5 (*Probation Book*, vol. 1). The *Merchant Taylors' School*'s records further give Ephraim Kempton's birth date, 16 March 1624/5, but do not indicate his father's name or his parish of origin. His father's name and his parentage were recorded for John Kempton, and no other names of his life has been found on either side of the Atlantic.

Unable to proceed further with the family in London, we turn to the

CARPENTER

Clippings

(Other sources not on this page are Fuller and Bradford family data)
Also the book "Sicots and Strangers."

Directory of Ancestral Heads 1620-1700 by Frank P. Holmes, page xliii says:

name CARPENTER - from an occupation. Ancient English family seated in Hertfordshire & other parts of England. Family traced to John b 1303 member parliament 1323.

The Norman People - Anon. London (1874 reprint GPC 1989)

Carpenter - Robert, Godfrid, Ansketel, Richard, William Carpenterius, of Normandy, 1180-95 (MRS).
In 1189 Reiner, Adam, Roger, William C., of England (Ref. Pip.) Durand C. was a
tenant in Capite, Norfolk, 1086 and Rabal and Roger C. at the same time. The latter gave
lands to Stoke-Clare Priory, 1090 (Mon. i 1008). Simon C., 1165, held a knight's fee, Suffolk.
William Carpenterius was father of Henry and Manasser Biset, Barons time of Henry II.
(Mon. ii. 93, 95).

(This is not to suggest our Carpenters were of Norman descent - just to
show it was possible.)

Pope's Pioneers ^{As yet, No Known Connection to these Carpenters}
CARPENTER,

Gilbert, petitioned the Gen. Court 13 Nov. 1644, concerning the Dartmouth ship.

Mrs. Margaret, widow, Dedham, rec'd to chh. 29 (10) 1650.

Thomas, carpenter, Amesbury, Eng., came in the James April 5, 1635.

Thomazin, ae. 35, came in the Susan and Ellen in April, 1635.

William, carpenter, came in the Bevis in May, 1638. Settled at Weymouth. With him came his son William, William's wife Abigail, and 4 of their ch. under 10 yrs. of age. Settled at Rehoboth. Bought lands of Indians 30 (11) 1641. He was adm. frm. May 13, 1640. Constable, 1640; deputy, 1641. [Reg. IX, 52.] Ch. Hannah b. 3 (2) 1640, Abiah and Abraham b. 9 (2) 1643.

Will dated 10 (10) 1658, prob. 21 April, 1659, beq. to sons John, William, Joseph, Abiah and Samuel; daus. Hannah and Abigail; son John Titus. Wife exec. Large estate; many books. Widow Abigail's est. admin. 7 Sept. 1687, by son William.

Pope's Pioneers

MORTON, MOURTON, MOURT,

George, of York, Eng., m. at Leyden, Holland, July 23, 1612, Julia Ann, dau. of Alexander Carpenter; came to Plymouth in the Anne in 1623; 8 lots were assigned to him and Experience Mitchell. No further record of him found. Ephraim and John are believed to be his sons.

His son Nathaniel, b. at Leyden, (m. at Plymouth Dec. 22, 1635, Lydia Cooper; see John Cooper); became secretary of Plym. Col.; wrote a valuable history, (based largely on Bradford's work,) called New England's Memorial, or Moort's Relation.

Banks - "The English Ancestry & Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers" - GPC 1862 page 161

MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH

SHE was the widow of Edward Southworth, daughter of Alexander Carpenter and sister of Julian Carpenter, the wife of George Morton (q.v.). She was betrothed to Edward Southworth, say-weaver of Leyden, 7 May, 1613, by whom she had two sons, Constant, born 1615, and Thomas, 1617, who accompanied her on the voyage. She married Governor Bradford, about a month after arrival, on 14 August, 1623. The Southworths and Gov. Bradford had lived in Heneage House, Duke's Place, London, for about a year prior to the sailing of the *Mayflower*. It is probable that the Southworth family came from the vicinity of Fenton, co. Notts, near Sturton-le-Steeple, the home of Rev. John Robinson (P. R. O. Exchequer, Dep. 43-44, Elizabeth Michaelmas No. 3).

Southworth families lived in various parishes in that section of England before the Pilgrim exodus.

(See Mitchell.)

Re: Juliana Carpenter - below

Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy - (Veritas) Vol 1 page 985 Immigrant Ancestors Sect.

MORTON (Mourt), George (1585-1624), financial agent at London of the Mayflower Pilgrims; came in the "Ann" to Plymouth, Mass., 1623, with his wife and five children; settled at Middleboro, Mass.; m at Leyden, 1612, Juliana (1584-1665), dau. Alexander Carpenter

Founders of American Families - Meredith Colket p214

MORTON (MOURT) See also THROCKMORTON

GEORGE Came on "Ann" with family 1623, Plymouth 2 June 1624. Merchant. Author of *A Relation or Journall of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth in New England* . . . (1622). Alias George Mourt. DAB; George Morton and descendants 1908; Moore and allied families 1938; Register 111:68 (clue).

LETTER OF MARY CARPENTER.

[Communicated by FREDERIC KIDDER, of Boston.]

The increasing interest now manifested in all that relates to the earliest settlement of New England is causing every item of its history to be sought for and preserved. By the publication of such items as are gleaned in our researches, new facts are developed, and what was obscure before is often made plain. Thus, much aid is rendered to future inquirers.

A copy of the following letter came into my possession some years ago, bearing manifestly the appearance of having been made a long time previous. There can be no doubt of its being a faithful transcript of the original, which seems to have been carried to England by Mr. [Gilbert?] Winslow, and to have been brought back by Mary Carpenter, to whom it is addressed. The original may have been found in a perishing condition, and this copy may have been made to preserve the contents.

There is now scarcely anything so desirable as copies of any of the numerous letters which we know must have been sent to their friends at home by our earliest immigrants. Such documents will always be regarded as treasures, and their publication cannot fail to excite the interest of historical students. We hope searches for them will be made throughout England.

The researches of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, at Leyden, in Holland, referred to in a previous number of the Register,* enable us to give the names of the father and some of the sisters of Mary Carpenter, to whom this letter was written. Alexander Carpenter, the father, was at Leyden with the Pilgrims, as were also his three daughters Julia Ann, Agnes (called also Anna), and Alice. The rest of the family were probably there too, but as yet we have no evidence of it. Julia Ann m. at Leyden, July 23, 1612, George Morton, from York, Eng.,† father of Nathaniel Morton, author of "New England's Memorial;" Agnes m. at the same place, April 30, 1613, Samuel Fuller, afterwards one of the Mayflower passengers, but d. before May 12, 1617;‡ and Alice m. Edward Southworth, and after his death came to Plymouth, in 1623, and m. Gov. William Bradford.§

Mary Carpenter, at the time this was written, was nearly seventy years of age, having been born about 1577.|| She appears to have accepted the invitation of her brother-in-law, for she subsequently came to this country, where she resided till her death, at the ripe age of ninety. The Plymouth Church Records, as quoted by Winsor,¶ thus record that event:—

"1667: Mary Carpenter (sister of Mrs. Alice Bradford, the wife of Governor Bradford), a member of the church at Duxbury, died at Ply-

* Ante, p. 92.

† Historical Magazine, vol. iii. p. 359.

‡ Ibid. p. 262.

§ In this connection it may not be uninteresting, at least to the numerous race of Bradfords in this country, to know that there was, a few years since, in the hands of a person at New York by the name of Bradford, a native of England, a small volume containing births, marriages, and deaths of an English Bradford family, reaching back nearly three centuries, part of it in the ancient court-hand writing. All of the entries seem to have been made at the time the events occurred. A casual inspection did not reveal any connection with the family of Gov. Bradford, nor was the name of William found there. Several of the Christian names, however, were similar to those used by the Puritans.

|| Her sister Alice was about thirteen years younger than she, having been b. about 1590. See Russell's Guide to Plymouth, p. 237.

¶ History of Duxbury, p. 230, note.

mouth, March 19–20, being newly entered into the 91st year of her age. She was a godly old maid, never married."

Her sister Agnes, in the record of her marriage at Leyden, in 1613, is represented as being from "Wrentham in England;"* but as Mr. Murphy does not profess to give an exact transcript of the names of English places as entered by the Dutch recorder,† it is not unlikely that *Wrington* may have been intended. *Wrington* is in the northern part of Somersetshire, and is best known as the birthplace of John Locke, the philosopher. A family of Southworths, to which Edward Southworth, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, is supposed to belong, resided in the same part of Somersetshire at that time.‡

Loving Sister

We understand by your letter, that God hath taken to himselfe our aged mother out of the troubles of this tumultuous world, and that you are in a solitary condition as we easily apprehend. We thought good therefore to writ these few lines unto you that if you thinke good to come over to us you shall be wellcome, and we shall be as helpfull unto you as we may, though we are growne old and the countrie here more unsettled than ever by reason of the great changes that have been in these late times, and what will further be the Lord only knows which makes many thinke of removing their habitations, and sundrie of our ministers (hearing of the peace and liberty now in England and Ireland) beginne to leave us and it is feared many more will follow. We do not write these things to discourage you (for we shall be glad to see you if God so dispose) but if you find not all things here according to your expectation when God shall bring you hither that you may not thinke we delt not plainly with you. This bearer is to come as nere you as Dorchester and hath promised to see this letter safely conveyed to you, and if you can write or send to him he will give you the best directions and furtherance he can about your coming over. His occation will be most at London; he dwells here with us and is to return this next year; he is a brother to Mr. Winslow. But we conceive your best and easiest way will be to come from Bristol if there be any passage. And if you cannot pay for your passage agree with the master and I will pay it here. We have sent letters formerly w^{ch} we perceive have miscarried but I hope this will come safe to your hands. The rest of your friends are all in health Blessed be God. We hope you will have such opportunitie as your passage will be comfortable. Thus desiring the Lord to keepe you and bring you in safetie, with our love remembered unto you, we take leave and rest,

Your loving brother & sister

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

Plim^o August 19, 1664.§

To his very Loving Sister | Mary Carpenter at | Wrington in Somers-
| setshire some 8 | myels from Bris | toll these be | d'd.

This letter to be left at the | House of Joseph Leggat near | the sign of
the rose in ratcliffe | street in Bristoll to be conveyed as above said.

* Hist. Mag. iii. 262.

† Ibid. p. 261.

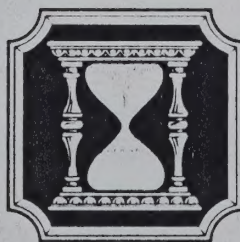
‡ History of Duxbury, p. 316.

[§ This is so in the copy, but it must be an error; probably the original read 1644 or 1646, as there is internal evidence that the letter was written about that time.]

*

DEATH OF MARY CARPENTER. (Vol. xiv, p. 195.)—In the introductory remarks to the Letter of Gov. Wm. Bradford to Mary Carpenter (erroneously printed "Letter of Mary Carpenter") in our July number, is an extract from the Plymouth Church Records, copied from Winsor's Duxbury, giving the date of Mary Carpenter's death, Mar. 19-20, 1667. Mr. Russell, in his third edition of "Pilgrim Memorials," lately published, states (page 227) that the record is March 19-20, 1687. This makes Mrs. Carpenter twenty years younger than she was supposed to be; so that, instead of being thirteen years older than her sister Alice, she was seven years younger. Her sister Julian was b. ab. 1584, having d. Feb. 19, 1664-5, a. 81, and her sister Priscilla, wife of William Wright and afterwards of John Cooper, was born ab. 1598, having d. Dec. 29, 1689, in her 92d year.

*Page 418, this volume.



This lady died 20 March 1687, having outlived Gov. Bradford by 30 years (09 May 1657) and sister Alice by 17 years (26 Nov 1670).

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A GENEALOGY OF THE BRADFORD FAMILY.

By G. M. FESSENDEN,

[Member of the R. I. Historical Society, and of the N. England Historic, Genealogical Society.]



[ARMS.—The Right Reverend Father in God, SAMUEL BRADFORD, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, bears *two Coats Impaled*, viz.: Argent, on a Saltire Gules, an Escalop Or, being the *Armes* of his *Episcopal See*; conjoined with his paternal Coat, viz: Argent, on a Fesse Sable, *three Stag's Heads erased*, Or."*

The Lords and Earls of the name of Bradford were of the families of *Newport* and *Bridge-man*, and hence have no connection with our subject; their titles being derived from the earldom and lordship of Bradford.

BRADFORD (Cheshire and Devonshire) Sable a cross engrailed argent. (Yorkshire) Argent a wolf's head erased between three bugle horns sable. *Crest*—a peacock's head ppr, in the mouth a snake, entwined round the neck, vert.—GEN. SIR THOMAS BRADFORD, G. C. B.† same Arms and Crest as the last. *Motto*—Fier et sage.—(Yorkshire) Argent a chevron between three bugle horns sable.—(Another, same Co.) Argent on a fesse sable three stag's heads erased (another, coupé) or.—(Wiltshire) same Arms. *Crest*—A stag's head erased, or.—[The following are given, but as belonging to no particular county.]—Ar. on a fesse sa. three stag's (another, goats') heads erased or.—Or, on a fesse sa. three goat's heads erased of the field.—Ar. three bugle horns sa. stringed or.—Ar. a cross gu. betw. four mullets az.—Gu. a lion ramp. erm.—Ar. a wolf's head erased between three bugle horns sa. in chief an annulet of the last.‡

Although Mr. Fessenden had in a clear and lucid manner, and with unwearied labor and perseverance, drawn up the Bradford Genealogy, and finished it about three years ago, yet while it has lain in the Publisher's hands, many important additions have been made to it. Some by the Publisher himself, but for a large amount of excellent material, he is indebted to WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq., of Duxbury, himself a lineal descendant of the Pilgrim, who has taken great pains to make the work as complete as possible. It was not always convenient to note our additions, or those of others, but the MSS of the whole will, with the author's consent, be deposited in the archives of the N. E. H. Gen. Soc., where, if necessary, they may be referred to.

The plan adopted by Gen. Fessenden in drawing up his work, tho perfectly clear, was not accommodated to our pages, mainly for the reason that it required much more space, than the same amount of matter does in the form we give it. Moreover, the additions before mentioned could not be made to it in the author's MS.; therefore, the whole required to be rewritten.

* Guillim's Heraldry, Kent's Edition, 1726.

† Besides this title of G. C. B. (Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath,) he had that of G. C. H. (Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.) He was son of the late Thomas Bradford, Esq., of Woodlands, near Doncaster, and of Ashdown Park, Sussex, and brother of LIEUT. COL. SIR HENRY BRADFORD, who died in 1816, from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Waterloo.—*Landed Gentry*.

‡ Burke's *General Armory*. The above is all he has upon BRADFORD.

Mary to Mr. Silvester* of Alkley. Son Robert to have the reversion of two leases; one, of all the king's lands he has in Austerfield, the other of the closes which he has of Mr. Morton in Martin lordship.

"One thing is clear," observes my Pilgrim guide, "that the Bradfords of Austerfield, during the eighteen years that he who was afterwards the Governor of New Plymouth was living with them, associated with the best of the very slender population by whom they were surrounded." But, "in the next generation they declined. Before 1628, Robert Bradford, cousin-german to the Governor, had sold his lands at Austerfield to Mr. William Vesey, a gentleman of Brampton. In 1630 one Robert Wright, a draper of Doncaster, leaves to him his gray suit of Apparel, and to Richard Bradford his son, one fustian doublet, and one pair of hose: bequests," he continues, "which sufficiently indicate the obscurity and poverty into which they had fallen." This may not be a strictly just conclusion, allowing a judgment to be formed from the numerous similar bequests, though not quite contemporaneous, on our side of the Atlantic.

(5) IV. Elizabeth², bapt. 16 July, 1570, m. James Hill, 20 Jan. 1595. (6?) William Bradford³, (2) who m. Alice Hanson, had

(6) I. Margaret³ b. 8 March, 1585, died young.

(7) II. Alice³ b. 30 Oct., 1587.

(8) III. WILLIAM³, The Pilgrim, bapt. March, 1589. We have now arrived at the point connecting the American Bradfords with those of England; hence, according to our present purpose we are to leave the consideration of the latter, and proceed with the former.

It is not within the present design to give a biography of the eminent founder of the race in America — that has been ably done † and often published and distributed to the world. A remark or two from our Pilgrim Guide will be all we shall at this time encumber our memoir with. He observes, "While William was working his way to the consequence which he ultimately attained, his cousin-german, Robert, remained at Austerfield, where he married and had issue.

"William Bradford alone gives consequence to the Bradfords of Austerfield. He inherited a portion of the lands of the family; for Dr. Mather informs us that he sold his lands when he was of full age, and was living in Holland. As to the moral and religious state of the village in which he was born, it is a very unfavorable report indeed which Dr. Mather gives. He describes it as a very ignorant, profane place, not a Bible to be seen there, and with a minister at the chapel inattentive and careless. I can neither confirm nor refute this representation, which is made, it may be observed, by one whose standard of religious duty was high. But the will of which we have had an abstract, is not without traces both of piety and charity. The clergyman alluded to must have been Henry Fletcher, who was minister of Austerfield in 1591, where he married Elizabeth Elvick." But from anything that we can discover, in what is contained in our author's extracts from the will of Robert Bradford, or in his own observations, we can see no reason to dissent from a belief in Dr. Mather's denun-

* The residence of "Mr. Silvester," Alkley, "lies eastward from Austerfield at no great distance, the parson of which it appears Mr. Silvester was. His will was made in 1615, from that Mr. Hunter infers him to have been a man of "a fair estate," possessing a library of English and Latin books, when, in country places, "books were exceedingly few." Hence another pleasing inference is drawn by Mr. Hunter, namely, that "this collection of books, in the hands of a friend of the family living near them, may have been a treasure of information to the Governor in his youth." *ib.*

† The best account of him is doubtless that by Dr. Belknap, in his *American Biography*.

ciations of the state of society at and about Austerfield in those days; especially when we consider that a similar description of morals would answer very well in almost every parish in England.* We add here a copy of Gov. Bradford's autograph in 1645-6.

William Bradford Gene.

We now pass to the commencement of the Genealogy, as furnished by GEN. FESSENDEN, whose name stands at the head of our article. Before proceeding, however, it may be pleasing to glance at an impression of the SEAL used by Gov. BRADFORD in 1631-2. It was in wax, upon the important letter we published in the Gen. Reg. (Vol. II., p. 240, &c.) Although there so much defaced as to be made out with some difficulty, we have no doubt that it was originally intended to represent a *double eagle*. Our copy has the rare *blemish* of being *too well executed*.



WILLIAM BRADFORD,³ (8) as before mentioned, married, 1st. Dorothy May, of whose parentage, nothing to our knowledge, has been discovered. He m. 2dly. Alice, widow of Constant Southworth, † 14 August, 1623, believed to have been a dau. of "Mr Carpenter." She d. 26 March 1670. The children by both marriages were,—

(9) I. John⁴, the only child by the first marriage probably, and born before the emigration, was of Duxbury in 1645, and in 1652 he was a deputy to the General Court, and a Lieutenant. The next year he is noted as of Marshfield, which he also represented in 1653. He m. Martha, dau. of Thomas and Martha Bourne of the latter place, and in 1653 removed to Norwich, Ct. where he died *sine prole*, 1678.

His Autograph,

John Bradford

(10) II. William⁴ b. 17 June, 1624, m. 1st. Alice, dau. of Thomas Richards of Weymouth, who d. 12 Dec. 1671, æ. 44; 2d. a widow Wiswall; 3d. Mrs. Mary, widow of Rev. John Holmes, second minister of Duxbury, who d. 6 Jan., 1714-15. She was dau. of John Wood, alias Atwood of Plymouth.

For an interesting biography of the second WILLIAM BRADFORD, of Plymouth, there are abundant materials, both in manuscript and print. The reader will find a very satisfactory account of him in Davis' edition of Morton's Memorial. He was, next to MYLES STANDISH, a chief military man of the Colony. In Philip's War he was commander in chief of the Plymouth forces, and often exposed himself to all its perils. At the Narraganset Fort Fight he received a musket ball in his flesh, which he carried the remainder of his life. In that desperate mid-winter encounter — where both parties fought for their very existence, nearly a *thousand* Indians fell a sacrifice, and about *one hundred and fifty* of the English were killed or wounded.

In the war with the Indians, he held the rank of Major, and was Assistant Treasurer and Deputy Governor of Plymouth, from 1682 to 1686, and from 1689 to 1691, and in the latter year he was one of the Council

* A multitude of authorities might be brought to support this statement, but for the present take but one only, *Bunyan's Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners*, because accessible to everybody.

† A neat pedigree of the Southworths is given by Mr Winsor, in his *Hist. of Duxbury*.

of Massachusetts. His residence was in what is now Kingston, on the south side of Jones' river. He died on the 20th February, 1703-4, æ. about 80.

His autograph, in 1683, is here represented.

William Bradford
Deputy Governor 1683

(2) III. Mercy⁴, b. before 1627, m. Benjamin Verinayes, of Boston, 21 Dec., 1648. The name of this gentleman will be found among those who took the freeman's oath at Boston, 18 May, 1642. He afterwards lived at Plymouth, on what was called North Street.

(12) IV. Joseph⁴, b. 1630, m. Jael, dau. of Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham, 25 May, 1661. She d. 1730. æ. 88. He resided in Kingston, (then Plymouth,) on Jones' River, half a mile from its mouth, at a place called Flat House Dock; perhaps from the circumstance that he lived in a house with a *flat roof*.

William⁴ (10), who m. 1st. Alice Richards, had by her,

(13) I. John⁵, b. 20 Feb., 1653, m. Mercy, dau. of Joseph Warren, of Plymouth, 5 Feb., 1674, with whom he lived *sixty-two* years. She d. in March, 1747, æ. 94. His residence was in Kingston, or what is now Kingston, a few rods from the Landing. He was a major and a deputy to the general court from 1689 to 1691. He d. 8 Dec., 1736, æ. 84 nearly. He was the first representative to the gen. ct. of Mass. from Plymouth.

(14) II. William⁵, b. 11 March, 1655, m. Rebecca Bartlett, of Duxbury, 1679, d. 1687, resided in Kingston.

(15) III. Thomas⁵, who by his father's will received lands in Norwich, Ct., and removed to that state. His wife was Anna Fitch, w. l. I suppose was dau. of Rev. James Fitch,* first minister of Saybrook and Norwich, by his 2d wife, Priscilla, dau. of Maj. John Mason, the hero of the Pequot War. Thomas Bradford d. in 1708. The children were I. Joshua⁶, b. 23 Nov., 1682; II. James⁶, b. m. 1st. Edith — 2d. Susannah —. He d. 26 Mar., 1762.

(16) IV. Samuel⁵, b. 1668, was of Duxbury, m. Hannah Rogers, dau. of John and Elizabeth, of that town, July 1689. He had a grant of land adjoining his house lot, 1713; d. 11 April, 1714, æ. 46. He was called Lieut. Samuel Bradford, and lived about a third of a mile N. E. from the mouth of Island Creek. His name appears on the records of Duxbury as early as 1700, when he was chosen as a jurymen; constable 1701; selectman 1702; and in 1710 one of three men appointed to divide the Common Lands.

(17) V. Alice⁵, m. 1st. to Rev. Wm. Adams of Dedham; 2d. to Maj. James Fitch.

(18) VI. Hannah⁵, m. to Joshua Ripley of Hingham, 28 Nov. 1682.

(19) VII. Mercy⁵, m. to Samuel Steel of Hartford, Ct.

(20) VIII. Melatiah⁵, m. to John Steel of Norwich, Ct.

(21) IX. Mary⁵, m. William Hunt.

(22) X. Sarah⁵, m. Kenelm Baker, of Marshfield.

(23) XI. Joseph⁵, only child by the 2d marriage; settled in Norwich, Ct.†

*See the inscription on his monument copied in Gen. Reg. ii. 269, in which it is said he came to New England at the age of 16, and that he died at Lebanon, Ct. 18 Nov. æ. 80.

† There has been a tradition in the family that he moved to Middletown, Ct., but in the history of Norwich a Joseph Bradford appears which answers his time; there may be a

(26) XII. Israel, m. to Sarah Bartlett of Duxbury; resided in Kingston.

(26) XIII. Ephraim⁵, m. to Elizabeth Bartlett, 13 Feb., 1710; resided in Kingston.

(26) XIV. David⁵, m. to Elizabeth Finney 1714; lived in Kingston, d. 16 Mar., 1730.

(27) XV. Hezekiah⁵, m. Mary Chandler of Duxbury; resided in Kingston. They had an only dau. named Mary.

Joseph⁴ (12) who m. Jael Hobart, had, (28) I. Elisha⁵, who m. 1st. Hannah Cole; 2d. Bathsheba Le-Brocke*, 7 Sept., 1718, who survived her husband, and m. 2d. Joshua Oldham of Pembroke, Ms.

(29) II. Joseph⁵, b. 18 April, 1665.

John⁵, (13) who m. Mercy Warren, had,

(30) I. John⁶, b. 25 Dec., 1675, m. Rebecca Bartlett.

(31) II. Alice⁶, b. 28 Jan., 1677, m. 1st. Edward Mitchell, 26 Aug., 1708; 2d. Joshua Hersey of Hingham.

(32) III. Abigail⁶, b. 10 Dec., 1679, m. Gideon Sampson.†

(33) IV. Mercy⁶, b. 20 Dec., 1681, m. 1st. Jonathan Freeman of Harwich; 2d. Lieut. Isaac Cushman, Jr. of Plympton.

(34) V. Samuel⁶, b. 23 Dec., 1683, m. Sarah Gray, d. 26 Mar., 1740. He was a Lieutenant, settled in Plympton. His wife was dau. of Edward G., of Tiverton, grand-daughter of Edward Gray of Plymouth. They were m. 21 Oct., 1714. He d. 26 Mar., 1740. His widow m. 2d. William Hunt of the Vineyard. She d. there, Oct., 1770.

(35) VI. Priscilla⁶, b. 10 March, 1686, m. Seth Chipman.

(36) VII. William⁶, b. 15 April, 1688, m. Hannah, dau. of Dea. John Foster of Plymouth. After the death of her husband, she m. Geo. Partridge of Duxbury, and had one son, the Hon. Geo. Partridge.

William⁶ (14) of Kingston, who m. Rebecca Bartlett, had

(37) I. Alice⁶, b. 1680, m. William Barns.

(38) II. William⁶, m. Elizabeth Finney of Plymouth. He d. 9th March, 1730.

(39) III. Sarah⁶, b. m. Jonathan Barns. He d. in 1687, and his widow m. Robert Stanford of Duxbury.

Samuel⁶ (16) of Duxbury, who m. Hannah Rogers, had

(40) I. Hannah⁶, b. 14th Feb., 1689, (1690?) m. Nathaniel Gilbert of Taunton.

(41) II. Gershom⁶, b. 21st Dec., 1691, m. Priscilla, dau. of Rev. Ichabod Wiswall of Duxbury. He removed with a part of his family to Bristol, R. I., in 1744; having previously resided in Kingston, Ms.

(42) III. Perez⁶, b. 28th Dec., 1694, m. Abigail Belch. He d. 19th June, 1746. He resided in Attleboro', Ms., and died there. He was of H. C. 1713, and member of the Council of Massachusetts.

(43) IV. Elizabeth⁶, b. 15 Dec., 1696, m. Wm. Whiting of Hartford, Ct.

(44) V. Jerusha⁶, b. 10 March, 1699, m. Rev. Ebenezer Gay of Hingham.

(45) VI. Welthea⁶, b. 15 May, 1702, m. — Lane ‡ of Hingham.

question, however, whether he be the same, or his uncle Joseph; for in the will of (10) William⁵, mention is made, that the testator had "given lands in Norwich to Joseph, before."—Bradford.

*La Broche, as given in the *Female Review*, 18. In the same work there is considerable said about Elisha Bradford, which is of interest.

†In Mr. Bradford's MSS., this Abigail's husband is *Edward Mitchell*. Mr. Fessenden gives her no husband, but my no less sure than erudite friend, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, makes her marriage as in the text, who however, refers to Hon. N. Mitchell.

‡ Here we follow *Bradford*, but Mr. Fessenden says the husband of Welthea was *Thomas Adams*.

Many of the descendants of Gov. Bradford will discover omissions in the work, after all the labor that has been bestowed upon it; we now call upon them, and all others interested, to make their *complaints* in writing, and in such a tangible shape, that they may serve to perfect the work when we publish the remaining portion of it; otherwise, all errors and omissions of every description will be *laid at their own doors*. Communications containing information may be addressed to Gen. G. M. Fessenden, Warren, R. I.]

The writer has bestowed upon this Genealogy much time and care; yet, such is the nature of the work, he can hardly expect that it is complete, or even free from error. One point however is attained, namely, that of avoiding the confusion and embarrassment usually to be met with in lengthy genealogical accounts. The arrangement of the names into distinct generations, and the use of numbers, render the descent of each individual obvious and readily traceable.*

Warren, R. I., July 1848.

The name of Bradford is derived from the Saxon "Bradenford," or "Broad-ford,"† and is doubtless very ancient.‡ Two towns of considerable size in England, are known by this name; one in Wiltshire, near Bath, the other in Yorkshire, near Leeds. The latter of these, we suppose to have been the locality from whence originated the great founder of the name in the United States.

One of the first martyrs who perished at the stake in "Bloody Queen Mary's" time, was JOHN BRADFORD, prebend of St. Paul's, and a celebrated preacher. He was born at Manchester in Lancashire, about 1510, was committed to prison Aug. 16, 1553, where he remained until his death, a period of nearly two years.

The numerous letters and other compositions, written by him during his imprisonment, are remarkable for their able and uncompromising opposition to the dogmatical requisitions of papacy, and for abounding in depth and fervency of plain personal piety, and expansive religious feeling. He was finally condemned, January 31, 1555, and burnt at Smithfield, on the first day of July following. He perished nobly, praying and exhorting the people while at the stake; his last words were, "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way," &c.

John Bradford was the intimate friend of Rogers, Hooper, Saunders, Latimer, Cranmer, and Ridley, who about the same time with himself, sealed their opposition to papal bigotry, at the fiery stake. He was never married, but left at his death, a number of near relations.

The early, energetic, and persevering opposition to sacerdotal intolerance exhibited by Gov. Bradford of Plymouth, would seem to indicate him as a

* Though, as before remarked, we have been obliged to change the plan adopted by the author, our system is exactly the same, in respect to the regular succession of generations. We endeavored, in following him, that the oldest person in each should come first, but that object is not fully attained, tho' much nearer than had been done by him. It is almost impossible to avoid this irregularity, as it is often discovered that other children belong to the same parents after a generation is considered complete.—EDITOR.

† "Bradford, situated near the Avon. [Co. Wilts.] on the abrupt declivity of a hill, three and a half miles northwest from Salisbury, owes its name to the *broad ford* of the river.

Dugdale.

There is also a Bradford in the Co. of York, thirty-four miles from the City of York.

EDITOR.

‡ Names of individuals were often derived from the names of the places at which they happened to reside; and names thus acquired were transmitted to families. Hence, some individual who resided at some time, at some *broad ford* of some stream, river or estuary, in due time was called by the name of that locality, *Broad Ford* and afterwards *Bradford* as a more convenient word for utterance.—EDITOR.

worthy descendant of the martyr's immediate family; and that he was so, is rendered more probable from the fact, that the town of Bradford in Yorkshire, Manchester, the birth-place of the martyr, and Austerfield, where Gov. Bradford was born thirty-three years after the martyr's death, are all in the north of England, and near each other.*

Another circumstance which may be adduced in proof of the supposition, is this. One of several writers, cotemporaries of the Governor, who at his decease, commemorated the event in poetic effusions, thus writes:

"Now blessed, holy Bradford, a successor
Of blessed, holy Bradford, the confessor,
Is gone to place of rest."†

The following item of History suggests a possible reason, (in addition to the martyr's death,) why Gov. Bradford, in his numerous writings, has refrained from alluding to his own family connections. It occurred within two years of the burning of John Bradford, and is recorded in "Baker's Chronicle."

April 24, 1557, Thomas Stafford, second son of Lord Stafford, with two and thirty persons, (English fugitives, set on by the French King,) came from France with the intention of subverting the government of the detested Queen Mary. They attacked and took Scarborough Castle, in Yorkshire, but were driven out and conquered, within two days, by the Earl of Westmoreland. Stafford was beheaded on Tower Hill, May 28, 1557, and the next day, *Bradford* and two others of his associates were executed at Tyburn.‡

A further reason for the Governor's taciturnity respecting his ancestry, may be found in the fact, that his parents died when he was quite young, and his relations, to whose guardianship he was assigned, strongly opposed his adoption of the religious views of, and connection with, the puritans.

William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony, was born at Austerfield, in Yorkshire, England, in 1588. About 1608 he went to Holland and joined the pilgrims, and came to Plymouth in the *Mayflower*, in 1620, accompanied by his wife, whose maiden name was Dorothy May. This lady never reached Plymouth, but was accidentally drowned, on the 7th of December, 1620, during the absence of her husband on an examining tour into Massachusetts Bay, and while the *Mayflower* remained in Cape Cod harbor. She was the first English female who died at Plymouth, and the first whose death is recorded in New England.

Mr. Bradford was chosen Governor in 1621, and was reelected to that office every year till 1657, except five years—1633, '34, '36, '38, '44.

He was one of the most efficient persons in directing and sustaining the new settlement; or, in the words of an ancient writer, he "was the very prop and glory of Plymouth Colony, during all the whole series of changes that passed over it." Aug. 14, 1623, he married widow Alice Southworth, whose maiden name is supposed to have been Carpenter; she came over in the "Ann," and lived, highly respected by the whole community, till the 26th of March, 1670, when she deceased, aged about 80.

Gov. Bradford died on the 9th of May, 1657, "lamented by all the colo-

* In his last letter to his mother, dated the 24th of June, 1555, he speaks of his brother Roger, to whom and her "he sends all his writings." This letter is printed in *Middleton's Evangelical Biog.*, vol. 1, p. 372-3, where there is a very good account of the martyr. There is also another very good life of him in *Wheeler's Hist. of Manchester*, but these and all the other authors who have mentioned him, (so far as our examination has extended,) give no account of his pedigree—not even giving us the name of his father.—EDITOR.

† Morton's Memorial, 261. [Davis' Edition.]

nies of New England, as a common father to them all." * Both are buried at Plymouth. Gov. Bradford had by his second wife three children: William, Mercy, and Joseph. His autograph, 1631-2, is here given.

William Bradford

Since the Bradford Genealogy was drawn up, some important facts have been brought to light by the labors of an eminent genealogist in London,—the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. The result of his discoveries having reached the hands of the Editor, he gladly avails himself of the opportunity of making such extracts from it as are applicable to this work.

After having shown pretty conclusively that our BRADFORD, of the Mayflower, was born at Austerfield, and that the adjacent villages of Bawtry or Bawtrej,† and Scrooby were dwelling places of others of the Pilgrims, and that it was at the latter place that the original church of Plymouth was formed, he goes on with a most interesting discussion concerning BREWSTER, ROBINSON, and others. On returning again to Bradford, he acknowledges himself indebted to Dr. Cotton Mather "for the knowledge we possess of the early life of Bradford." And he finds that the baptismal record at Austerfield confirms Dr. Mather's statement of his age, at the time of his death, namely, 69, on the 9th May, 1657.

"Dr. Mather informs us," writes Mr. Hunter, "that Gov. Bradford was born to some estate: that his parents died when he was young, and that he was brought up by his grandfather and uncles. These statements," he continues, "receive ample support from testamentary and fiscal documents, and from the register, which has been well preserved, of the baptisms, marriages, and burials of the little chapel at Austerfield, which is a member of the parish of Blythe." From these evidences our author has drawn up a genealogical account of the Bradfords of Austerfield, by which we are able to carry back the pedigree of the Pilgrim three generations in England. This pedigree, reduced to our system, is as follows:

NOTE.—To save the reader the trouble of referring elsewhere for an explanation of the plan of the following genealogy, he will observe, 1st, that the first column of Arabic figures are intended to number all the posterity contained in the genealogy. 2nd, that the small Arabic figures at the end of every name, placed like an exponent of a power in mathematics, thus³, show the number of the generation of such name; for example, (14) H. Gershom³, is a descendant of the 6th generation. 3d, the Roman numerals are used only to show the number and order of every family. 4th, as every individual (male) who has descendants, must occupy a new place in the series without breaking its order, the lower numbers, or those interpolated, show at what point in the first column of numbers the children of every individual are given, thus, No. 41 in the regular Arabic series has under it 101: therefore follow the series to that No., (104.) and next after it is given the family of GERSHOM³ Bradford. Hence, at a glance, it is seen that this individual is the 41st descendant, and of the 6th generation from the first discovered ancestor, and that he is the 11d. child of his parents. If no number be interpolated, then no descendants are given, as (9) I. John¹, shows John¹ to have no descendants.

This system of laying down extensive genealogies has been some time before the public, and, we believe, has met with entire approbation. That it possesses obvious advantages over others hitherto employed, can scarcely admit of question.

It must be remembered that we commence the reckoning of generations with the first progenitor of the name we find in England. Thus Gov. BRADFORD of Plymouth is of the third generation, and not of the first, as it has been usual to make

* Mather's Magnalia. EDITOR.

† Bawtrej, a small Hospital: valued at the Dissolution, at £6. 6s. 8d. per Ann.—Magn. Brit. vi. 663. (Speed, out of Leland.)

Austerfield, as well as Bawtrej was, in the days of Bradford, a royal manor, having been acquired by the crown, by forfeitures or marriages, from the illustrious and well known heir of Nevil and Dispenser. The Bradfords were farmers of the demesne.

the original emigrant, in other pedigrees. Therefore, to know the generation in this country, we have only to subtract two from any descendant of the Governor.

(1) I. William Bradford¹ lived at Austerfield, in or about 1575, at which time he and one John Hanson were the only subsidiaries there; Bradford being taxed on twenty shillings land, and Hanson on twenty shillings goods, annual value. The time of his death appears only from a record of his burial, noted as happening on the 10 January, 1595-6. His children were,

(2) I. William², m. Alice, dau. of John Hanson, before named, very probably. He was buried on the 15 July, 1591. This William was father of our GOVERNOR BRADFORD, and by his early decease the Plymouth father was left an orphan at the tender age of about two years.

(3) II. Thomas², of whom no records appear, saving that he had a dau. Margaret, bapt. 9 March, 1578.

(4) III. Robert², bapt. 25 June, 1561, m. Alice Waingate, 31 January, 1685. He was the only Bradford subsidiary at Austerfield in 1598; while at the same time and place there were three others, whose names were John Mawdson, Robert Martley and Robert Bridges. The will of Robert Bradford was dated 15 April, 1609, and he was buried on the 23 of the same month. Hence this uncle of Gov. BRADFORD died about the third week in April, 1609.

The will of Robert Bradford, remarks Mr. Hunter, "is the best document which we possess from which to form an idea of the status of the Bradfords at Austerfield, at the time when one of them took the important step which has made him and his family just objects of historical curiosity. He describes himself 'Robert Bradfurth of Austerfield, yeoman,' and we may observe that Bradfurth, or Bradfourth, is the more usual orthography of the name in the church register; so uncertain and variable was the orthography of all proper names at that period; also that, 'yeoman' implies a condition of life a little better than that which would now be indicated by the word. The yeomanry of England in the reign of Elizabeth formed the class next to the acknowledged gentry, the men who used coat-armour of right. They were people who lived, for the most part, on lands of their own."

Having thus digressed from the will to bring in an important elucidation of his subject, our author returns to it, and goes into its provisions with much minuteness. We must, however, confine ourself to the facts, in a condensed form. To a servant girl, Grace Wade, the free use of a dwelling house; "he names another servant, and his brother and sister Hil." To Thomas Silvester, clerk, a small legacy. To son Robert his best iron-bound wain, [probably a cart with two wheels,] "the cupboard in the house," [parlor of those days,] one long table, with a frame and one long form, with his best yoke of oxen; also "the counter wherein the evidences are." Also a corselet with its furniture. The residue of his estate to be equally divided among his four children, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret; these were his executors. Being then all under age, he orders them to be under the direction or tuition of three of his friends or neighbors:—Robert and Margaret to be under the care of his "good neighbor," Mr. Richardson * of Bawtry; Elizabeth to William Downes † of Scrooby;

* Next to the Mortons Mr. Richardson was the principal inhabitant at Bawtry, and was afterwards allied to them; both he and Robert Morton, the head of the family, marrying in the family of Lindley of Skegby, one of the visitation families of Nottinghamshire. He had a son, Mr. Lindley Richardson.—Hunter, 48.

† Of this person Mr. Hunter says he knows nothing, saving "that he was a subsidiary man at Scrooby."

DESCENDANTS OF ALICE BRADFORD.

[Communicated by Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D.D. of Northampton.]

The oldest granddaughter of Gov. Bradford and Alice Southworth was *Alice Bradford*, the daughter of Maj. William Bradford by his first wife, Alice Richards. Gen. G. M. Fessenden, in his genealogy of the Bradfords, in the N. E. Historical Register for January and July 1850, gives no account of her descendants. Happening to be myself a descendant of Alice Bradford, I am able to supply this deficiency in part.

Alice Bradford married, March 29, 1680, Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, the 2d minister of Dedham, being his 2d wife; Mary Manning of Cambridge was his first. Mr. Adams, by his wife Alice, had three daughters; 1. *Elizabeth*, born Feb. 23, 1681; she married, first, Rev. S. WHITING of Windham, Sept. 4, 1696, when she was in her 16th year, and her four children were distinguished; first, Col. William Whiting, employed in the French war; second, Rev. John Whiting of the second church in Windham (Scotland parish); and, resigning his office, he was judge of probate and also a colonel; third, Col. Nathan Whiting; fourthly, Mary, born 1712, married Nov. 23, 1727 Rev. THOMAS CLAP, her father's successor at Windham, and afterwards president of Yale College; she died Aug. 9, 1736, her daughters being Mary Clap, who married Daniel Wooster of New Haven, and Temperance Clap, who married Timothy Pitkin of Farmington.

Rev. S. Whiting died in 1725, and his widow Elizabeth married, in 1737, Rev. Samuel Niles of Braintree; she died at New Haven at her son Nathan's, in 1760.

2. The second daughter of Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS by Alice Bradford was *Alice*, who married in 1701 Rev. NATHANIEL COLLINS, the first minister of Enfield, Conn. She died Feb. 19, 1735; he died in 1756.

3. The third daughter of WILLIAM and ALICE ADAMS was *Abiel*, born Dec. 15, 1685, after the death of her father, who died Aug. 17, 1685. About the year 1707 she married Rev. JOSEPH METCALF, minister of Falmouth, a native of Dedham, born in 1682, graduated 1703, died May 24, 1723. Joseph and Abiel Metcalf had 11 children, as follows: 1. *Abigail*; 2. *Abijah*, both of whom, probably, [died] young; 3. *Abiel*, married James Fitch of Salisbury; 4. *Hannah*, married Timothy Metcalf of Mansfield or Lebanon; 5. *Alice*, married John Williams; 6. *Mary*, married John Reed or Rudd of Lebanon; 7. *Elizabeth*, married Rev. Jonathan Lee, the first minister of Salisbury, Conn.; 8. *Delight*, married Tho. Worcester; 9. *Sarah*, married James Fowler of E. Haddam; 10. *Azubah*, married Wm. Williams of Union, Maine; 11. *Sybal*.

Alice, the widow of Rev. William Adams, married Maj. James Fitch of Norwich, who was born in 1647 and died at Canterbury, his last residence, in 1727, aged 80 years.

Her daughter *Abiel*, the widow of Rev. Joseph Metcalf, married Rev. Isaac Chauncy of Hadley, who died in 1745. The time and place of her death are not known.

I now proceed to my particular object, the tracing of the descendants of one of the daughters of Mrs. Abiel Metcalf, she (as it may be remembered) being the granddaughter of Major William Bradford. As she is of the 4th generation from Gov. Bradford, her daughter Elizabeth will be marked as of the fifth.

*See pp. 323-347, this volume.

Elizabeth^s Metcalf married Rev. JONATHAN LEE of Salisbury. At the time of her marriage she was living in the family of president Clap, whose wife Mary Whiting, deceased in 1736, was her cousin. The children of Jonathan and Elizabeth Lee were eight in number; 1. *Jonathan^s*, a physician in Pittsfield, who had 7 children; 2. *Elizabeth^s*, who married Rev. THOMAS ALLEN, the first minister of Pittsfield, who died in 1810, aged 67, and whose children were twelve in number, among whom were *Thomas^s*; *Jonathan^s*, the father of *Thomas^s* Allen, now of St. Louis; *Elizabeth^s*, who married William P. White, a Boston merchant, and died in London in 1798; *Clarissa^s*, who married John Breck of Northampton, and whose sons are Edward^s, Theodore^s, and John^s Breck of Brecksville, Ohio; *George W.^s*; Capt. *Samuel L.^s*; *William^s*, (the writer of this article and the only survivor of this large family,) whose children are seven, viz.: Rev. John Wheelock^s Allen of Sheboygan Falls; *Elizabeth^s*, married to Professor H. B. Smith, of the Union Seminary, N. Y.; *Charlotte F.^s* married to Rev. Erastus Hopkins; *William^s*, *Clara^s*, *Adriana^s*, and *Annette^s*. *Love^s*, married Gen. Eleazar W. Ripley, and deceased 1820; *Solomon Metcalf^s*, a professor in Middlebury College, deceased; *Elisha L.^s*, a surgeon in the army, deceased. 3. *Samuel^s* Lee of Salisbury, whose son is Dr. Charles^s Lee, a physician of New York, and whose daughter *Hannah^s* married W. C. Stirling, whose daughter is Mrs. (John B.) Waring of Cleveland. 4. *Rhoda^s* Lee married John Ensign; their daughter *Rhoda^s* married deacon Alpha Rockwell, whose daughter *Elizabeth^s* married Osmyn Baker, a member of congress, and whose daughter *Caroline^s* married William Lawrence of Northampton, himself a descendant of Gov. Bradford. 5. *Salome^s* Lee married Judge Hale; their daughter *Lydia^s* married Rev. John Keep, now of Oberlin, and *Clarissa^s* married Rev. Mr. Knapp of Westfield, and *Harriet^s* married Gen. Miller of Homer. 6. *Elisha^s* Lee, a lawyer of Sheffield. 7. *Mylo^s* Lee, whose son, Rev. Jonathan^s Lee of Otis, was the father of Dr. Jonathan Edwards^s Lee, now assistant surgeon in the insane hospital near Philadelphia.

This is a very incomplete account of the descendants of Rev. Jonathan Lee and Elizabeth Metcalf, and through her the descendants of Gov. Bradford. My own descent in the 7th generation appears, then, to be as follows: 1. Gov. Bradford; 2. Maj. William Bradford; 3. Alice Bradford, married to Rev. William Adams; 4. Abiel Adams, married to Rev. Joseph Metcalf; 5. Elizabeth Metcalf, married to Rev. Jonathan Lee; 6. Elizabeth Lee, married to Rev. Thomas Allen; 7. William Allen.

The children of Alice Carpenter were
(ca 1590-1670) ^{26 May}

(2)

Silfke's ledger
by Edward Southworth (ca 1590-1621) m 28 May 1613 Elizabeth Collier (ca 1592-1682)
+ Constant (ca 1614-1679) m 2 Nov 1637
+ their eldest child Mary b ca 1638 m 12 May 1658 Samuel Framer (1638-1712)

at William North's? - not proven if so had been Robert & Thos. (Not proved this family had Leander's roots per SF Wilbur)
in London
of Duxbury dau Wm C. merchant of Duxbury

Thomas (ca 1617-8 Dec 1669) Plymouth m 1 Sep 1644 Elizabeth Reynor Plymouth
d 53rd year

by Gov. Wm Bradford (1590-1657) m 14 Aug 1623 Plymouth
Mary Bradford (b 1627- b 1661) m 21 Dec 1648 Benjamin Vermayor 5th
of Boston - moved to North St, Plymouth

Joseph Bradford (ca 1635-1715) m 25 May 1664 Jacob Hobart (1642-1735)
Rev. Peter Hobart 1st min of Hingham
Obs. of an ancestor (Hobart)

They lived at Kingston (then Plymouth) on Jones River (mile from its mouth)
in a place called Flat House Dock (the house had a flat roof)

one of Jacob & Jacob (Hobart) Bradford's children (any have been moved)
Elisha Bradford (1669-1717) m 28 Jan 1703 Hannah Cole of Duxbury (ca 1669-1718)
m 7 Sep 1718 Bathsheba LaBroche
She m/2 Joshua Okham of Pembroke, Mass.

See Family Review Vol 18 for more about Elisha Bradford

* The Vermayor family connected to our Towne family (Mark Vermayor m. Alice Blessing, sister of Joanna (Blessing) Towne.)
(also to Vergara/Buffum) Vergara possibly ship's captain

Notes regarding the foregoing chart:

We will follow son Norman Chancellor. Notes regard Allen, Henry, Eliza

Son Allen Wiley, who went with the others to Iowa and then to Kansas, was said by the genealogy to have had seven children, all by the first wife, Sarah Clayton (sister of our ancestor, Martha Clayton, Norman's wife). I do not have her death date, but if the printed McDonough County marriage records are correct, the same dates indicated on the chart, it seems unlikely she would have had 7 children in a little less than five years, even if she died in childbirth. Also, the widow Mary Ann returned to Colchester where she died a year later, suggesting she had children living there.

The 1850 census of Mercer Co. IL (residences #766, 767, 775) shows information differing from the genealogy, about the Warren family. (If my interpretation is wrong I would like to know about it, but it suggests the following.) Our branch is not descended from the Warrens, but we are interested because of what they show us about the Averills. Born 1797 in MA, Levi Warren lived in NY and in Ohio where he had at least 5 sons and 1 daughter. His wife must have died about 1837. He was a prosperous farmer and we already know he was an officer in the Black Hawk War. In 1839, at age 42, he married 26-year old Eliza D. Averill. The next year his 16-year old (only?) daughter married Eliza's older brother, 31-year old Henry.

Eliza and Levi are shown with 4 little sons 10 & under and 3 teenage sons, plus relative Lyman Warren age 29, born in Ohio. Eliza must have been awfully busy cooking for all those men! Henry and Hulda also had 4 little boys. That was just a little before they left for Oregon.

Eliza (Averill) Warren was not just Hulda Ann (Warren) Averill's stepmother. She was also her sister-in-law.

Samuel Fuller 1580-1633 d at Plymouth
he m(1) Alice Gleave (Engle?)

452
474

(2) 24 Apr 1613 Leyden Agnes Carpenter d. & 1615 in Leyden Holland.
(3) 27 May 1617 Leyden Bridget Lee.

This was undoubtedly one of the daughters of Alexander Carpenter
of Wroughton Somerset

The list of descendants in my booklet lists only the children
with Bridget Lee

Saints & Straggs - P447 -

Morton, George - (1585-1624) - (Saint) (on Anne & Littlebury 1623)

mercant of well-to-do - Roman Catholic family of Harworth, near Straggs

"a pious precious servant of God" As G. Mort signed "Religion's 1622"

or young Anne & Little from Straggs; died impoverished not long after landing -
his brother-in-law provided for his family

— As. Juliana (Carpenter) (1584-1665) of Wroughton near Bath, Somersetshire;

daughter of Alexander Carpenter member of Ancient Brethren.

~~474~~ Pastor John of Southwark, (Southwark)
Re Reynier Alice (Carpenter) Bradford — says tradition says Reynier
was her brother — the Captain was named because her son,

Thos Southwark, m. Elizabeth Reynier, the pastor's daughter

Xerox for 452 - refers to Straggly Saint - Constant Southwark
Southwark

Morton was
husb of (sister)
Julian Carpenter



Family Record

(Dodge Ancestors)

Family No.

Southworth ①

Surname

Father — Edward SOUTHWORTH

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth		ca	1590			England	Either Welling, Nottinghamshire	
Death		1621		London		"	or in Lancashire - depending on whom you believe.	
Buried		1621		He prepared to come on Mayflower - not enough room. He died in London before next ship sailed.				
Married	28	May	1613	Leiden		Holland		
Occupation	"Sill worker" when in Leiden			Military		Church	Pilgrim	
Places Lived	Though poor in Holland due to persecution in England, it is agreed by all historians that this family was of gentle birth. The argument is simply over lack of documentation in the 1500's.							
Other Wives								

(See Pedigree Charts showing possible royal descent.)

His Father's Name Maybe Sir Thomas Southworth, Knight

His Mother's Maiden Name Maybe Rosemond Lister, of Yorkshire

Mother — Alice CARPENTER

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth			159-	Wrighton	Somerset	England		
Death	26	Mar	1670	Plymouth		Plymouth Colony		
Buried								
Occupation				Military		Church	Pilgrim	
Places Lived								
Other Husbands	② 14 Aug 1623 at Plymouth - to Governor William Bradford, who had sent for her, his first wife, Dorothy May, having died in late 1620 aboard the Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor.							
				Her Father's Name	Alexander Carpenter			
				Her Mother's Maiden Name				

Children

Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
+	1. Constant Southworth Spouse - Elizabeth Collier (dau. William, merchant)	Birth			1615	Leiden		Holland	
		Death	10	Mar	1679	Duxbury	Plymouth Colony		
		Married	2	Nov	1637	"			
	2. Thomas Southworth Spouse - Elizabeth Reynou (dau. John?)	Birth			1616	Leiden		Holland	
		Death	8	Dec	1669	Plymouth?			
		Married	1	Sep	1641	"			
	3. _____ Spouse - _____	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	4. _____ Spouse - _____	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	5. _____ Spouse - _____	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	6. _____ Spouse - _____	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	7. _____ Spouse - _____	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	8. _____ Spouse - _____	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	9. _____ Spouse - _____	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							
	10. _____ Spouse - _____	Birth							
		Death							
		Married							

In the circles, identify by number your sources of information — then list each on the reverse side.

Additional children listed on the reverse side.

Family Record

(Dodge Ancestors)

Family No.

Southworth ②

Surname

Father — Constant SOUTH WORTH

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth			1615	Leiden		Holland	He was one of the leading	
Death	10	Mar	1678/9	Duxbury	Plymouth	Calcutta	Citizens of the colony, having been	
Buried							trained by his stepfather,	
Married	2	Nov	1637	Plymouth		"	Gov. William Bradford	
Occupation				Military		Church	Pilgrim	
Places Lived								
Other Wives								

His Father's Name Edward Southworth

His Mother's Maiden Name Alice Carpenter

Mother — Elizabeth Collier

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth		ca	1617	St. Olave Southwark	Surrey	England		
Death			(1678)					
Buried								
Occupation				Military		Church	Pilgrim	
Places Lived								
Other Husbands								

See Freeman Family for children of Mary Southworth Her Father's Name William Collier
+ Samuel Freeman Jr. Her Mother's Maiden Name Jane Clark

Children

Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
+	1. Mercy Southworth	Birth		ca	1640				
	Spouse - Samuel Freeman	Married	12	May	1658	Eastham			
	2. Priscilla Southworth	Birth		ca	1642				
	Spouse - ① Samuel Talbot & Stephen Whit	Death			17	Seacombe Neck			
	② John Irish, Jr. (a constable)	Married	① 1	Mar	1689	Bristol			
	② 1	May	1705						
	3. Edward Southworth	Birth		ca	1644				
	Spouse - Mary Pabodie (d. w. 5d. 1678)	Death			1727				
	(1648-1727) Alder	Married	16	Nov	1671	Duxbury			
	4. Alice Southworth	Birth		ca	1646				
	Spouse - Benjamin Church (S Richard)	Death	5	Mar	1719				
		Married	26	Dec	1667	Duxbury?			
	5. Nathaniel Southworth	Birth		ca	1649				
	Spouse - Desire Gray	Death	14	Jan	1710/1	Middleborough			
		Married	10	Jan	1672	Plymouth			
	6. Mary Southworth	Birth		ca	1654				
	Spouse - David Allen (S John)	Death			1719				
		Married		by	1674				
	7. William Southworth	Birth		ca	1659				
	Spouse - ① Rebecca Pabodie (d. w. 5d. 1705)	Death	25	June	1719				
	② Martha (Kirtland) Blagoe and Jos.	Married	① 18	Apr	1681	Little Crompton			
	(1667-1739)	② 15	Nov	1705		Sag brook			
	8. Elizabeth Southworth	Birth		ca	1661				
	Spouse - Samuel Gallop	Death	25	June	1719	Little Crompton			
		Married	12	May	1685	Bristol			
	9.	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
	10.	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							

Additional children listed on the reverse side.

In the circles, identify by number your sources of information — then list each on the reverse side.

July 1907

July 1st - Arrived at the station at 10:30 AM. The weather was very hot and sunny. We went to the hotel and checked in. The room was very comfortable. We went for a walk in the park and saw many beautiful flowers. The children were very happy. We had a picnic under a big tree. The food was very good. We went to the beach and played in the sand. The water was very clean. We had a very good day.

July 2nd

July 2nd - We went to the museum and saw many interesting things. There were a lot of fossils and bones. We also saw some very old paintings. The children were very interested. We went to the library and borrowed some books. The books were very good. We went to the market and bought some fruit. The fruit was very fresh. We had a very good day.

July 3rd

July 3rd - We went to the zoo and saw many animals. There were a lot of monkeys and tigers. We also saw some very small animals. The children were very happy. We went to the garden and saw many beautiful flowers. The flowers were very colorful. We had a very good day.

July 4th - We went to the beach and played in the sand. The water was very clean. We had a picnic under a big tree. The food was very good. We went to the market and bought some fruit. The fruit was very fresh. We had a very good day.

July 5th - We went to the museum and saw many interesting things. There were a lot of fossils and bones. We also saw some very old paintings. The children were very interested. We went to the library and borrowed some books. The books were very good. We went to the market and bought some fruit. The fruit was very fresh. We had a very good day.

Imputed parents of
Edward Southworth

Family Record

Dodge Ancestors

Family No.

Father - Thomas SOUTH WORTH

Southworth
in England Surname

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth			1561	Somersby Hall	Lancashire	England	Lived in London many years - first Protestant in family	
Death			1617	"	"	"		
Buried								
Married			158-	? Thornton	Yorkshire			
Occupation					Military		Church Prot.	
Places Lived							Lancashire/London - Father's large estate disrupted by fires & imprisonment - going to London (working)	
Other Wives							Foreign parents) during reign of Queen Elizabeth (into inverted spirit her).	
							His Father's Name Sir John Southworth (c. 1525)	
							His Mother's Maiden Name Mary Ashton	

Mother - Rosamond LISTER

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth				Thornton	Yorkshire	England		
Death				? Somersby?				
Buried								
Occupation					Military		Church Prot.	
Places Lived								
Other Husbands								
							Her Father's Name William Lister (Protestant)	
							Her Mother's Maiden Name Bridget Peet (of Middlesex)	

Children (Order of birth - Edward youngest son - All living when grandfather Southworth died.)

Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
1.	John Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death	before	1617					
		Married							
2.	Thomas Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death						(Present in London (died in 1613))	
		Married							
3.	William Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death	living	1613		Holcroft	Lancashire		
		Married							
4.	Michael (Nehemiah) Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
5.	Christopher Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
+	Edward Southworth	Birth			1590	London		England	
	Spouse - Alice Carpenter	Death			1620/1	London			
		Married			1613	Leaden		Holland	
7.	Bridget Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse - William, Esq	Death				Salisbury			
		Married							
8.	Mary Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse - Thomas Osboldston, Esq	Death							
		Married							
9.	Ellen Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse - William Dechaunt	Death							
		Married							
10.	Ann Southworth	Birth							
	Spouse -	Death	living		1595				
		Married							

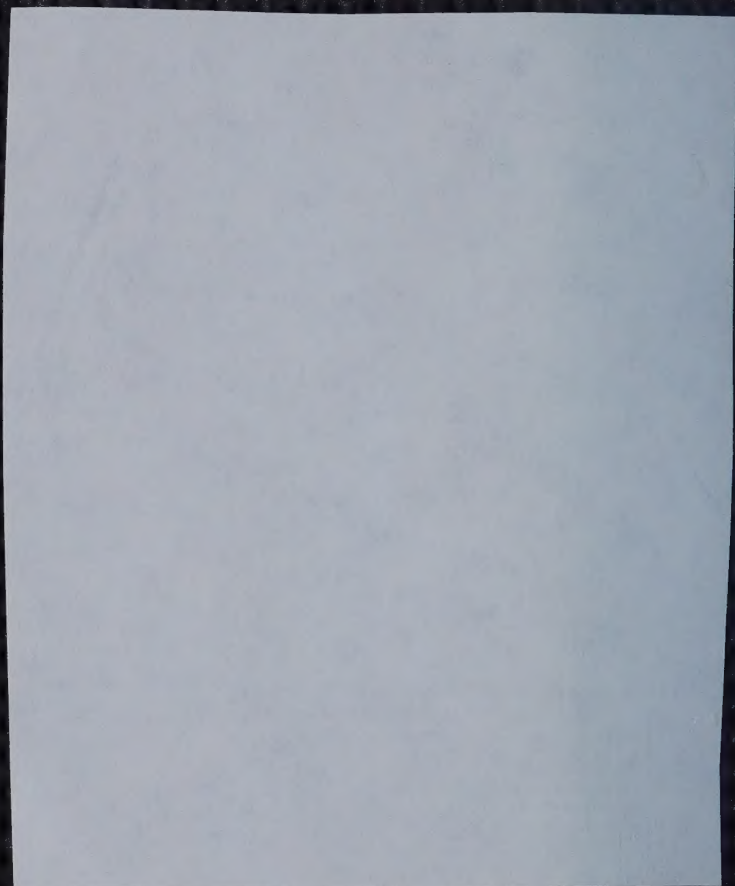
Additional children listed on the reverse side.

In the circles, identify by number your sources of information - then list each on the reverse side.

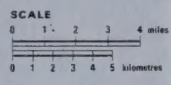


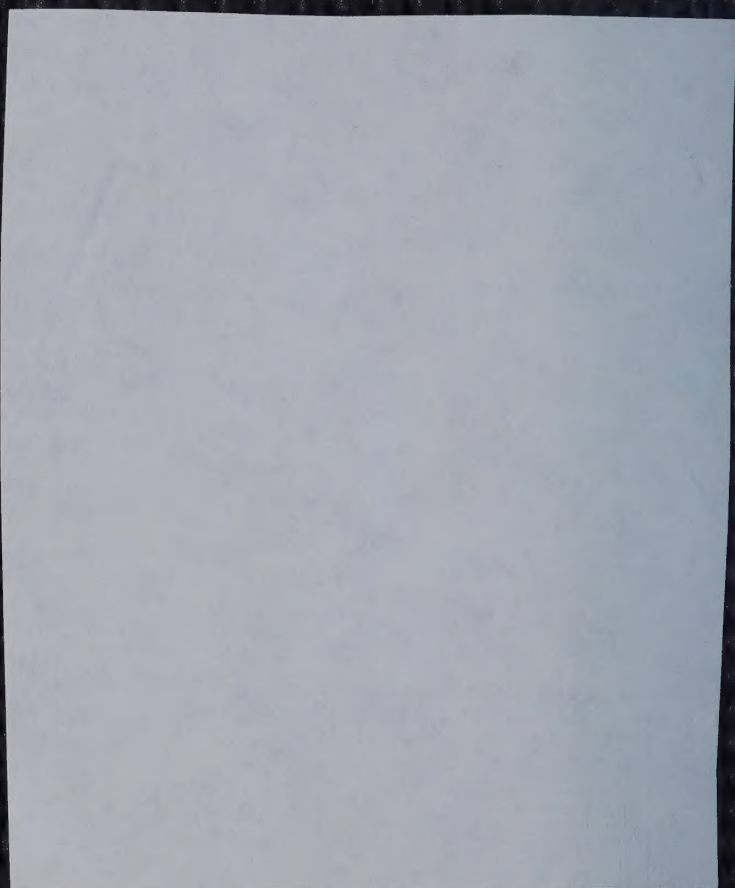
DETAIL OF PLYMOUTH VICINITY, GIVING EARLY LOCAL PLACE NAMES
AND ILLUSTRATING BREWSTER, COOKE, FREEMAN,
HOPKINS, PRENCE, ET AL

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. CAPTAIN'S HILL | 6. JONES RIVER |
| 2. CLARK'S ISLAND | 7. POWDER POINT |
| 3. GURNET'S NOSE | 8. EEL RIVER |
| 4. SAQUISH HEAD | 9. PLAIN DEALING, NOW SEASIDE |
| 5. BROWN'S ISLAND SHOALS | 10. ROCKY NOOK |
| 11. HOBBS HOLE OR WELLINGSLEY | |

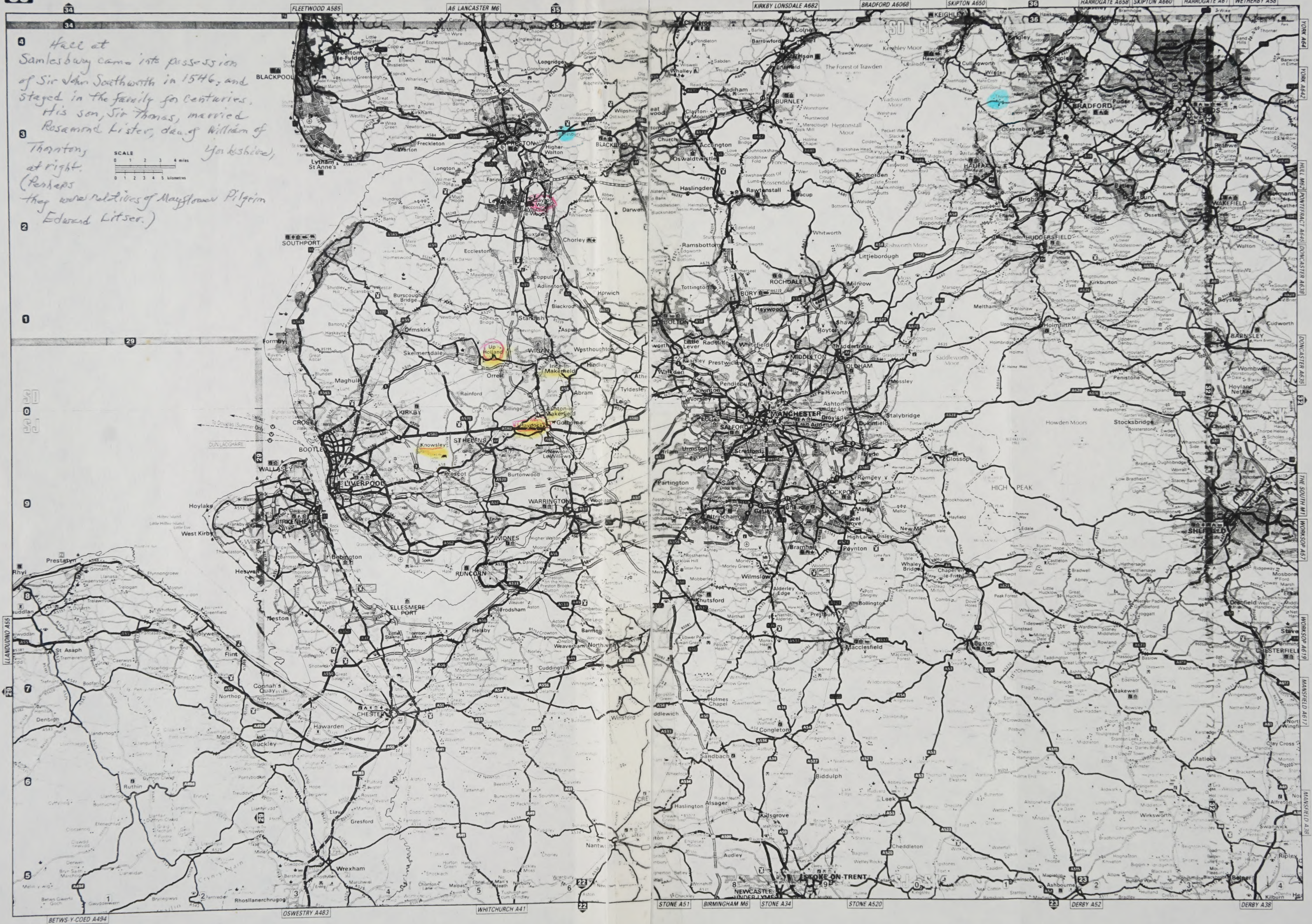
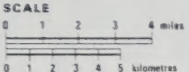


4 Hall at
Samlesbury came into possession
of Sir John Southworth in 1546, and
stayed in the family for centuries.
His son, Sir Thomas, married
Rosamond Lister, dau. of William of
Tharnton,
at right.
(Perhaps
they were relatives of Mayflower Pilgrim
Edward Lister.)

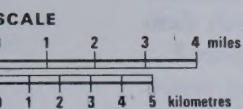




4 Hall at
Samblesbury came into possession
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His son, Sir Thomas, married
Rosamond Lister, daug William of
Thorton,
at right.
(Perhaps
they were relatives of Mayflower Pilgrim
Edward Lister.)





LIVERPOOL
BAY

To Douglas (Summer Only)

DUN LAOGHAIRE



more especially, by the cunning and deceit of the master and his company, who were hired to stay a whole year in the country, and now fancying dislike and fearing want of victuals, they plotted this stratagem to free themselves; as afterwards was known and by some of them confessed. For they apprehended that the greater ship (being of force and in whom most of the provisions were stowed) she would retain enough for herself, whatsoever became of them or the passengers. And indeed such speeches had been cast out by some of them. And yet, besides other encouragements, the chief of them that came from Leyden went in this ship to give the master content. But so strong was self-love and his fears, as he forgot all duty and [43] former kindnesses, and dealt thus falsely with them, though he pretended otherwise.

Amongst those that returned was Mr. Cushman and his family, whose heart and courage was gone from them before (as it seems) though his body was with them till now he departed; as may appear by a passionate letter he writ to a friend in London from Dartmouth whilst the ship lay there a-mending. The which, besides the expressions of his own fears, it shows much of the providence of God working for their good beyond man's expectation, and other things concerning their condition in these straits. I will here relate it. And though it discover some infirmities in him (as who under temptation is free) yet after this he continued to be a special instrument for their good, and to do the offices of a loving friend and faithful brother unto them, and partaker of much comfort with them. The letter is as followeth.

To his loving friend Edward Southworth at Heneage House in the Duke's Place, these, etc.*

Dartmouth, Aug. 17.

LOVING FRIEND, my most kind remembrance to you and your wife, with loving E. M. etc., whom in this world I never look to see again. For besides the eminent dangers of this voyage, which are no less than deadly, an infirmity of body hath seized me, which will not in

* Edward Southworth, a member of the Leyden congregation who did not emigrate, died in 1623; his widow became Bradford's second wife. Heneage House, Duke's Place, was a sort of rabbit warren of tenements in Aldgate where many dissenters lived. Ironmonger's Hall, to which Weston belonged, was near by. Massachusetts Historical Society *Proceedings* LXI 55-63.

all likelihood leave me till death. What to call it I know not, but it is a bundle of lead, as it were, crushing my heart more and more these fourteen days; as that although I do the actions of a living man, yet I am but as dead, but the will of God be done.⁵

Our pinnacle will not cease leaking, else I think we had been half-way at Virginia. Our voyage hither hath been as full of crosses as ourselves have been of crookedness. We put in here to trim her; and I think, as others also, if we had stayed at sea but three or four hours more, she would have sunk right down. And though she was twice trimmed at Hampton, yet now she is as open and leaky as a sieve; and there was a board a man might have pulled off with his fingers, two foot long, where the water came in as at a mole hole. We lay at Hampton seven days in fair weather, waiting for her, and now we lie here waiting for her in as fair a wind as can blow, and so have done these four days, and are like to lie four more, and by that time the wind will happily turn as it did at Hampton. Our victuals will be half eaten up, I think, before we go from the coast of England, and if our voyage last long, we shall not have a month's victuals when we come in the country.

Near £700 hath been bestowed at Hampton, upon what I know not; Mr. Martin⁶ saith he neither can nor will give any account of it, and if he be called upon for accounts, he crieth out of unthankfulness for his pains and care, that we are suspicious of him, and flings away, and will end nothing. Also he so insulteth over our poor people, with such scorn and contempt, as if they were not good enough to wipe his shoes. It would break your heart to see his dealing, and the mourning of our people; they complain to me, and alas! I can do nothing for them. If I speak to him, he flies in my face as mutinous, and saith no complaints shall be heard or received but by himself, and saith they are froward and waspish, discontented people, and I do ill to hear them. There are others that would lose all they have put in, or make satisfaction for what they have had, that they might depart; but he will not hear them, nor suffer them to go ashore, lest they should run away. The sailors also are so offended at his ignorant boldness in meddling and controlling in things he knows not what belongs to, as that some threaten to mischief him; others say they will leave the ship and go their way. But at the best

⁵ Cushman nevertheless managed to make a round voyage to Plymouth in 1621 and to live until 1625.

⁶ He [Christopher Martin] was governor in the bigger ship and Mr. Cushman assistant (Bradford).

This page mostly regards our ancestor Robert Cushman (is on other line) but the fact that Cushman wrote to Edward Southworth in Heneage House - now Fleet Prison where his father Sir Thomas had stayed to be close to Grandfather Sir John in prison until 1594 - argues to me that he really was of the noble family as weis contends.

Smith



151

Southworth



152

151. SMITH, Capt. John. Governor of Virginia, Admiral of New England.

Arms: Vert a chevron gules between three Turk's heads couped proper the turbans gold.

Crest: An ostrich gold holding in his mouth a horseshoe silver.

- ✓ 152. SOUTHWORTH, Constant and Thomas, brothers. Duxbury, Massachusetts. (See Introduction.)

Arms: Sable a chevron between three crosses patonce silver.

Crest: A bull's head (? erased) sable the horns silver.

NOTES

Part 2.

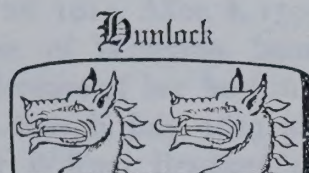
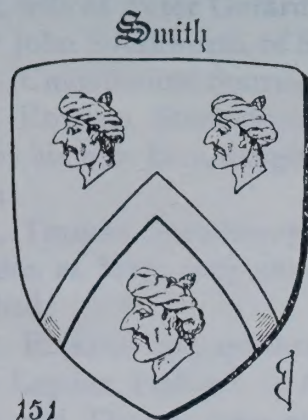
80. CLINTON. Add: the brother of the Lady Susan Humfrey and the Lady Arbella Johnson, Lord Charles Fiennes als. Clinton, one of the "principal undertakers for the plantation of Massachusetts Bay".
98. COLEPEPER. Supporters: for "a crown (? gold)" read "a crown gules".
151. SMITH. The name of the Duke of Transylvania is more commonly given as Bathory.
152. SOUTHWORTH. The following statement by Dr. Adams of the Committee appeared in the NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER of October, 1939, page 395:

In the "Introduction" to the Second Part of the Roll of Arms of the Society's Committee on Heraldry . . . certain statements in regard to the Southworth arms were made which it now seems, in the light of certain facts brought to the attention of the Committee by members of the Southworth family, should be modified or corrected. The important point is that good evidence is presented to show that the arms as registered by the Committee, viz., a black shield and a chevron between three crosses patonce silver, are the arms of the Samlesbury family of Southworth; the Committee was misled by the fact that certain works of reference give the arms with the tinctures reversed. The arms were without question borne in this form by some branches of the Southworth family.

Since the Samlesbury family used the arms in the form in which they appear in the ancient piece of embroidery on which the Committee registered them, the inference drawn in the "Introduction" as to the probable remote relationship of the immigrants to this branch of the family does not hold.

Further, though it has no bearing on the matter of arms, it should be noted that Constant Southworth came to Plymouth in 1628 and Thomas soon after, and that they did not "come with their mother".

New England Historic Genealogical Society



Motto: AUSPICE CHRISTO.

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Arms: Sable a chevron between three crosses patonce silver.

Crest: A bull's head (? erased) sable the horns silver.

153. HUNLOCK, John and Edward, brothers, and Christopher, their cousin. Boston, Massachusetts.

Arms: Azure a fess between three tiger's heads erased gold.

Crest: On a chapeau azure turned up ermine a cockatrice proper (granted 1587).

154. DENN, John. Salem, New Jersey.

Arms: Silver two flanches sable on each a leopard's face gold.

155. CRISPIN, Silas. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Arms: Gold-ermine three lions azure the tongues and claws purple.

Crest: A demi-griffin erased the wings addorsed azure.

Part 2.

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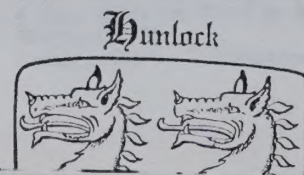
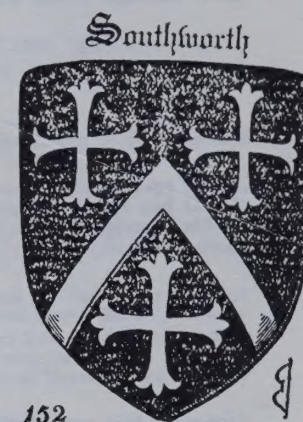
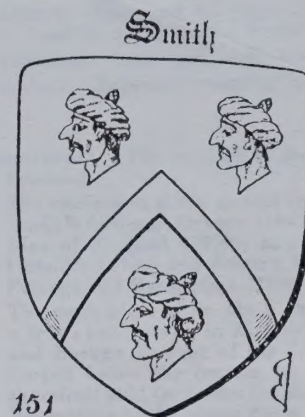
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Further, though it has no bearing on the matter of arms, it should be noted that Constant Southworth came to Plymouth in 1628 and Thomas soon after, and that they did not "come with their mother".

Part 3.

168. ABELL. The arms are recorded in the Visitation of Derbyshire 1569 and in the College of Arms 1932.



de Stanley, sheriff of Cheshire, 10 Edward IV., *m.* Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bromley, and had the aforesaid Margaret, wife of Peter Gerard.

Sir John Southworth, of Salmsbury, and Lady Ellen had :

15. CHRISTOPHER SOUTHWORTH, of Salmsbury, who had :

16. EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, of London, merchant, who had by his wife Jane, daughter of Edward Lloyd, of Llwynymaen :

17. THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, recorder at Wells, in Somersetshire, *m.* Jane, daughter of Nicholas Mynne, of Norfolk, and had :

18. EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, of Duke Place, London, 1595, *d.* at Leyden, Holland, in August, 1620, leaving sons, Constant and Thomas (who came to America), by his wife, *m.* May 28, 1613, Alice, *b.* 1599, daughter of Alexander Carpenter, of Wrington, Somerset. Mrs. Southworth, after the decease of her husband, came to New England in the ship *Anne*, in July, 1623, and, on August 14, 1623, *m.* Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, and *d.* April 5, 1670. The son of Edward Southworth :

19. CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH, *b.* 1615, came to Massachusetts in 1628, and resided and *d.* at Duxbury, March 10, 1679. He served in the Pequot War, 1637; ensign of the Duxbury company, 1646; lieutenant, 1653; deputy from 1647 for twenty-two years; treasurer of Plymouth Colony sixteen years; a member of the council of war, 1658; commissioner for the United Colonies, 1663; commissary-general during King Philip's War, and governor of Kennebec. He *m.* November 2, 1637, Elizabeth, daughter of William Collier, of Duxbury, and had :

father of Henry de Lea, who had : John, who had : Henry, who had : Sir William de Lea, *m.* Clemence Banastre, and had : Sybil, *m.* Sir Richard de Hoghton, and had : Sir Adam, who had : Sir Richard, who had : Sir William, father of this Sir Richard de Hoghton.

20. MERCY SOUTHWORTH, *b.* 1638, *m.* May 12, 1658, Deacon Samuel Freeman, *b.* May 11, 1638, at Watertown, Massachusetts, *d.* at Eastham November 25, 1712, and had :

21. CONSTANT FREEMAN, *b.* at Eastham, Massachusetts, March 31, 1669, *d.* at Truro June 8, 1745, where he settled in 1705, and was treasurer of the town, August 1, 1709, and in 1715 chosen its representative at the general court, and was commander of the military company. He *m.* October 11, 1694, Jane, *b.* December 6, 1675, *d.* September 1, 1729, daughter of Rev. Samuel Treat, of Eastham, 1648-1716, son of Robert Treat, governor of Connecticut, 1686, *d.* at Milford, Connecticut, 1710, and his wife, Jane Tapp, and had :

22. ROBERT FREEMAN, *b.* August 12, 1696, *d.* at Pomfret, Connecticut, September 27, 1755. He *m.* April 5, 1722, at Eastham, Mary, *b.* February 1, 1695-6, *d.* September 25, 1755, daughter of Elisha Paine, *d.* at Canterbury, Connecticut, February 7, 1735, son of Thomas Paine, 1611-1706, and Mary, daughter of Nicholas Snow and Constance, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, who was a passenger in the *Mayflower*, and had :

23. ROBERT FREEMAN, *b.* December 31, 1727, at Truro, *d.* at Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, September 29, 1798. He served in the Revolution as captain and major in Colonel Sutherland's regiment, New York Line. He had by his wife Anna, *d.* September 4, 1809, whose surname is unknown :

24. JOHN FREEMAN, *b.* 1754, in the Amenia precinct, New York, *d.* at Amenia, November 8, 1815. He was a soldier in the Revolution and the War of 1812, and *m.* about 1780, Sybil, born July 29, 1753, *d.* July 18, 1812, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Lewis, of Ashford, Connecticut, and had :

25. SUSAN FREEMAN, *b.* about 1783, *d.* May 21, 1827, at Schodack, New York, who *m.* Leonard Rowe, *b.* July 27,

R 929.72 B88

our ancestors

bro. of Capt Samuel Freeman III

bro. of Deacon John Paine

These Connecticut people were related to Lt. Samuel Freeman of Starbridge MA in two ways: ① Elisha Paine was his mother's uncle. ② Robert Freeman, Eli's father-in-law, was a distant cousin whose grandfather, Deacon Samuel Freeman II, was Lt. Samuel's great grandfather. (Lt. Samuel's Inn was at the CT border.) This Elisha Paine was the noted Baptist minister, arrested for preaching a non-Puritan sermon in Starbridge.

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CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH

ORIGIN: Unknown

MIGRATION: 1628

FIRST RESIDENCE: Plymouth

REMOVES: Duxbury

FREEMAN: Admitted 2 January 1637/8 [PCR 1:74]. In Duxbury section of Plymouth Colony lists of freemen of 1639, 1658 and 29 May 1670 [PCR 5:274, 8:175, 198].

EDUCATION: His inventory included "several sorts of books" valued at £4 15s. and "books, spoons & small things" valued at 10s.

OFFICES: Assistant, 7 June 1670 - 5 June 1678 [PCR 5:34, 55, 90, 112, 143, 163, 194, 229, 256]. Deputy (from Plymouth), 7 March 1653/4, 3 October 1659 [PCR 3:44, 170]. Deputy (from Duxbury), 3 June 1652, 6 April 1653, 7 June 1653, 6 June 1654, 8 June 1655, 3 June 1656, 1 June 1658, 7 June 1659, 6 June 1660, 2 October 1660, 4 June 1661, 3 June 1662, 1 June 1663, 8 June 1664, 7 June 1665, 5 June 1666, 5 June 1667, 3 June 1668 [PCR 3:8, 23, 31, 49, 79, 99, 135, 162, 187, 198, 214, 4:14, 37, 60, 90, 122, 148, 180, 5:17]. Colony treasurer, 7 June 1659 - 3 June 1668 [PCR 3:162, 187, 214, 4:14, 37, 60, 90, 122, 147, 180, 185]. Council of war, 1 June 1658, 2 April 1667, 2 July 1667 [PCR 3:138, 153, 4:145, 164-66]. Grand jury, 5 June 1644 [PCR 2:71]. Committee member, 1 June 1647, 8 June 1649, 4 June 1650, 5 June 1651 [PCR 2:117, 144, 154, 167]. Committee to supply towns and soldiers, 6 June 1654 [PCR 3:53]. Committee to organize the mending of: Joanes River bridge, 7 August 1655; Barstowes Bridge, 27 July 1664; Penquine Hole, 1 May 1666 [PCR 3:87, 4:69, 119]. Committee to treat the letting of the trade, June 1649 [PCR 2:144]. Committee to consider the trade at Kennebeck, 5 March 1655/[6] [PCR 3:96, 171, 195]. Committee to divide lands and settle ways, 4 June 1645, 3 June 1656, 6 October 1659, 1 May 1660, 13 June 1660, 2 October 1660, 5 February 1660/1, 1 June 1663 [PCR 2:88, 3:102, 174, 186, 193, 201, 204, 4:42]. Committee to oversee the building of a house of correction, 1 June 1658 [PCR 3:137]. Committee to negotiate the ownership of Hogg Island with Rhode Island, 1 March 1658/9 [PCR 3:157]. Committee to settle the bounds of Taunton, 6 October 1659 [PCR 3:172]. Committee to settle the bounds of Sandwich and Plymouth, 1 June 1663 [PCR 4:40]. Committee to oversee the purchase of lands from Indians, 3 October 1665 [PCR 4:109, 113]. Committee to revise laws, 5 June 1678 [PCR 5:263].

Duxbury constable, 2 March 1640/1, 1 June 1641, 5 June 1644 [PCR 2:9, 15, 3:116]. Duxbury invoicer of liquors, powder, shot and lead, 10 June 1662 [PCR 4:23].

In Duxbury section of 1643 Plymouth Colony list of men able to bear arms [PCR 8:190]. Ensign, 7 July 1646 [PCR 2:105].

ESTATE: On 6 October 1636 land was granted to Mr. William Bradford "for Constant & Thomas Southward, the land now in occupation of George Sowle" [PCR 1:45]. On 6 April 1640 "Constant Southwood and Thomas Southwood, his brother ... [were] granted fifty acres apiece of upland ... at the North River, with proportionable meadow ground" [PCR 1:144, 146]. On 10 November 1646 William Hillier of Duxbury, carpenter, sold to Constant Southworth of Duxbury, planter, his right in "the mill at Duxbury standing upon Stonie River being in partnership between him and Georg[e] Pollerd late of Duxbury," being a half share [PCR 12:139]. On 2 February 1646[/7] Constant Southworth sold to William Bradford of Plymouth "all his lands & meadows lying at the Island Creek" [PCR 12:141]. On 26 February 1648 "Constant Sowthworth of Duxbery and Thomas Sowthworth of Plymouth his brother" sold to Francis Godfrey of Duxbury, carpenter, one hundred acres of land at the North River [PCR 12:163]. On 7 June 1665 "a competency" of land was granted to four men, including "Mr. Constant Southworth" at Namasskett [PCR 4:95].

In his will, dated 20 February 1678[/9] and proved 7 June 1679, Constant Southworth Esq. of Duxbury bequeathed to "my dear and loving wife Elizabeth Southworth for and during the term of her natural life my dwelling house with the outhousing and mill belonging unto it and all my uplands and meadows" in Duxbury or Marshfield, along with £50 and some furniture; to "my son Edward Southworth after the decease of my aforesaid wife Elizabeth my aforesaid dwelling house with the outhousing and mill belonging to it and all my upland and meadows" in Duxbury and Marshfield, along with £12; to "my son Nathaniell Southworth the one half of my share of lands that lyeth near Taunton called by the name of the freemen's lands"; to "my three daughters Marcy Freeman, Allice Church and Mary Alden my other one-half of the freemen's land"; to "my daughter Elizabeth Southworth" moveables "provided that she do not marry Willam Vobbes," otherwise to have 5s.; to "my daughter Presilla Soutworth" moveables; to "my son Willam Southworth" moveables; to "my grandson Constant Freeman all those my lands and meadows that I have at a place commonly called Pawomett" in Eastham; to "my sons Edward and Nathaniell and daughters Elizabeth and Presilla equally all my part of the profits that shall or may arise by the fishing at the Cape"; wife Elizabeth to be sole executrix and residuary legatee, to be assisted by sons Edward and Nathaniel [PCPR 4:1:18].

The inventory of Constant Southworth, taken 15 March 1678/9, was totalled, but the arithmetic is incomprehensible and impossible. A list of real estate, without valuation, was appended: "about twenty-five acres of

land in the town of Duxburrow whereon standeth his dwelling house and barn and one grist mill"; "a parcel of land at the North Field the quantity we know not"; "several parcels of meadow lying in the towns of Duxburrow and Marshfield about 12 acres"; "one share of land in a place commonly called the freemen's land near Taunton"; and a "parcel of land and meadow at a place commonly called Paomett in the town of Eastham" [PCPR 4:1:19-20].

BIRTH: By about 1612 (based on date of marriage), son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth.

DEATH: Duxbury 11 March 1678/9.

MARRIAGE: Plymouth 2 November 1637 Elizabeth Collier, daughter of WILLIAM COLLIER [PCR 1:68]; she died after 20 February 1678/9 (date of husband's will).

CHILDREN:

- ✓ i MERCY, b. say 1640; m. Eastham 12 May 1658 Samuel Freeman [MD 6:201], son of SAMUEL FREEMAN.
- ii PRISCILLA, b. say 1642; m. (1) Bristol 1 March 1689 Samuel Talbot; m. (2) 1 May 1708 John Irish, son of JOHN IRISH [NEHGR 54:181; TAG 60:131-32, 138-39]. ✓
- iii EDWARD, b. say 1644; m. Duxbury 16 November 1671 Mary Pabodie, daughter of William Pabodie and granddaughter of JOHN ALDEN.
- iv ALICE, b. say 1646; m. 26 December 1667 Benjamin Church, son of RICHARD CHURCH [NEHGR 121:121 (giving date of marriage but not name of bride)].
- v NATHANIEL, b. about 1649 (d. Middleborough 14 January 1710[1] in his 62nd year [MD 21:25]); m. Plymouth 10 January 1672 Desire Gray [PCR 8:33].
- vi MARY, b. say 1654; m. by 1674 David Alden, son of JOHN ALDEN.
- vii WILLIAM, b. about 1659 (d. Little Compton 25 June 1719 in his 60th year [NEHGR 115:264]); m. (1) by 1681 Rebecca Pabodie, daughter of William Pabodie and granddaughter of JOHN ALDEN (eldest child b. Little Compton 18 April 1681 [RIVR:Little Compton:168]; "Rebeka the wife of Captain William Southworth ... departed this life Dec the 25th in the 43d year of her age. 1702" at Little Compton [NEHGR 115:264]); m. (2) Saybrook 14 (or 15) November 1705 Martha (Kirtland) Blague [SayVR 58], widow of Joseph Blague
- viii ELIZABETH, b. say 1661; m. Bristol 12 May 1685 Samuel Gallup [MD 42:9-10, citing RIVR 6:Bristol:22].

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47]. Committee to dispose of lands, 25 October 1649 [PCR 2:145]. Council of War, 2 April 1667 [PCR 3:26, 28, 138, 153, 4:142]. Coroner's jury, 26 July 1652 on the body of Robert Wille, alias Willis, 3 September 1652 on the body of James Glasse [PCR 3:15, 16]. Committee to examine the "writing lately sent out of the Bay," 7 June 1653 [PCR 3:33]. Committee to set differences between the Indians, Yarmouth and Barnstable [PCR 3:117]. Committee to view lands, 6 October 1659, 5 March 1660/1 [PCR 3:174, 209]. Committee to treat with Plymouth raters, 6 December 1659 [PCR 3:179]. Authorized to purchase land of the Indians, 3 October 1665, 30 October 1667 [PCR 4:109, 113, 167].

Plymouth selectman, 18 February 1649/50 [PTR 1:29]. Constable, 7 March 1642/3 [PCR 2:53]. Surveyor of highways, 5 June 1644 [PCR 2:72]. Master of the watch, 22 June 1644 [PTR 1:15, 18].

In Plymouth section of 1643 Plymouth Colony list of men able to bear arms [PCR 8:188]. Lieutenant, 7 March 1647/8 [PCR 2:121]. Lieutenant of troops raised for the Dutch war, 3 May 1653 [PCR 3:29]. Captain of the military company of Plymouth, 2 August 1659, 4 June 1661 [PCR 3:169, 214].

ESTATE: On 6 October 1636 land was granted to Mr. William Bradford "for Constant & Thomas Southward, the land now in occupation of George Sowle" [PCR 1:45]. On 6 April 1640 "Constant Southwood and Thomas Southwood, his brother ... [were] granted fifty acres apeice of upland ... at the North River, with proportionable meadow ground" [PCR 1:144, 146]. On 28 October 1641 William Bradford deeded to "my son-in-law Thomas Southworth" a dwelling house & garden with seven acres of upland and two acres of meadow [PCR 12:77]. On 17 October 1642 Thomas "Southwood" was granted four acres at North Meadow by Joanes River [PCR 2:49]. On 19 April 1643 he was levied half a peck of corn for the keep of cows [PTR 1:13]. On 26 February 1648 "Constant Sowthworth of Duxbery and Thomas Sowthworth of Plymouth his brother" sold to Francis Godfrey of Duxbury, carpenter, one hundred acres of land at the North River [PCR 12:163]. On 22 February 1650[1] Lieutenant Thomas Southworth was granted twelve acres of meadow at Winnituxett [PTR 1:206].

On 3 June 1662 he was one of the "sundry ancient freemen of the town of Taunton" allowed to look for land [PCR 4:20]. On 7 June 1665 "a competency of land" was granted to Mr. John Alden, Captain Thomas Southworth and Mr. Constant Southworth" at Namasskett [PCR 4:95].

In his will, dated 18 November 1669 and proved 1 March 1669/70, "Captain Thomas Southworth" bequeathed to "my daughter Elizabeth Howland all my housing and lands both upland and meadow within the township of Plymouth"; to "daughter Elizabeth and unto her husband Joseph Howland" "all my other lands out of the township of Plymouth" to pay debts of the estate; "my rapier and belt to my son-in-law Joseph

Howland"; to Thomas Faunce 40s., to Deborah Morton 40s.; to "William Churchill" a sheep; "that lot and half of land which is at the Eel River which was exchanged by Mr. Willam Bradford deceased with John Faunce for a lot at Jones River I do yield up all my interest in the said lot & half of land to Thomas Faunce"; "the rest of my estate I leave in the hands of my son Joseph Howland and my daughter his wife & my brother Constant Southworth to be disposed of as they shall see reason for the supply of my wife in her poor condition" [MD 18:185, citing PCPR 3:1].

The undated inventory of the estate of Thomas Southworth was untotaled; no real estate was included, and many debts against the estate were listed [PCPR 3:1-2].

BIRTH: About 1617 (based on age at death), son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth.

DEATH: Plymouth 8 December 1669 in his 53rd year [PCR 8:32].

MARRIAGE: Plymouth 1 September 1641 Elizabeth Reynor [PCR 2:23]; she died after 3 June 1679 [PCR 6:14].

CHILDREN:

- i ELIZABETH, b. say 1644; m. Plymouth 7 December 1664 Joseph Howland [PCR 8:25], son of JOHN HOWLAND.

ASSOCIATIONS: Thomas Southworth was brother to CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH, and both were sons of the second wife of WILLIAM BRADFORD.

COMMENTS: On 20 June 1654 "Lieut. Thomas Southworth, now residing at Cushenage [Cushenoc on the Kennebeck]," was entrusted to be the assistant in that part of the jurisdiction of New Plymouth [PCR 3:58]. On 1 May 1660 he informed on his Quaker neighbors [PCR 3:185]. On 3 December 1660, Mr. Thomas Southworth told how Ephraim Hicks of Plymouth died a violent death 12 December 1649 and the night before his death he made a nuncupative will [PCR 3:202].

On 3 June 1679 the court contracted with "Mistress Elizabeth Southworth" to

make provision for the magistrates' table in all respects as formerly, and for the use of bedding and household stuff improved thereabouts, for the full year following, vizt., for four courts, for and in consideration of £42 current silver money of New England, and at the expiration of the year, at the making up of her accounts in this behalf, if she doth not find herself a sufficient gainer, that then the court will consider thereof with some additional satisfaction according to equity and righteousness [PCR 6:14].

This record would seem to apply to the widow of Thomas Southworth, as the provision for the courts would have taken place in Plymouth, and the widow of Constant Southworth, also Elizabeth, resided in Duxbury.

SOUTHWORTH, CONSTANT—Constant Southworth, the son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, was probably born at Leiden ca. 1614-16, for his parents married there 28 May 1613 (Leiden Records, as in MD 10:2). The same records show that Edward Southworth had a brother Thomas then living in Leiden. Edward Southworth died, and his widow Alice came to Plymouth and married Gov. William Bradford on 14 August 1623. Constant came to Plymouth in 1628, probably on the *White Angel*, and a contemporary account shows that the Plymouth Company paid twenty shillings for his passage and four shillings, eight pence per week for eleven weeks for his food (*MHS Collections*, 3rd Series, 1:199). It is assumed that he, and his brother Thomas, who must have come over later, lived with their mother and step-father, Governor Bradford. The Southworth family was apparently of gentle birth, but claims that Edward Southworth was identical with the Edward Southworth, son of Thomas and Rosamond (Lister) Southworth, or Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, are not adequately supported.

Constant Southworth married Elizabeth Collier, daughter of William Collier (PCR 1:68). In his will, dated 27 February 1678/79, inventory 15 March 1678/79, he named his wife Elizabeth; son Edward; son Nathaniel; son William; daughter Mercy Freeman; daughter Alice Church; daughter Mary Alden; daughter Elizabeth Southworth, provided she did not marry William Fobes; daughter Priscilla Southworth; grandson Constant Freeman; cousin Elizabeth Howland; and his brother Thomas. Constant held many important posts, including treasurer, Assistant, and ensign in the Duxbury military company. Samuel G. Webber, *A Genealogy of the Southwards (Southards) Descendants of Constant Southworth* (Boston, 1905), is a good family history, though insufficiently documented.

SOUTHWORTH, THOMAS—A brother of Constant Southworth, q.v., Thomas was probably born at Leiden ca. 1616-20, and he came to Plymouth sometime after 1627, most likely living with his mother, Alice, and her husband, Gov. William Bradford. He married 1 September 1641 Elizabeth Reyner, perhaps kin to Rev. John Reyner, and they had one child, Elizabeth, who married Joseph Howland (PCR 2:23). On 28 October 1641 William Bradford gave a house and land "unto my sone-in-law [stepson] Thomas Southworth" (PCR 12:76-77). Thomas occupied important positions, including Assistant, deputy, commissioner of the United Colonies, and military captain (PCR, passim). He died 8 December 1669 (PCR 8:32). His will, dated 18 November 1669, proved 1 March 1669/70, named his wife and his daughter Elizabeth Howland, and her husband Joseph, and left gifts to Thomas Faunce, Deborah Morton, William Churchill, and "my brother Constant Southworth" (MD 18:185-86). The Thomas Southworth who came to Plymouth should not be confused with his uncle, Thomas Southworth, who stayed behind in Leiden.

IRISH, JOHN - An indenture dated 20 April 1629 between John Irish of the parish of Clisden, County Somerset, England, laborer, and Timothy Hatherly of the parish of St. Olave, County Surrey, feltmaker, bound Irish as a servant to Hatherly for five years at Plymouth, New England; besides board and lodging, Irish was to receive £5 per annum and at the expiration of his term of service was to receive twenty-five acres of land and twelve bushels of wheat (Bristol County, Mass. LR 2:120). Willis and Stella Irish, *Descendants of John Irish, The Immigrant, 1629-1963, and Allied Families* (Freeport, Maine, 1964), a good, though not sufficiently documented family history, on p. 11 assumes that John Irish arrived on the *Talbot*, which is reasonable, since that ship was known to be carrying servants for Plymouth. In 1634 at Kennebec, he was one of the four men sent by John Howland to cut the moorings of Hocking's boat at the time when Moses Talbot was killed (MD 2:11). In 1637 he was one of the volunteers in the war against the Pequots (PCR 1:61). Moving to Duxbury, Irish and Henry Wallis made a covenant that the survivor of them would get the other's five acres of land by Stony Brook in Duxbury; in 1641 the court gave him, as survivor, such land (PCR 2:12-13). Duxbury town records of 1639 show that the people of Duxbury promised William Hiller and George Pollard certain concessions for setting up a grist mill on Stony Brook, and one concession was to "do our best endeavours to procure the lands of John Irish and Henry Wallis," offering them an exchange elsewhere, or to give Hiller and Pollard £6 toward the purchase of same (PCR 12:73). On 11 June 1641 John Irish gave his ten acres at Stony Brook to Hiller and Pollard for Hiller's house and garden lot (PCR 12:74). On 5 March 1643/44 the court ordered that John Irish was to have his twenty-five acres of land, due for his service, made up by Duxbury men, for it had been agreed that such servants promised land by covenant would have it provided for by the towns where they lived (PCR 2:69).

Apparently Irish did not get the land in Duxbury, and on 29 September 1658 the court ordered that John Irish of Duxbury could search out land according to his indenture, with Constant Southworth to help him find it (PCR 3:149). His name was on the 1662 list of former servants and ancient freemen to be granted land at Saconett Neck (PCR 4:18). There is no record that he ever became a freeman of Plymouth Colony. Although no will was found, the court on 5 March 1677/78 ordered a division of the land owned by John Irish, deceased, at Saconett, which he had "bequeathed" to his two sons, John, Jr. and Elias (PCR 5:252); however, from the same court records it appears that son Elias had died earlier, for on 30 October 1677 William Witherell of Taunton (Elias's wife Dorothy's father) was given the administration of his estate (PCR 5:247), and it is the same William Witherell who was given the divided share of Elias, who is called William Witherell's "child." John Irish, Jr. became constable in Middleborough in 1672, and in Saconett in 1678 (PCR 5:91, 265). The Irish family history states that John, Sr. married Elizabeth Risley ca. 1640, but the authority for her surname is not known. That his wife's name was Elizabeth is shown by a deed of 7 December 1659 whereby John Irish of Duxbury, roper, sold Guydo Bayley land in Bridgewater (MD 14:91). The Irish family history has John Irish, Jr. marrying (1) Elizabeth Savory and (2) Priscilla (Southworth), widow of Samuel Talbot and daughter of Edward and Mary (Pabodie) Southworth of Duxbury; a clue toward finding contemporary support for the marriage to Priscilla Southworth may come from Mrs. Charles L. Alden, "Alden Genealogy," *NEHGR* 54:181, where she states that on or about 17 February 1719/20 Col. Benjamin Church "went on a visit to the only surviving sister of his wife, Priscilla (Southworth) [Talbot] Irish, wife of John Irish, who lived in Little Compton" - See also Robert S. Wakefield, "The Children and Purported Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Church," *TAG* 60:138-39. The Irish family history gives John¹ Irish two daughters, Elizabeth Irish and Lydia Irish, stating that Lydia married a _____ Gray, and they made their home in France (but no evidence or reason for this is given). Daughter Elizabeth married Philip Washburn (evidence is given under his name).

One reason for studying this particular page - regarding the second husband of Mercy (Southworth) Freeman's sister Priscilla - is possibly the residence of John Timothy Hatherly of (St Olave - Surrey) where Elizabeth (Waller) Southworth was from. Was there a relationship back in England on the maternal side? To Hatherly

John Irish Jr. & Priscilla
Sister of Mercy

The following section shows the purported Royal ancestry of our Southworths, claimed by many to be accurate. The dates and circumstances as well as places of residence and adoption of the Puritan religion by Sir Thomas Southworth who did have sons the right age to be the Leyden Holland Pilgrims, who otherwise disappear from England, all fit in and sound logical to me. As Frederick Weir, the expert, says, this Edward could very well be the Pilgrim but so far it has not been possible to either prove or disprove it.

"Mayflower Planters" - Lea C. Hall

SOUTHWORTH

The family name seems to originate from the Manor of Southworth in South Lancashire, England, in the parish of Wirwick. It was confirmed at Westminster, Jan. 20, 1326, to Sir Gilbert de'Southworth, and was originally called Samlesbury Hall. The Line follows:

1. Sir Gilbert de'Southworth.
2. Sir John.
3. Sir Thomas.
4. Sir Richard.
5. Sir Christopher.
6. Sir John.
7. Sir Thomas.
8. Sir John came into possession of Samlesbury and many other estates during the difficult times of 1546. During Elizabeth's reign he was in constant misunderstandings with Sir Francis Walsingham about his "Romanism," and questionable loyalty to Elizabeth. To add to his misery the eldest son and heir had become a "Protestant," the first of the family to leave the established church. In 1584 Walsingham, hearing that young Thomas was to be disinherited, had old Sir John placed under detention in London. In 1594, he was allowed to return to Samlesbury, after spending several years in Fleet Prison, broken in spirit and health, and died Nov. 3, 1595. He made a will "Weake in Bodie but of perfect remembrance," and what he remembered must have been bitter, indeed.
9. Sir Thomas was born 1561, a few years before William Brewster. Of course, his father's estate had been heavily loaded up with debts, legal costs, and fines, placed there by Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas married Rosamond Lister, daughter of William Lister of Thornton, in Craven, York County. Perhaps Edward Lister or Litser, the Mayflower passenger, was related to this family.

Sir Thomas had a large family, seven sons and four daughters, all living in 1595 when Sir John made his will.

Two of these sons, Thomas and Edward, were of Leyden as early as 1613. The seven sons were:

- a. John, b.
- b. Thomas, b. of Leyden 1613.
- c. William, b.
- d. Richard, b.
- e. Michael, b.
- f. Christopher, b.

10g. Edward, b. of Leyden 1613.

10g. **Southworth**, Edward¹⁰, of Leyden before 1613, and a frequenter of the famous Duke's Place in London, where he seems to have been residing in 1620, perhaps near William Brewster, while the Mayflower voyage was being arranged. At this time his address was Heneage House, a noted rendezvous for dissenters against selfish arbitrary laws of James 1, and advocates of a new order of religious toleration, and more liberal form of government under the leadership of Sir Edwin Sandys of the Virginia Company, and outstanding merchants of London. Bradford also frequented this district.

Duke's Place included several streets in the same district. In fact, it was a whole section. Heneage House was on three streets, Hencage Lane, Bevis Marks, and Berry Street. Sir Francis Walsingham had lived across the street for some years previous to his death.

Samlesbury, the old Southworth estate, is within a few miles of the Standish family residence, probably related to Capt. Myles Standish.

Edward was born about 1590, and died 1621 (?), married May 28, 1613, Alice **Carpenter**, born 1590 (?), died Plymouth Mar. 26, 1670; daughter of Alexander **Carpenter** of Wrington, England. She married 2nd William Bradford at Plymouth Aug. 14, 1623, whose 1st wife Dorothy May had drowned in Cape Cod Bay.

Edward was a silk worker in Leyden, and, of course, a member of Robinson's church. On Nov. 4, 1611, he witnessed in Leyden the marriage of Isaac **Allerton** and Mary **Norris**. Again, on Apr. 30, 1613, he served the same way for his friend Samuel **Fuller** and Agnes **Carpenter**. At his own wedding brother Thomas was a witness.

KNOWN CHILDREN

- 11a. Constant, b. Leyden 1615 (?); d. Mar. 10, 1678-9; m. Elizabeth **Collier**.
- 11b. Thomas, b. Leyden 1616 (?); d. Dec. 8, 1669; m. Elizabeth **Reynor**.

11a. **Southworth**, Constant¹¹ (Edward¹⁰), born Leyden 1615; died Duxbury, Mass., Mar. 10, 1678-9; married Elizabeth **Collier** Nov. 2, 1637; daughter of William **Collier**.

He was a real estate dealer and owner in Duxbury, Tiverton and Little Compton. His will, dated Feb. 27, 1678, is witnessed by John **Alden**, Sr., and William **Crow**.

CHILDREN

- ✓ a. Mercy, b. 1638; d. Nov. 25, 1712; m. Samuel **Freeman**.
- b. Edward, b. ; d. (?), 1727; m. Mary **Pabodie**.
- c. Alice, b. 1646; d. Mar. 5, 1719; m. Col. Benjamin **Church**.
- d. Nathaniel, b. ; 1648; d. Jan. 14, 1711; m. Desire **Gray**.
- e. Mary, b. 1650; d. 1719; m. David **Alden**.
- f. Elizabeth, b. ; d. ; m. Lt. William **Fobes** (?).
- g. Priscilla, b. ; d. ; m. 1st Samuel **Talbot**; m. 2nd John **Irish**.
- h. William, b. 1659; d. June 25, 1718; m.

→ ours. See Freeman family. His mother was married to the Plymouth Co. Governor.

11b. **Southworth**, Thomas¹¹ (Edward¹⁰), born Leyden 1616 (?); died Dec. 8, 1669; married Elizabeth **Reynor**, daughter of Rev. John **Reynor**.

His will is dated Nov. 18, 1669, and witnessed by John **Morton** and George **Bonum**.

The Fobes Family in America
the Descendants of John Fobes
Immigrant in 1635 to
Duxbury Mass. - by Leonard Fobes
(Rev II - May 1977)

Southworth



← bears' heads

1636 - FIRST GENERATION - 1636

JOHN FOBES, by tradition, son of Rev. John Forbes; born in Scotland soon after 1600; grew up in Holland, it is said, where he acquired a soft accent resulting in the recording of the name as Vobes, or Ffobes & finally FOBES; one of fifteen young men who landed in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass., in 1636; indentured to Isaac Allerton, richest man in Plymouth Colony, to pay for passage; in 1637 was known to be at Powder point, also at Green Harbor; granted land at Powder Point, built a home and lived there five years; a tailor by trade; married before Bridgewater, Constant Mitchell, (daughter of Thomas Mitchell and Margaret Vochin), who was born in Leyden, Holland, (after the birth in 1609 of an older brother Experience Mitchell who came to America on 3rd ship, the ANN, in 1623); he appears in list of men able to bear arms 1643; became an original proprietor in 1645 of Bridgewater, Mass.; made a "freeman" with voting rights in 1645 (indicating he was not originally a member of the English Puritan Church); a man of standing and local influence; Constable in 1651 and a juror in 1659; he died 1660; his wife married second in 1662, John Briggs 1609-1690, of Portsmouth, R I., Commissioner to R I Court 1654-56, 59, 61-63, when she was about 45-50 years old. (1)(2)(3).

Their Children: probably born Bridgewater, Mass.(1).

- 2 *John Fobes, born 1646, died 10 July 1661, NI.
- 3 *Joshua Fobes, killed 25 March 1676, "in Perces fight".
- *✓ 4 *William Fobes, born 1649, m₁ Elizabeth Southworth, m₂ Martha Pabodie.
- 5 *Edward Fobes, born 1651, a Deacon, married Elizabeth Howard (2).
- 6 Mary Fobes.
- 7 *Caleb Fobes, born 1653, a Deacon, married Sarah Gager.
- 8 *Elizabeth Fobes, born 26 April 1657, married Joseph Russell.

MARKING CODE

- * A further expansion in next generation.
- End of this line with no further issue.
- Edward Line of the author underscored.
- ;; No validated connection across gap.
- (sic) True copy of unusual data.
- (1)(2) First source or nearest original source listed first, corroborative data next.
- Fo(r)bes Often used alternate spelling.

The name FOBES is thus an AMERICAN name and one can expect that all who bear the name are descended from the above immigrant ancestor John.

* Some say Constant Southworth's daughter Elizabeth married William Fobes, in spite of his will forbidding it. A few others claim she died an old maid. He sounds like a nice man.

PRE-AMERICA HISTORY

✓ REV JOHN FORBES, 1568 (?) - 1634; son of William Forbes born 1530 and Elizabeth daughter of Sir Alexander Strachan, Laird of Thornton; degree 1583 University of St. Andrews; ordained minister of Alford 1593; received by King James of England 1605 and granted favor for the church; July 1605 appointed head of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; King James however concluded that the Presbyterian Church was becoming too strong from his Episcopalian viewpoint and issued an order banning future assemblies; nineteen preachers felt a firm stand must be taken and met with Rev Forbes Moderator; they declined to appear before a privy council and Forbes and five others were imprisoned, tried for high treason, found guilty by a packed jury and banished from the king's domain.

✓ While a man of considerable estate, he calmly and deliberately gave up home, estate and position for the principle of separation of church and state. The exiles sailed from Leith to Bordeaux 7 November 1606. On reaching France, Forbes visited Boyd of Trochrig at Saumer and then went on to Sedan. Traveled for some years visiting reformed churches and universities. In 1611 he was settled as pastor of a British Congregation at Middleburg, Holland. Soon after he was released from banishment on terms which he could not accept. In 1616 he was in London where King James promised to revoke his sentence of exile but never did.

After a ten year ministry at Middleburg he became pastor of the British Church at Delft, Holland, twelve miles from the Pilgrim church at Leyden. By 1628 Charles I began to interfere with the English and Scottish churches in Holland and Forbes was ultimately removed as pastor. He died 1634, aged about 66. In his later years he became bishop in the Episcopal Church much to the dismay of his Presbyterian brethren. He married Christian, daughter of Barclay of Mavers.

Their sons Arthur and John were colonels in the Dutch service. Son Patrick became Bishop of Caithness, and son James became minister of Abecorn. All three daughters married in Scotland.

✓ Many of the thirty-five thousand forced out of England in these times by religious intolerance left Holland because their children were becoming more Dutch than English. Many of Pilgrims from Leyden left for this reason. It is natural to suppose that the immigrant John Fo(r)bes knew the Pilgrims of the area who had not left in 1620 with the first group. At any rate he apparently came to America with the last of Rev. Robinson's flock in 1636.

Having acquired a soft Dutch accent during his nearly 25 years in Holland it can be assumed that the English recorders of Plymouth would record the name as Vobes or Ffobes as they heard it.

Family traditions recorded in the earlier days and the reversion of many of the descendants to the name Forbes bear out this story. While history has recorded the fortunes of his brothers, John seems to have been missed in the available records. This tie is circumstantial and cannot be accepted as proven.

The coat of Arms with the motto "Grace Me Guide", the three bears heads, and crested with a deers head with ten tynes, is the Lord Forbes coat of arms and was verified several times in the years 1900 to 1952, with old parchment copies viewed which may have been drawn in the 1700's. It has had wide acceptance as the proper family arms by those in America for many years and appears in several branches of the family which are unknown to each other in this day.

(Reference Dictionary of National Biography pg 401 and History of Scotland by Andrew Lang, Vol II, pg 481-488). (53).

1647 - SECOND GENERATION - 1647

2-II-1

Bridgewater, Mass.

JOHN FOBES, son of John Fobes and Constant Mitchell; born probably Bridgewater, Mass., 1647-48; died at Sandwich, Mass., 10 July 1661, "the same year as his father, when 12 to 15 years of age, at George Allen's"; (Allen a Deputy from Sandwich to Plymouth General Court, 1640-44). (53).

3-II-1

Scituate & Bridgewater, Mass.

JOSHUA FOBES, son of John Fobes and Constant Mitchell; born probably Bridgewater, Mass.; "from Duxbury", died at Rehoboth (Scituate), Mass., 25 March 1676, in "Percees Fight" under Capt. Michael Pierce, Scituate, near Attleborough, along with 11 friendly Indians and 52 English slain in King Phillip's War (King Phillip an Indian Chief)(5); NO ISSUE. (53).

4-II-1

Little Compton, R.I.

✓ LT. WILLIAM FOBES, son of John Fobes and Constant Mitchell; born probably Bridgewater, Mass., 1649 (6); married "the man to whom her father objected in his will", Little Compton, Rhode Island, 1678, Elizabeth Southworth, (daughter of Constant Southworth and Elizabeth Collier), who was born ca. 1654 in Plymouth and who died 1681 (also referred to as Elizabeth Collier (Southworth & Elizabeth (Collier) Fobes (7)--possible confusion between her and her mother); married second about 1682, Martha Pabodie (Peabody (8)), (widow of Samuel Seabury and daughter of William Pabodie and Elizabeth Alden), who was born Duxbury., Mass., 25 February 1650 and who died Little Compton, Rhode Island, 25 January 1712 (6); he was LT COMMISSARY, in CAPT CHURCH'S 3RD EXPEDITION in KING PHILLIP'S WAR; ran a ferry from Little Compton to Newport in that part which is now Middletown (8); children Baptized in United Congregational Church of Little Compton, R.I.; he died Seconnet (Little Compton), Rhode Island, 6 November 1712; no further FOBES name descendents, all girls; buried Old Commons Cemetary, Little Compton, Rhode Island. (6)(8)(9)(53).

Their Children: born Little Compton, Newport Co., Rhode Island (6)(8)(9)(53).

- 9 *Phebe Fobes, born 1679, married ----Smith & Joseph Seabury (5).
- 10 *Martha Seabury (Fobes), born 1681, married Josiah Sawyer (6).
Following by Martha Pabodie (8).
- 11 *Elizabeth Fobes, born 1683, married William Briggs (6).
- 12 *Constant Fobes, born 17 March 1686, married John Little (6)(10).
- ✓ 13 *Mary Fobes, born 1689, married Edward Southworth (6).
- 14 *Mercy Fobes, born 1694, died 29 July 1712 @ 18, bapt. 1704, NO ISSUE (6).
- 15 Abigail Fobes, born 8 December 1698, married Jonathan Grinnell (6).

NOTE: 10a A posthumous Child (nothing further known says Alden Genealogy).

THE FOBES FAMILY

1. JOHN¹ FOBES, died in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1660/1, married CONSTANT MITCHELL, sister of Experience Mitchell who came in the third ship Ann in 1623, and who moved from Plymouth to Duxbury in 1631. She married second John Briggs of Portsmouth in 1662.

He came from England not long after 1630 and settled in Duxbury. He later became one of the first settlers of Bridgewater.

Children:

- i. John, d. in Sandwich in 1661.
- ii. Deacon Edward, m. Elizabeth Howard, daughter of John Howard.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Caleb, m. 30 June 1681 Sarah Gager. He moved to Norwich, Conn.
- v. William.
- vi. Joshua, killed in Pawtucket in battle with the Indians.
- vii. Elizabeth, b. in 1657; d. in 1678; m. Joseph Russell, son of John and Dorothy Russell, b. in 1650, d. in Dartmouth in 1739.

2. LIEUT. WILLIAM² FOBES (John¹), born in 1649, died in LC 6 Nov. 1712 ae 62. He and his second wife are buried in the Old Commons cemetery.

He married first about 1679 ELIZABETH SOUTHWORTH, daughter of Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth, born in 1649, died in 1681. He married second MARTHA (PABODIE) SEABURY, widow of Samuel Seabury and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, born in Duxbury 24 Feb. 1650, died in LC 25 Jan. 1712.

Residence: LC. They lived on the main road in LC on Lot No. 4 of the great lots and near Windmill Hill. He ran a ferry from there to Newport in that part which is now Middletown.

His will, dated 4 Nov. 1712 and proved in Bristol 18 Dec. 1712: "William Fobes, being sensible of my own mortality and necessity of setting my house in order as one means to be better prepared to leave a sinful and troublesome world when I shall be called. . . To son-in-law Joseph Seabury 15 acres of land in the 1st 24 acre lot and the south side of said lot. To son-in-law Josiah Sawyer and his now wife Martha Sawyer the remainder of the aforesaid twenty four acre lot and on the north side of said lot. To daughter Elizabeth Briggs wife of William Briggs a bed and furniture. To her eldest son Lovet Briggs and my daughter Constant Little and my grandson Fobes Southworth. . . To Samuel Seabury my grandson. . . To grandson John Sawyer that acre of land I have lying near the meeting house in LC, in the northeast corner of that land that was formerly Daniel Butler's. To son-in-law John Little and my daughter his wife Constant Little, all my land on the west side of the Great Highway, part of 11th great lot with all housing. If my said daughter dies without issue then to grandson Fobes Southworth, and granddaughter Rebecca Southworth the above. To grandson Fobes Southworth the western end of great lot number four,

from the highway to the sea and pond with the ferry boat wharf and housing. Also one third of the third lot at Seaconnet. . . My eleventh great lot on the east side of the highway shall be divided as follows: The south side to John Little and the north side to my said grandson Fobes Southworth. . ."

Children by first wife:

- i. Phebe, b. about 1679; d. 21 April 1715 ae 35 according to her gravestone in the Old Commons cemetery. She m. (1) (--) Smith; m. (2) in LC 25 Sept. 1701 Joseph Seabury, son of Samuel and Martha (Peabody) Seabury.

Children by second wife:

- ii. Elizabeth, b. about 1683; m. in LC 10 June 1708 William Briggs, son of John and Hannah (Fisher) Briggs.
- iii. Constant, b. 29 June 1686 in LC; d. in Marshfield, Mass., 26 June 1771; m. in LC 8 April 1808 John Little, son of Ephraim and Mary (Sturtevant) Little.
- iv. Mary, b. about 1689 in LC; d. there 29 July 1712; m. there 17 March 1708 Edward Southworth, son of William and Rebecca (Peabody) Southworth.

The statement at left is controversial. Some agree with Wilbur. Saw say she married her father's overseer & became an old maid. Robert Charles Parker ("Great Migration Society") says she m. Samuel Gellat. Elizabeth was younger sister of our Mary (Elizabeth) Freeman.

At right — Prices of Massachusetts pg 426 - by Charles Henry Pope

SOUTHWORTH, SOUTHWOOD,

Constant, son of the second wife of Gov. Bradford, came early to Plymouth. Lands granted to William Bradford for Constant and Thomas S. on North side of Eel River, (Duxbury,) Oct. 6, 1636. He m. 2 Nov. 1637, Elizabeth Collier.

Will dated 27 Feb. 1678, inv. taken 13 March, 1678-9; beq. to wife Elizabeth, sons Edward, Nathaniel and William, daus. Mercy Freeman, Alice Church, Mary Alden, Elizabeth and Priscilla S.; to cozen Elizabeth Howland; to gr. son Constant Freeman.

Thomas, Plymouth, bro. of Constant, Duxbury; captain. He m. 1 Sept. 1641, Elizabeth, [dau. of Mr. John] Reyner.

He d. Dec. 8, 1669, "a great and good man;" will prob. March 1, 1669-70. To dau. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Howland; bro. Constant S. to join with them in care of his wife in her poor condition; to Thomas Faunce and Wm. Churchill. [Reg. VII, 179.]

Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers
of New England by James Savage - (1890's)
 Vol 4 pg 143-4

Edward see p 707
 SOUTHWORTH, †*CONSTANT, Plymouth, s. of Constant, or Thomas, b. 1615, was not brot. in the Ann 1623, by his wid. mo. when she came to m. Gov. Bradford, but came, it is presum. in 1628, was made freem. of the col. and m. 2 Nov. 1637, Eliz. d. of William Collier, resid. in Duxbury, was rep. in 1647 and 22 yrs. foll. and on the d. of his br. Capt. Thomas, was chos. an Assist. till his own d. 11 Mar. 1679, and once was a Commiss. for the Unit. Col. He left s. Edward; Nathaniel, b. 1648; and William, 1659; ds. Mercy, wh. m. 12 May 1658, Samuel Freeman; Alice, wh. m. 26 Dec. 1667, famous Benjamin Church; Mary, wh. m. David Alden; Eliz. m. William Fobes; and Priscilla. *EDWARD, Duxbury, eldest s. of the preced. m. 16 Nov. 1669, Mary, d. of William Peabody, had Thomas; Eliz. b. 1672; Constant; Mercy; Benjamin; Priscilla; and John; but their dates of b. are unkn. was rep. 1689 and 91 at Plymouth, and under the new chart. at Boston 1692 and 3.

*NATHANIEL, Plymouth, br. of the preced. m. 10 Jan. 1672, Desire, d. of Edward Gray, wh. d. 4 Dec. 1690, had Constant, b. 12 Aug. 1674; Mary, 3 Apr. 1676; Ichabod, Mar. 1678; Eliz.; Nathaniel, 10 May 1684; and Edward, 1688. He liv. at Middleborough, was a lieut. rep. 1696, and d. 14 Jan. 1711. †THOMAS, Plymouth, br. of Constant,

prob. younger, came with him, was a milit. lieut. and capt. an Assist. 1652 and twelve times aft. until 1667, d. 8 Dec. 1669, in his 53d yr. He and his br. Constant were among the purch. of Dartmouth. He m. Sept. 1641, Eliz. d. of Rev. John Reyner, had only d. Eliz. wh. m. 7 Dec. 1664, lieut. Joseph, s. of John Howland of the Mayflower's glorious comp. WILLIAM, Little Compton, s. prob. youngest of Constant, by w. Rebecca, wh. d. 3 or 23 Dec. 1702, in her 43d yr. had Benjamin, b. 18 Apr. 1681; Joseph, 1 Feb. 1683; Edward, 23 Nov. 1684; Eliz. 23 Sept. 1686; Alice, 14 July 1688; Samuel, 26 Dec. 1690; Nathaniel, 31 Oct. 1692; Thomas, 13 Dec. 1694; and Stephen, 31 Mar. 1696; and by sec. w. had Gideon, 21 Mar. 1707; and Andrew, 12 Dec. 1709; and d. 25 June 1719. The name is not now seen at Little Compton, but is well diffus. in other parts of N. E. It was sometimes Southwood, in the early days, and belong. to "eminently a Basset-Law fam." by wh. I am constrain. to doubt the deduct. of pedigree, as print. in Winsor, 316. Sir Gilbert, Sir John, Sir Thomas, Sir Christopher, may well have flourish. in Lancash. on the West Coast of the kingdom, but Constant, the h. of Alice Carpenter, wh. bec. w. of our Gov. Bradford, liv. on the E. side; and of a line, however humble, long estab. there, so would not prob. draw his blood from them. Much benefit to thousands of inquirers on our side of the ocean may be deriv. from wise use of a few words in the note of Mr. Hun-

ter, on pp. 6 and 7 of "The founders of New Plymouth," Ed. 1854: "mere possess. of a surname wh. coincides with that of an Eng. fam. is no proof of connex. with that fam. Claims of alliance found. on this basis are not the legitimate offspring of laborious genealog. inquiry, but of self-love and the desire to found a reputa. for ancestral honor where no such honor is really due." Well is the topic explain. in further remarks, found. on experience of more than one gross case of indecent pretension.

North Colket - Founders of American Families p270

SOUTHWORTH

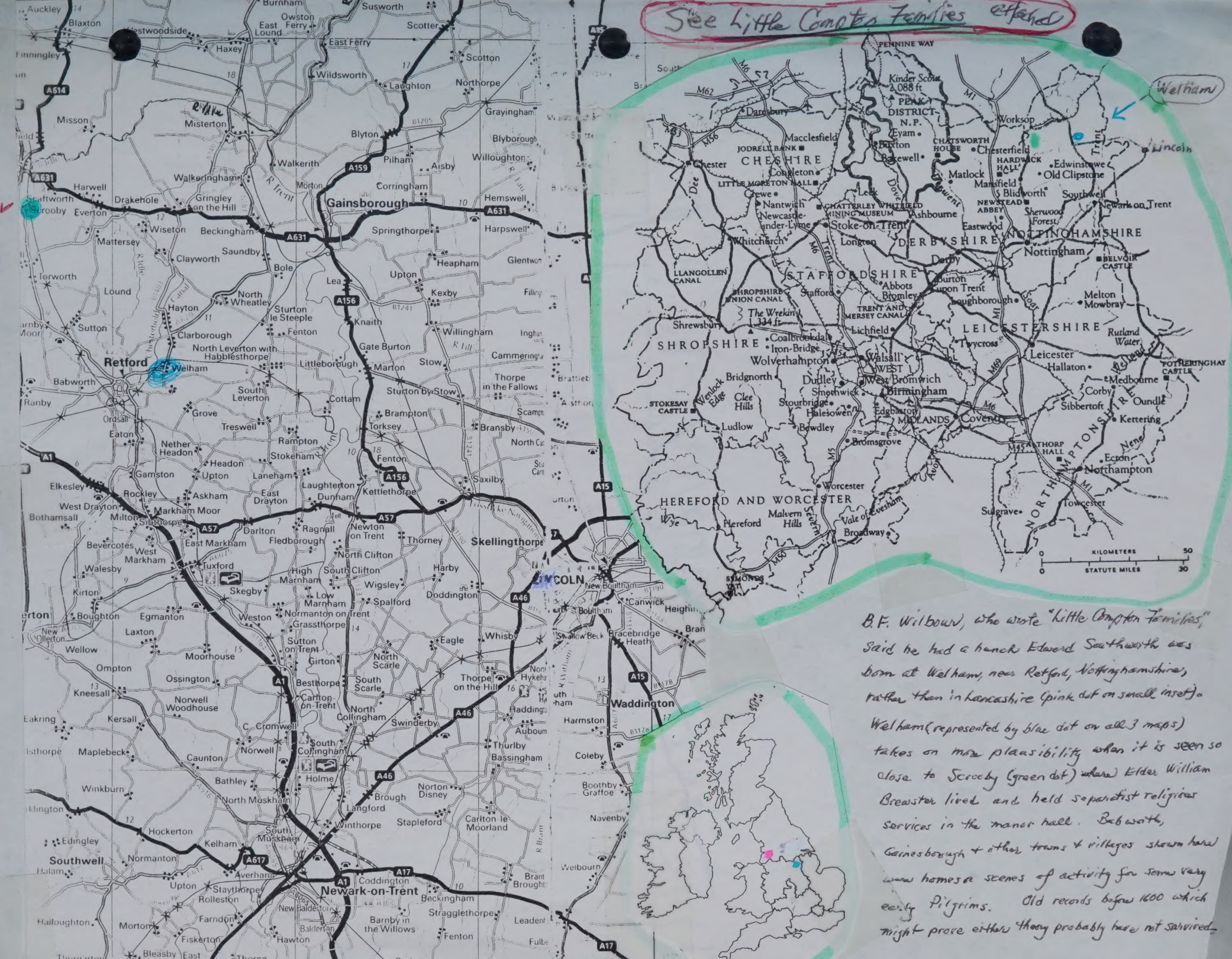
CONSTANT Brought over 1628 (widowed mother having come before), Plymouth (Mass.), d Duxbury 11 Mar 1678/9. Governor's assistant. Treasurer of colony. *Descendants of Constant Southworth* 1905 (in LC); Wilbour, *Little Compton*; ner 97:359, 99:77 (clue); *Ancestry of Ensign Constant and Captain Thomas Southworth* 1958 (pamph). Coat of arms of brother Thomas enrolled 152 (but see ner 107:41, 109:314). #2866.†

See them

Albany

Mass

See Little Compton Families attached



B.F. Wilbow, who wrote "Little Compton Families", said he had a hunch Edward Southworth was born at Welham, near Retford, Nottinghamshire, rather than in Lancashire (pink dot on small inset). Welham (represented by blue dot on all 3 maps) takes on more plausibility when it is seen so close to Scrooby (green dot) where Elder William Brewster lived and held separatist religious services in the manor hall. Babworth, Gainsborough & other towns & villages shown here were home & scenes of activity for some very early Pilgrims. Old records before 1600 which might prove either theory probably have not survived.

Little Compton Families by Benjamin Franklin Webber

THE SOUTHWORTH FAMILY

From the Southworth Genealogy.

1. EDWARD¹ SOUTHWORTH, born probably about 1590, died about 1621. He married 28 May 1613 ALICE CARPENTER, daughter of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, Somersetshire, England, born about 1590, died in Plymouth, Mass., 26 March 1670. She married second in Plymouth 14 Aug. 1623 William Bradford, governor of Plymouth.

Ed. Note: Edward Southworth was a sill worker in Leyden and one of the Pilgrim exiles who formed the Rev. John Robinson's church. It is not known what part of England he came from but in my journey to England in 1923 I visited Wellam in Notts and found the baptisms of an Edward Southworth with brothers Robert and Thomas. I have an idea that they came from this town but it has not been proven. He died in London about 1621. ✓

After his death Governor Bradford of Plymouth sent for his widow, Alice Carpenter, whom he had known in England and married her in New England. There is much more on Edward Southworth given in the Southworth genealogy by Samuel G. Webber, but let it be understood that up to this time it has never been proved that he came from the celebrated Southworth family of Lancashire, although much work has been done on this family in England--BFW.

Children:

2. i. Constant, b. in Leyden, Holland, in 1615.
- ii. Thomas, b. in Leyden, Holland, in 1616; d. in Plymouth, Mass., 8 Dec. 1669.

2. CONSTANT² SOUTHWORTH (Edward¹), born in Leyden, Holland, in 1615, died in Duxbury, Mass., 10 March 1679. He married 2 Nov. 1637 ELIZABETH COLLIER of Duxbury, daughter of William Collier, merchant of Duxbury.

Besides the land that he owned in Duxbury, he had land in Tiverton and LC. From his position as treasurer he had an opportunity to know

what land was of value and opportunities to select his land. He came to LC with William Pabodie at its settlement and surveyed much of the land there. His will, made 27 Feb. 1678 and proved in March 1678/9: "... To wife Elizabeth Southworth during her terme of live this dwelling house with out-housing and mill belonging and all uplands and meddowes lying within the town of Duxburrow or Marshfield for her support and comfort. To son Edward Southworth after the decease of my aforesaid wife my aforesaid dwelling house with out-housing and mill. Also twelve pounds in money. To son Nathaniel Southworth the one halfe share of lands that lyeth neare Taunton by name of Ffreeman's lands. To three daughters Marcy Ffreeman, Allice Church and Mary Alden, my other one half share of the Ffreeman's lands. To my daughter Elizabeth Southworth my next best bed and furniture, provided she doe not marry William Fobbes but if she doe then to have five shillings. To daughter Prissila Southworth my next best bed and furniture. Unto my son William Southworth my next best bed. To my grandson Constant Ffreeman and all those lands and meddowes that I have at a place called Pawomett in the town of Eastham. To my cosen Elizabeth Howland, my brother Thomas his daughter five pounds. All the rest and residue to my beloved wife, and she to be sole executrix. . . "

Children:

- i. Mercy, b. about 1638; d. 25 Nov. 1712; m. 12 May 1758 Samuel Freeman.
- ii. Edward, d. about 1727; m. Mary Pabodie, daughter of William² and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie.
- iii. Alice, b. in 1646; d. 5 March 1719; m. 26 Dec. 1667 Col. Benjamin Church, the celebrated Indian fighter of King Philip's War.
- iv. Nathaniel, b. in 1648; d. 14 Jan. 1711.
- v. Mary, b. probably about 1650; d. in 1719; m. about 1670 David Alden, son of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden.
- vi. Elizabeth, m. about 1679 Lt. William Fobes, son of John and Constant (Mitchell) Fobes, b. in 1649, d. 6 Nov. 1712. This was the man to whom her father objected in his will. *incorrect*
- vii. Priscilla, m. (1) in Bristol, R.I., 1 March 1678 Samuel Talbot (?). *m2 John Cook Jr*
3. viii. William, b. in 1659.

3. CAPT. WILLIAM³ SOUTHWORTH (Constant², Edward¹), born in Duxbury in 1659, died in LC 25 June 1719. He married first in 1680 REBECCA PABODY, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabody, born in Duxbury 16 Oct. 1660, died in LC 23 Dec. 1702. Her mother was the daughter of John and Priscilla Alden of Plymouth. Both are buried in a tomb in the Old Commons cemetery. He married second in Saybrook, Conn., 14 Nov. 1705 MRS. MARTHA (KIRTLAND) BLAGUE, born about 1667, died 7 Feb. 1737/8. She was also known as Blaque and Blake.

He lived in Duxbury, LC and Bristol, R.I. He was a deputy in Duxbury 1654-63 and 1671-82, a selectman there 1672-75 and 1683-85. He owned much land in LC and was there in 1686. He lived on Swamp

Road on the place known as the Franklin C. Southworth place. All of his children are entered on the records of the Church of Christ in Bristol, as baptized 29 June 1709.

He gave land to his sons Samuel, Thomas, Stephen, Benjamin and Andrew; and to Gideon he gave his dwelling house, orchard and land. With his wife Martha he gave Joseph and his wife Mary Blague a dwelling house, orchard and 26 acres of upland, with a sawmill standing upon the cornmill stream with 42 acres of upland on the west side of that stream and 20 acres of upland adjoining the land of Reynolds Marvin, with 10 acres meadow known by the name of the Fresh Meadow. In his will, recorded in Taunton, made 8 May 1719 and proved 24 Aug. 1719, he left to his wife Martha "her third as the law allows"; 20 pounds each to sons Joseph, Edward, Thomas and Gideon; to son Samuel 5 pounds; to son Nathaniel 400 pounds; to son Benjamin 10 shillings; to daughter Elizabeth 60 pounds; to daughter Alice 70 pounds; to son Stephen one half of his Negro man called Cuff and one cow, and to son Andrew the other half of his Negro man called Cuff. He also mentioned his grandsons William and Constant Southworth. He named his friend Lt. John Wood to be one of his executors along with his sons Joseph and Samuel. An inventory of his estate lists one Negro man called Cuff, one Negro woman called Sue and one Negro woman called Kate, two houses and one hundred acres of land with 2000 pounds, with the estate totaling 2593 pounds.

In her will his widow left 5 shillings each to her sons Joseph Blague and Samuel Blague, "... To sons Gideon Southworth and Andrew Southworth the rest and residue. To son Andrew my Negro girl named Kate and my silver tankard, to daughter Mary Southworth my wearing apparel, to grandson William Southworth my young heifer that came of that cow I had of Stephen Wilcox, to granddaughter Mary Blague my satin gown and short apron. . . " Her son-in-law Joseph Southworth was named sole executor.

In 1689 he was commissioned a lieutenant and later became known as Captain Southworth.

Children by first wife, recorded in LC:

4. i. Benjamin, b. 16 April 1681.
5. ii. Joseph, b. in February 1683.
6. iii. Edward, b. 23 Nov. 1684.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. 23 Sept. 1686; m. in LC 2 Dec. 1703 David Little.
- v. Alice, b. 14 July 1688; d. 25 April 1770; m. in LC 25 May 1709 John Cook.
- vi. Samuel, b. 26 Dec. 1690; d. in Stratford in 1758; m. Abigail (--). Residence: Bristol, R.I., and Lyme, Conn.
- vii. Nathaniel, b. 31 Oct. 1692; m. Mary Torrey.
- viii. Thomas, b. 13 Dec. 1694; m. 21 Feb. 1723 in LC Patience Thurston, daughter of Jonathan Thurston. Residence: Bristol, R.I. and Mansfield, Conn.
- ix. Stephen, b. 31 March 1696.

Children by second wife:

8. x. Gideon, b. 21 March 1707.

- xi. Andrew, b. 12 Dec. 1709; m. 27 Dec. 1731 Temperance Kirtland. Residence: Saybrook and Chester, Conn.

4. BENJAMIN⁴ SOUTHWORTH (William³, Constant², Edward¹), born in LC 16 April 1681.

He married first in LC 18 Dec. 1701 ELIZABETH WOODWORTH, daughter of Walter Woodworth, born in 1678, died 18 June 1713. He married second 14 March 1717 ALICE CHURCH, daughter of Joseph and Grace (Shaw) Church, born in LC 8 Feb. 1695, died there 14 Feb. 1718. He married third in LC 18 July 1722 SUSANNA (PALMER) BLACKMAN, daughter of William and Mary (Richmond) Palmer, born 12 Oct. 1692. She was the widow of Jonathan Blackman, who married her as a second wife and not Sarah, as given in Arnold's Vital Records. The first two wives are buried in the Old Commons cemetery. He and his third wife are probably buried there but have no stones.

Children by first wife, recorded in LC:

- i. William, b. in October 1703.
- ii. Oliver, b. 7 Dec. 1705; m. 15 Sept. 1740 Ann King. Residence: Hingham, Mass.
- iii. Mary, b. 5 March 1713; m. 3 May 1755 Edward⁴ (John³, Joseph², Richard¹) Church.

Children by third wife:

- iv. Elizabeth, b. 13 Sept. 1723.
- v. Benjamin, b. 29 July 1725; d. in 1784.
- vi. Isaac, b. 31 Oct. 1727.
- vii. Patience, b. 1 Jan. 1730.

5. CAPT. JOSEPH⁴ SOUTHWORTH (William³, Constant², Edward¹), born in LC 1 Feb. 1683, died there 20 April 1739.

He married there 20 April 1710 MARY BLAKE or BLAGUE, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Kirtland) Blague, born in 1691, died in LC 29 Oct. 1770. Both are buried in the Old Commons cemetery.

He was town clerk of LC for nine years: 1725-30 and 1732-36. He lived on Swamp Road on the place later owned by Franklin C. Southworth and owned in 1890 by William Tweed Peckham.

Her will, proved 4 Dec. 1770: "... To son Constant my loom and Willard's Body of Divinity. One small pair of stilliards. To son Joseph 15 shillings. To daughter Elizabeth Corey three pewter platters and four plates. To daughter Sarah Lawton my best bed and two silver spoons. To daughter Mary Wilbor one iron pot, two silver spoons and three pounds five shillings lawful money. To daughter Abigail Woodworth one looking glass and three pounds five shillings. Rest and residue to three daughters. My son-in-law Daniel Wilbour to be my executor. . . "

Children, recorded in LC:

- i. Elizabeth, b. in Lyme, Conn., 13 April 1712; d. 7 May 1773; m. in LC 6 July 1757 Caleb Corey.
9. ii. Constant, b. 21 April 1715.
- iii. William, b. 30 June 1719; d. in March 1754.
- iv. Sarah, b. 7 Sept. 1721; m. in LC 20 Feb. 1746 William Lawton.
- v. Nathaniel, b. 27 March 1724; baptized in LC 2 July 1724.
- vi. Joseph, b. 28 June 1726; baptized in LC 21 Aug. 1726.

- vii. Mary, b. 30 Dec. 1728; baptized in LC 27 April 1729; d. 18 April 1799; m. in LC 22 March 1753 Daniel Wilbur.
- viii. Samuel, b. 1 Oct. 1731.
- ix. Abigail, b. 11 June 1734; baptized in LC 25 Sept. 1734; d. 14 Jan. 1805; m. (1) 13 Dec. 1753 Hezekiah Woodworth; m. (2) (--) Church.
- x. John, b. 1 June 1737; baptized in LC 2 Aug. 1737.
- xi. Susanna.

6. EDWARD⁴ SOUTHWORTH (William³, Constant², Edward¹), born in Duxbury, Mass., 23 Nov. 1684. Residence: LC.

He married 17 March 1708 MARY FOBES, daughter of William and Martha (Pabodie) Fobes, born in 1689, died in LC 29 Feb. 1712. He married second in LC 11 Oct. 1716 ELIZABETH PALMER, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Richmond) Palmer of LC, born there 17 Nov. 1691, died in Lebanon, Conn., 13 Oct. 1784.

Children by first wife, recorded in LC:

- i. Rebecca, b. 22 Dec. 1708; m. in 1733 Benjamin Seabury, son of Joseph and Phebe Seabury.

10. ii. Fobes, b. 1 Sept. 1710.

Children by second wife, recorded in LC:

- iii. Thomas, b. 7 June 1718 in LC.
- iv. Alice, b. 24 Nov. 1720; m. in March 1745 Aaron Brownell, son of Jeremiah and Deborah Brownell.
- v. Edward, b. 27 Feb. 1724.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. 29 Dec. 1725.
- vii. Esther, b. 25 Sept. 1727.
- viii. Beriah, b. 28 May 1729; d. in 1811 in Lebanon, Conn.; m. there in 1755 Rebekah Williams.
- ix. Mary, b. 15 July 1732.
- x. William, b. 28 Dec. 1735.

7. STEPHEN⁴ SOUTHWORTH (William³, Constant², Edward¹), born in LC 31 March 1696. Residence: LC and Freetown, Mass.

He married in LC 27 Jan. 1725/6 LYDIA WARREN, daughter of Joshua and Rebecca (Church) Warren, born 3 Nov. 1696.

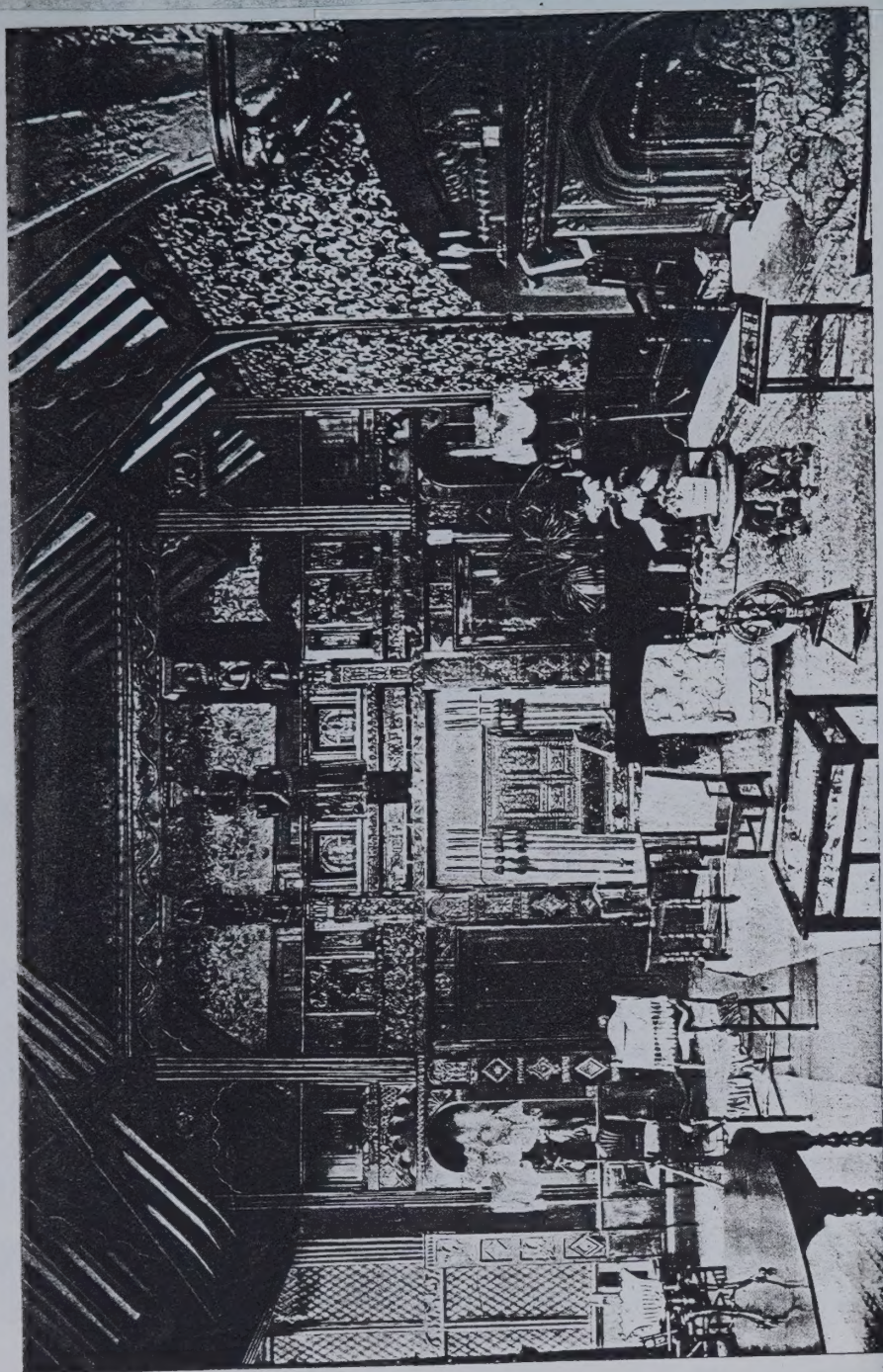
Children, recorded in Freetown, Mass.:

- i. Rebecca, b. 7 Oct. 1726; bapt. in LC 28 May 1727.
- ii. Thomas, b. 5 Sept. 1728; m. 13 Nov. 1753 Mrs. Sarah Ward, widow, of Plymouth. Residence: Freetown, Mass.
- iii. Stephen, b. 12 Jan. 1731; d. before 1670; m. 27 Sept. 1753 Hannah Sibley of Sutton, Mass.

8. GIDEON⁴ SOUTHWORTH (William³, Constant², Edward¹), born in LC 31 March 1707, died in 1772 in Rochester, Mass. Residence: LC and Rochester.

He married in LC 25 Sept. 1728 MARY WILBORE, daughter of John and Sarah (Palmer) Wilbore of LC, born there 13 April 1711. She was baptized there 3 May 1730.

In 1719 his father gave him a dwelling house, orchard and land



Interior of the ancient hall of Senkerborg

A GENEALOGY

OF THE

SOUTHWORTHS (SOUTHARDS)

DESCENDANTS OF

CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH

WITH A SKETCH OF THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

BY

SAMUEL G. WEBBER, A.B., M.D. (Harvard)

The Fort Hill Press

SAMUEL USHER

176 TO 184 HIGH STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

1905

SOUTHWORTH GENEALOGY

CHAPTER I

THE SOUTHWORTHS IN AMERICA

1

EDWARD¹ SOUTHWORTH, *b.* probably about 1590; *d.* about 1621; *m.*, 28 May, 1613, ALICE CARPENTER, *b.* about 1590; *d.* in Plymouth, Mass., 26 March, 1670; *da.* of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, England, which is in Somersetshire. She *m.* (2), in Plymouth, Mass., 14 Aug., 1623, William Bradford,* governor of Plymouth, Mass.

Children. — SOUTHWORTH

- +2 i. CONSTANT², *b.* in Leyden, Holland, 1615; *d.* in Duxbury, Mass., 10 March, 1678-79.
- +3 ii. THOMAS², *b.* in Leyden, Holland, 1616; *d.* in Plymouth, Mass., 8 Dec., 1669.

As yet the old archives have given us very little information in regard to Edward Southworth. He was a silk worker in Leyden, one of the Pilgrim exiles who formed Rev. John Robinson's church. He is recorded as from England, without mention of town or city. On 4 Nov., 1611, he was groomsman or witness at the marriage of Isaac Allerton with Mary Norris. Again, 30 April, 1613, he served in the same capacity for his friend Samuel Fuller at his marriage with Agnes Carpenter, and at this wedding Alice Carpenter was one of the witnesses for her sister Agnes. For his origin and ancestry see Chapter V.

At his own wedding in 1613 his brother Thomas was one of his witnesses.

* William Bradford was born at Austerfield, England, in 1588. About 1602 he came under the influence of the preaching of Richard Clyfton, and finally he allied himself with the Separatists. In 1608 he made his way to Holland, and three years later disposed of his property in England. At Amsterdam he learned to work in silk. Nov. 30, 1613, he married Dorothy May. The Leyden record merely mentions the marriage; no witnesses are named.

This was some months after the marriage of Alice Carpenter to Edward Southworth.

As is well known, he came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower," and soon after their arrival he was chosen governor, when only about thirty-three years old.

Copy of the record at Leyden of the marriage of Edward Southworth.

Raadhuis-inteekenregister
I. B. Fo. 21

Datum	4. Mei, 1613
Naam en Voornaam	Eduwaert Sodtwaert.
Geboorteplaats	Engelant.
Jongman	
Beroep of betrekking	Saeijwerker.
geassisteerd met	Tomas Sodtwaert z. br. Samuel Fuller z. zwager en Rogier Wilson z. bek.
ondertrouwd met	

naam en voornaam	Els Carpenter.
Geboorteplaats	Engelant.
Jonge dochter	
geassisteerd met	Anna Ras en Elizabeth Gennings h. bekenden.
getrouwd	28. Mei, 1613.

These few items are all that is given in regard to the life of Edward Southworth in Leyden by the records so far published. Governor Bradford has preserved for us the only other document relating to him, — a letter written by his friend, Robert Cushman, from Dartmouth, England, when the "Mayflower" and "Speedwell" put in there on account of the unseaworthy condition of the latter.

To his loving friend Ed[ward] S[outhworth] at Henige House in the Duke Place, [London],*

DARTMOUTH; [Thursday,] August 17, anno 1620.

LOVING FRIEND. My most kind remembrance to you, and your wife, with loving E. M. &c.; whom in this world I never look to see again. For, besides the eminent [imminent] dangers of this Voyage which are no less than deadly, an infirmity of the body hath seized me which will not, in all likelihood, leave me till death. What to call it, I know not. But it is a bundle of lead, as it were crushing my heart more and more these days, 14 days, as that, although I do the actions of a living man, yet I am but as dead. But the will of GOD be done.

Our pinnace, [the "Speedwell"] will not cease leaking; else, I think, we had been half way to Virginia. Our voyage hither hath been as full of crosses as ourselves have been of crookedness. We put in here to trim her; and I think, as others also, if we had stayed at sea but three or four hours more, she would have sunk right down. And she was twice trimmed at [South]hampton; yet now she is as open and [as] leaky as a sieve: and there was a board, two feet long,

* See Chapter V for location of Henige House, Dukes Place.

a man might have pulled off with his fingers; where the water came in as at a mole hole.

We lay at [South]hampton seven days in fair weather, waiting for her: and now we lie here for her in as fair a wind as can blow, and have done these four days [13-17 August]; and are likely to lie four more [they actually left on 23d August], and by that time the wind will happily turn, as it did at [South]hampton. Our victuals will be half eaten up, I think, before we go from the coast of England; and, if our voyage last long, we shall not have a month's victuals when we come in the country.

Nearly £700 hath been bestowed [spent] at [South]hampton, upon what I know not. Master [Christopher] Martin saith, he neither can, nor will, give account of it. And if he be called upon for accounts; he crieth out of unthankfulness for his pains and care, that we are suspicious of him; and flings away, and will end nothing. Also he so insulteth over our poor people [the Leyden Pilgrims], with such scorn and contempt, as if they were not good enough to wipe his shoes. It would break your heart to see his dealing, and the mourning of our people. They complain to me; and, alas, I can do nothing for them. If I speak to him, he flies in my face, as if I were mutinous; and saith, No complaints shall be heard or received but by himself; and saith They are froward and waspish discontented people, and I do ill to hear them. There are others that would lose all they have put in, or make satisfaction for what they have had, that they might depart: but he will not hear them; nor suffer them to go ashore, lest they should run away.

The sailors also are so offended at his ignorant boldness in meddling and controlling in things he knows not what belongs to [them], as that some threaten to mischief him. Others say, They will leave the ship, and go their way. But at best, this cometh of it, that he makes himself a scorn and a laughing stock unto them.

As for Master Weston, except grace do greatly sway with him, he will hate us ten times more than he ever loved us, for not confirming the Conditions. But now since some pinches have taken them, they begin to reveal the truth, and say Master Robinson was in fault; who charged them never to consent to those Conditions, nor choose me to office; but indeed appointed them to choose them they did choose. But he and they will rue too late. They may now see all and be ashamed when it is too late, that they were so ignorant, yea, and so inordinate in their courses. I am sure as they were resolved not to seal those conditions, I was not so resolute at [South]hampton to have left the whole business, except they would seal them: and better the Voyage to have broken off then, than to have brought such misery to ourselves, dishonor to GOD, and detriment to our loving friends, as now it is likely to do. Four or five of the chief of them which came from Leyden, came resolved never to go on those conditions.

And Master Christopher Martin, he said, he never received no money on those Conditions! He was not beholden to the Merchants for a pin! they were bloodsuckers! and I know not what. Simple Man! He indeed never made any Conditions with the Merchants, nor ever spake with them: but did [made] all that money [the £700]

fly at [South]hampton, or was it his own? Who will go and lay out money so rashly as he did; and never know how he comes by it, or on what conditions?

Secondly, I told him of the alteration long ago, and he especially considering how scant we shall be of victuals; and, most of all, united amongst ourselves, and devoid of good tutors and regiment [leaders and organisation]. Violence will break all. Where is the meek and humble spirit of Moses? and of Nehemiah, who reedified the walls of Jerusalem, and the state of Israel? Is not the sound of Rehoboam's brags daily heard amongst us? Have not the philosophers and all wise men observed that, even in settled Commonwealths, violent Governors bring, either themselves, or the people, or both, to ruin? How much more in the raising of Common Wealths, when the mortar is yet scarce tempered that should bind the walls?

If I should write to you all things which promiscuously forerun our ruin, I should overcharge my weak head, and grieve your tender heart: Only this I pray you, Prepare for evil tidings of us, every day! But pray for us instantly [without ceasing]! It may be the Lord will be intreated, one way or other, to make for us. I see not in reason, how we shall escape, even the gasping of hunger-starved persons: But GOD can do much; and his will be done!

It is better for me to die, than now for me to bear it: which I do daily, and expect it hourly; having received the sentence of death both within and without me. Poor William King and myself do strive Who shall be meat first for the fishes; but we look for a glorious resurrection, knowing Christ Jesus after the flesh no more: but looking unto the joy that is before us, we will endure all things, and account them light in comparison of that joy we hope for.

Remember me in all love to our friends, as if I named them: whose prayers I desire earnestly, and wish again to see them; but not till I can, with more comfort look them in the face. The Lord give us that true comfort which none can take from us!

I had a desire to make a brief Relation of our estate to some friend. I doubt not but your wisdom will teach you seasonably to utter things, as hereafter you shall be called to it. That which I have written is true; and many things more, which I have foreborne. I write it, as upon my life and last confession in England. What is of use to be spoken of presently, you may speak of it; and what is fit to conceal, conceal! Pass by my weak manner! for my head is weak, and my body feeble. The Lord make me strong in him, and keep both you and yours!

Your loving friend,

ROBERT CUSHMAN.

DARTMOUTH, august 17, 1620.

That such a man as Robert Cushman could so unburden himself to Edward Southworth reveals to us the lovely character of this "loving friend," as Cushman calls him. The fact that he gives him permission to make what use of the letter he thinks best, "revealing part, or concealing the whole," shows also Cushman's confidence in Southworth's discretion, good judgment, and his power to keep a

secret. No one could write such a letter to one whom he did not believe worthy of confidence.

At this time Southworth was in London, at the Henige House in the Duke Place. We can readily think that a desire to be near his friends, who were starting on their venturesome voyage, led him to go to England. He must be with his friends to the last minute, so he bids them farewell at Southampton, then goes to London, not expecting to hear from them until after their arrival in the New World.

For some reason, though one of the church of Leyden and bound by strong ties of friendship to several of those who sailed, he did not deem it best to go, with his wife and two young boys, on the hazardous voyage. The tender age of those boys may have been one reason; a weightier one may have been his own poor health; he died seven years after his marriage, as Nathaniel Morton tells us in his poem upon Mistress Alice Bradford; so he died in England during that first winter when so many of his former companions were laying down their lives in the wilderness of America. Morton speaks of him as "one whose grace and virtue did surpasse"; nor was this a compliment to fill out a poet's license or rhythm.

Of the early life of Alice Carpenter we know nothing. She was born about 1590, for she was nearly eighty when she died in 1670. Her father was Alexander Carpenter, her mother's name is unknown. She had four sisters, Agnes, Julia Ann, Priscilla, and Mary; perhaps a brother William, who came over in 1638 with his son William, and settled in Weymouth. Agnes married Dr. Samuel Fuller, died in Leyden; Julia Ann married George Morton, came in 1628; Priscilla married William Wright, came in 1621. Mary did not marry and came later, as shown by the following letter, printed by Frederick Kidder in the N. E. H. & G. R., 1860, p. 195, which he considers to be genuine, copied from a copy, written by Governor Bradford, inviting her to come to the new world.

LOVING SISTER,

We understand by your letter, that God hath taken to himself our aged mother out of the troubles of this tumultuous world, and that you are in a solitary condition as we easily apprehend. We thought good therefore to writ these few lines unto you that if you think good to come over to us you shall be wellcome, and we shall be as helpfull unto you as we may, though we are grown old and the cuntry here more unsettled than ever by reason of great changes that have been in these late times, and what will further be the Lord only knows which makes many thinke of removing their habitations, and sundrie of our ministers (hearing of the peace and liberty now in England and Ireland) beginne to leave us and it is feared many more will follow. We do not write these things to

discourage you (for we shall be glad to see you if God so dispose) but if you find not all things here according to your expectation when God shall bring you hither that you may not thinke we did not plainly with you. This bearer is to come as nere you as Dorchester and hath promised to see this letter safely conveyed to you, and if you can write or send to him he will give you the best directions and furtherance he can about your coming over. His occasion will be most at London: He dwells here with us and is to return this next year; he is a brother to Mr. Winslow. But we conceive your best and easiest way will be to come from Bristol if there be any passage. And if you cannot pay for your passage agree with the master and I will pay it here. We have sent letters formerly w^{ch} we perceive have miscarried but I hope this will come safe to your hands. The rest of your friends are all in Health Blessed be God. We hope you will have such opportunity as your passage will be comfortable, thus desiring the Lord to keepe you and bring you in satisfie, with our love remembered unto you, we take leave and rest.

Your loving brother & sister

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

PLIM^o aug 19, [1644 or 1646].

To his very Loving Sister Mary Carpenter at Wrington in Somersetshire some 8 myles from Bristoll these be d'd This letter to be left, at the House of Joseph Leggat near the sign of the rose in Ratcliff Street in Bristol to be conveyed as above said.

Tradition reports that Alice Carpenter and William Bradford loved each other early; but the maid's father was unwilling they should wed and selected Edward Southworth for his daughter as being the more desirable party from his social rank. This may have been, and the fact that she so readily came to Bradford in 1623 would lend credence to the tradition.*

Be that as it may, after her husband's death in England, and after Bradford's wife Dorothy was drowned in Provincetown Harbor, Alice Southworth came over at the next opportunity in 1623 and a few weeks after her arrival she became William Bradford's wife. At that time young Thomas Cushman, a lad of sixteen, was a member of Bradford's family, having been left in the Governor's care by his father, Robert Cushman, when he returned to England on the "Fortune" to look after the interest of the colonists in that country, the father expecting to return soon and make his home in New Plymouth with his old Leyden friends; but he never again saw his son, as he died in 1625 before he could leave England.

Alice Southworth left her two boys in England in the care of

* The story by Mrs. Austin in Harper's Monthly, 1869, is entirely fictitious, and none of the details are true. Mrs. Austin has paid no regard to historical truth in any of her stories, simply taking some one historical incident or individual and weaving about it a network of detail in which there is no truth: a very good story, perhaps, but not history.

relatives when she came here in 1623; probably they were left with their aunt Julia, who married George Morton, as they came over with her in 1628.*

When her two sons came to her, the family of Governor Bradford consisted of himself and his wife Alice, Thomas Cushman, Constant and Thomas Southworth, thirteen and twelve years old, and his three children by Alice, the oldest four years old.

The earlier settlers of Plymouth Colony endured many hardships and suffered from an insufficient supply of food. The worst of their suffering was before Alice Southworth's arrival, but there was yet for some months great deficiency of the necessities of life. Bradford says of this time:

"many were ragged in aparell & some little better than halfe naked. . . . The best dish they could presente their friends with was a lobster, or a peece of fish, without bread or anything els but a cupp of fair spring water. And y^e long continuance of this diate and their labours abroad had something abated y^e freshness of their former complexion. But God gave them health and strength in a good measure."

A brief sketch of the conditions under which the settlement was made will help to explain the cause of this want and show some of the peculiar relations of the colonists, and give a more correct view of the life to which Alice Southworth entered from love to Bradford and devotion to her religious faith; in these surroundings Constant and Thomas Southworth received the training and discipline which developed them into the worthy men they proved to be.

While considering where they should go, the Pilgrims at Leyden were visited by Thomas Weston, who gave them assurance of help and persuaded them to continue negotiations with the "Merchant Adventurers," and declared that he would guarantee their transportation.†

Robert Cushman and John Carver — at another time, William Brewster — were sent to England to negotiate with the Merchant Adventurers in regard to the Pilgrims going to America. These

* It has been stated that Alice Southworth brought her two sons over with her. This is clearly a mistake.

In 1623, in the allotment of land, Alice Bradford receives one share with those who came over in the ship called "Ann." The two children are not mentioned, though other children are.

In 1627, at the division of cattle, neither Constant nor Thomas is included in Governor Bradford's family, though Thomas Cushman is.

The accounts of the Plymouth Company for 1628 mention the charge for the passage of Constant Southworth. "Paid for Constant Sother's Passage, 20s. and diet 11 weeks at 4s. 6d., £3.11.4." The account is signed by James Shirley.

† Our knowledge of these transactions and the history of the early Pilgrim days is obtained from Bradford's, "History of Plymouth Plantation" and his letter book, from Mourt's "Relation" and a few other letters and pamphlets. See E. Arber's "The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers."

negotiations were chiefly with Thomas Weston. I believe it is not known who was the author of the articles of agreement as finally drawn up, to which Robert Cushman felt forced to consent, lest the whole scheme should fall through and thus many be great losers. The fifth section of the agreement was the cause of much of their trouble, and that was the one to which the Pilgrims most strongly objected. This section was:

"5. That at y^e end of y^e 7 years y^e capitall & profits, viz. the houses, lands, goods and chatles, be equally divided betwixt y^e adventurers, and planters: w^{ch} done, every man shall be free from other of them of any debt or detrimente concerning this adventure."

The opposition to this arose from the fact that no one would own his house or land, and the people would not work to the best advantage. The result was as anticipated, and hence the colonists for several years did not raise enough to supply their own wants. The Adventurers in London were looking for profits to be gained from trade with the natives and from receiving the products of the country, and neglected to send food and supplies. Hence arose serious scarcity. Also other immigrants came, bringing not enough for themselves and drawing upon the scanty store of the Pilgrims to supply their needs.

Annually one acre of land was allotted to each person to cultivate for himself and family. In 1624, on account of the remonstrances against this annual division, Governor Bradford gave each his acre of land in perpetuity. After that corn enough was raised to supply their own wants and there was a surplus for sale. Then the women, who had not worked in the field, felt there was an object to be gained in helping to till their own acre, and worked with their husbands in increasing the amount of the harvest. After this there was no scarcity.

Thomas Weston, who wrote July 8, 1621, "I promise you I will never quit y^e business, though all other Adventurers should," was the first and the only one who forsook them, and that before he so much as heard of the return of their ship (the "Fortune") or knew what was done.

April 10 he sold out and then sent his brother, Andrew, on the coast to make a settlement. Andrew's company knew little about Indians, were not fitted to make a settlement, and were a trial to Bradford and the Pilgrims, who were obliged to look out for their welfare, lest they should be massacred by the natives. Thomas Weston did not succeed and finally went to Virginia.

Several companies of immigrants came to Plymouth Colony, containing elements not in harmony with those who first settled there.

Some of these undesirable persons wandered off to a distance, some returned to England, others caused more or less trouble.

The Adventurers unwisely sent a number who were not to be subject to the original agreement. They were given land a few miles away; yet they could not but be a discordant element in the plantation, and aided the discontented in stirring up trouble. It is a wonder there was not more dissatisfaction; the fact that harmony prevailed so generally among the true Pilgrims shows how firmly knit together they were, and how genuine was their religious harmony.

Into this community, which was just emerging from a semi-famine and was still suffering from the defection of Thomas Weston and the presence of inharmonious elements, into such a community came Alice Southworth, to become the wife of its Governor upon whom fell the chief burden of controlling the discordant members.

The Pilgrims had left Holland without their beloved pastor, Rev. John Robinson. He had died. They felt the need of a minister. The Adventurers sent one, Lyford, who turned out to be a thoroughly unprincipled, lying knave; who could profess repentance for his knavery with tears coursing down his cheeks, and in a few weeks be plotting again to stir up strife and discord. His trial showed his villainy. It is too long a story to give here; it was one more trial to tax the patience and loving forbearance of the Governor.

We must think of Alice Bradford as enduring the hardship and privations of those later early years and aiding her husband to bear the burden, cheering him and lightening his tasks, as a loving wife can, when seeming friends proved to be enemies or so half-hearted as to desert the young colony before it was fairly established.

Little or nothing is said about her in the records of the time; for her place was in the quiet of the home, in the retirement of domestic life. It must have been, however, that her teaching, her character, her life made their impression upon the young men of the household, every one of whom afterwards took a worthy place in the colonial life.

Thomas Cushman felt that influence from the time she first entered the home as Alice Bradford, when he was fifteen or sixteen years old. Constant and Thomas Southworth, her first children, had had her care until they were seven and eight years old, then for five years were probably with their aunt and had not their mother's oversight, when at twelve and thirteen they again became inmates of her home. William and Joseph Bradford, her children, of course had their mother's training from infancy. These five boys, as men prominent in Plymouth Colony and government, testify to Alice

(Southworth) Bradford as a woman of unusual mold, a lovely, faithful Christian woman, whose influence was a blessing to all.

Governor Bradford died in 1657; Alice Bradford survived him until 1670. It seems probable that she was an invalid and suffered much for some time, probably years, before her death. There is a note of pity in the record of her death, as though the sadness could not be briefly told; "loved while she lived, and lamented though old when she died." Nathaniel Morton says of her

"To about fourscore years she did attaine,
But shee afflicted much with heavy paine:
As Moses saith, her strength but sorrow was."

Her nephew, Nathaniel Morton, wrote an ode to her memory, which is to be seen secured to the cover of Governor Bradford's manuscript of Pilgrim Plantation.

"Upon the life and death of that godly matron, Mistris Alice Bradford widow, late deceased on the 27 day of March, Anno; Dom; 1670, and was interred at Plymouth on the 30th of the same month.

"Heer lyes the shaddow of a blessed mother
In Israel, well knowne to one and other,
Of good decent of holy predecessors;
Her father equall was to the confessors
And holy martires, suffered for Chris sake,
Altho hee suffered not att fiery stake,
And shee with him and other in her youth
Left theire owne native country for the truth,
And in successe of time she married was
To one whose grace and vertue did surpasse,
I mean good Edward Southworth, who not long
Continued in this world the saints amonge.
With him shee lived seven years a wife,
Till death did put a period to his life.
And in some space of time, by God's good hand,
Shee was brought over into New England,
And in short time the Lord did so dispose,
That Mr. William Bradford shee did choose
To be her second husband; whom to fame
I need not, for it is enough to name
The name of Bradford fresh in memory,
Which smeles with odoriferos fragrance.
With him shee lived a wife years thirty four,
Till God saw good his time should be no more
In this sad world, but tooke him hence to heaven,
Anno one thousand six hundred fifty seven.
E'r since that time in widdowhood shee hath
Lived a life in holiness and faith,
In reading of Gods word and contemplation,
Which heaped her to asurance of salvation

Through Gods good sperit working with the same,
For ever praised be his holy name.
To about fourscore years shee did attaine,
But shee afflicted much with heavy paine:
As Moses saith, her strength but sorrow was,
And shee to eternall rest made hast apace.
Shee now with holy Abram hath attained
A good old age. Her life was never stained
With any sin that any one could call
Remarkable, notorious, capitall,
But contrarywise she lived soe
As silence might the most malignant foe
Shee had, or any other that professe
The waies of Christ and of just righteousness.
Tis sad to see our houses dispossessed
Of holy saints whose memory is blessed;
When they decease and closed are in tombe,
Theres few or none that rises in their rome
That's like to them in holiness and grace,
Which makes our times looke with so sad a face.
Her glasse is run, her worke is done, and shee
Is happy unto all eternity.
Lett her relations all and every one
Take her example, doe as shee hath done,
In love to God his waies and one another.
Then they Will well improve theire blessed mother.
Her holy, blessed, example,
That gives a gracious presedent soe ample
To them and unto all both one and other
That follow may after this blessed mother.
Ile multiply noe more words but ab . . . e
That I dare use concerning her dear . . . e
Adoe, my loving friend, my aunt, my mother,
Of those that's left I have not such another."

The last will and Testament of Mistress Alice Bradford Senn^r of Plymouth deceased; exhibited to the Court att Plymouth in New England the 7th day of June Ann^o: Dom. 1670 on the oathes of Nathaniel Morton and Lieut. Ephraim Morton: as followeth;

"I allis Bradford senir of the Towne of Plymouth in the Jurisdiction of New England widdow: being weake in body but of disposing mind and perfect memory blessed be God; not knowing how soone the Lord may please to take mee out of this world unto himselfe; doe make and ordaine this to be my last will and Testament, in manner and forme as followeth; Imps: I bequeath my soule to god that gaue it and my body to the dust in hope of a Joyfull Resurrection vnto Glory desiring that my body may be Intered as near vnto my deceased husband; Mr William Bradford: as Conveniently may be; and as for my worldly estate I dispose of it as followeth: Impris: I give and bequeath vnto my deare sister, Mary Carpenter: the bed I now lye on with the furniture therevnto belonging and a paire of sheets and a good Cow and a yearling heiffer and a young

asked for the increase of assistants to four. Lyford was sent over by the Adventurers to act as minister. He tried to stir up strife, wrote letters to England full of slander and false accusations, tending to break up the colony and destroy it. When it was thought time to call him and Oldham, his confederate, to account, "The Governor called a courte and summond the whole company to appear." After this trial and conviction the court sentenced them to be expelled the place. The citizens generally attended the trial, but the court, that is, the governor and his assistants, seem to have conducted the trial and passed sentence.

Among minor offices which were instituted in the towns were surveyor of highways, constable, selectman, in which capacities the brothers Southworth served. They also served on the Grand Inquest and on the jury. Thomas served on a coroner's jury more than once. All these offices were known to the English law.

Public schools are not mentioned in the records of Plymouth until 1663; then the General Court advised the towns to set up a schoolmaster to teach the children reading and writing. In 1677 public grammar schools were required in towns having twelve families. Before these dates the children received private instruction from friends or others.

In the winter of 1626 and summer of 1627 the agreement with the Adventurers was canceled, the Adventurers and Isaac Allerton coming to an agreement which was ratified by the colony, the latter paying £1,800 in annual payments of £200 each.

Any opinion formed in regard to the influences which molded the character of the Southworth boys, which did not consider the religious beliefs and habits of the community would be very imperfect.

The Pilgrim movement from its inception throughout the sojourn in Holland and during the settlement at New Plymouth was essentially a religious movement, a protest against the state of morals in England and in the English Church at that time. During their earliest years at Leyden, Constant and Thomas Southworth were members of the small band of citizens who had left England and all they held dear that they might be freed from the state religion, might worship God according to their belief of truth without the interference of bishop or clergy. They were under the same influence while their mother was at Plymouth and they in England, and after coming here were still more fully subject to it.

To the Pilgrim the Bible was the word of God, which must have unquestioned obedience. Their laws, their lives, were formed upon the precepts of that book. Because they believed it to be the word of God and guided their lives by it, they did not hesitate to record

that various members of their community were guilty of offences which now are too little noticed. We read that so and so was fined or otherwise punished for drunkenness, for adultery, for fornication, for lying, for slander. Their effort was to keep the whole body of the people as pure and righteous as possible, ordering their lives by the Word. In their correspondence, even upon business matters, they showed the strong hold which their religious principles had upon them. References to God, to his providence, to Christ, commending one another to God's protection, were common in letters upon various subjects. Very common, of course, in many friendly letters, but also frequent in letters not specially to friends.

Justice, righteousness, integrity, were expected of every one. Lapses from uprightness were not passed unnoticed, but each received its due punishment; yet the Pilgrims were merciful, and often the offender was reprieved or the penalty delayed in execution that the guilty party might learn to do better and so escape.

The Pilgrims at Plymouth considered Mr. John Robinson their pastor until his death, and looked for his coming to them. They had no minister during the earlier years because he was their minister. Elder Brewster supplied the religious instruction to the community.

As the settlers increased and separated, each town was expected to provide for public worship. At length, there being few ministers, the people began to neglect public worship and did not provide for the support of the ministry. Then the General Court passed laws requiring the towns to perform that neglected duty. Church membership was never a requisite for admission as freeman, nor for the enjoyment of the franchise. With the neglect of public worship the towns became careless as to who was allowed to vote, and many voted who were not freemen. In 1671 the court voted that none be admitted freemen but such as are twenty-one years of age at least, and have the testimony of their neighbors that they are sober and peaceable in conversation, orthodox in the fundamentals of religion, and such as have also twenty pounds ratable estate in the government. This is the nearest they ever came to establishing a religious qualification for freemen.

During the whole early life of the community the Bible was their guide, the Christian religion was recognized as a necessity for a state; their particular form of church government was enforced in every way except by legal requirement; the lives of the great majority conformed to their professions and their principles.

The following account of the sabbath services at Plymouth in 1632 or 1633, as given by Governor Winthrop, who visited that colony, is of interest.

"On the Lords day there was a sacrament, which they did partake in: and in the afternoon Mr. Roger Williams (according to their custom) Propounded a question, to which the pastor, Mr. Smith, spoke briefly; then Mr. Williams prophesied; and after, the governor of Plymouth spoke to the question; after him the elder; then some two or three more of the congregation. Then the elder desired the Governor of Massachusetts and Mr. Wilson to speak to it, which they did. When this was ended the deacon, Mr. Fuller, put the congregation in mind of their duty of contribution; whereupon the governor and all the rest went down to the deacon's seat, and put into the box, and then returned."

One of the most prominent and most troublesome questions which arose in the colony during the political activity of the Southworth brothers had to do with the Quakers. This new sect arose in England about 1650. In England and in Massachusetts Bay Colony the Quakers were denounced, expelled the country and imprisoned; some were executed.

In considering this difficult question we must keep in mind that we cannot judge what the Quakers then were by what they now are; expressions and quotations from the Bible were used by the Quakers in such relations and conditions as to be easily misunderstood by their opponents. George Fox's followers adopted his principles and carried them to extremes in their practice. The liberty claimed by Fox and other leaders became license and indecorum as exercised by his followers.

It is not necessary to record here the treatment the Quakers received in other communities than in Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrims were undoubtedly influenced by reports received from England and elsewhere and were ready to prevent disturbance and disorder from such a source as soon as they appeared. The Quaker episode is included between 1656 and 1661. There were Quakers before and after those years, but the court was not called upon to notice them.

The punishment meted to them ranged from expulsion the colony for strangers, fine, imprisonment, whipping, to disfranchisement; none were executed.

Disrespect to the magistrate, speaking contemptuously of the word of God or of the ministry, blasphemy, disturbance of religious meetings, were punished before the advent of the Quakers and have been since.

The offences of which the Quakers were guilty were chiefly the above. After having had some experience with them in this regard, it was thought best to prevent further trouble by not allowing them to come into the colony, by suppressing their meetings and restraining their license.

A few quotations from the records will give an illustration of the nature of the offences committed.

"Jane wife of William Launder of Sandwidge and Sarah, the daughter of Richard Kerby for disturbance by them made in the Publicke worship of God on the Lord's day att Sandwidge, by opposing and abusing the speaker amongst them" were summoned to Court March 5, 1656-1657.

This was not Sarah's first offence, and so sentence formerly passed upon her to be publicly whipped, was carried out; Jane was "centanced to be publickly whipt, onely the execution thereof is respeted that in case she shall be warned by the present centance and admonition to offend noe more in this kind — that then the said punishment not to bee inflicted, or otherwise to be executed." Do the laws now countenance the disturbance of public worship?

Nicholas Vpsiall, and Richard Kerbey, and the wife of John Newland and others met at the house of William Allin, at Sandwich on the Lord's day and at other times, at which meetings they "Vsed to invey against ministers and magistrates to the dishonor of God and contempt of government." Feb. 3, 1656.

"Zoeth Howland said the ministers taught lyes and that the Diuill could teach as good sermons as the ministers." Dec. 22, 1657.

While Humphrey Norton and John Rouse, Quakers, were being examined in court, Norton said "Vnto the Governor sudry times 'Thow lyeest'; and said vnto him, 'Thomas, thow art a malicious mann'; in like manner the said John Rouse behaued himself in his words vnto the Court vnworthily."

Again, Norton said to the governor, "Thy clamorous tongue I regard noe more than the dust vnder my feet; and thow art like a scolding woman: and thow pratest and deridest mee." They were sentenced to be whipped and pay the marshal's fee June 1, 1658.

It must be remembered that on this occasion the governor was sitting as judge of the court. What would a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts to-day do if an accused party should address him in such language?

Many who were brought before the court were cleared as not being "so guilty as was supposed."

Another offence of the Quakers was refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the colony and to the sovereign of England. The Pilgrims and others of that day did not understand that one might have conscientious scruples against taking a legal oath, and there was no provision in the law for affirmation. Enemies, Indians, Dutch at New Netherlands, and unfriendly colonists were around them; they had trouble with some who had settled near them.

* John Rouse is our ~~present~~ ancestor.

Those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were fined or expelled the country, whether or not they were Quakers.

The laws were enforced with much leniency, as in the case of Jane Launder, mentioned above. It is not necessary to multiply instances.

Besides these offences, which may have deserved punishment, there were others which might have been passed by with silent contempt; others are recorded at which we may smile on account of their puerile nature, and the insight they give us into the childish side of the character of the Pilgrims makes them interesting. Yet the Pilgrims were not offenders in these respects more than many others have been, and perhaps even now there may be similar cases of magnifying trifles.

"John Copeland was sentenced to be whipt if found in the government. He had been found guilty of speaking falsely concerning Mr. John Alden as that his head and knees trembled at such time as Copeland Christopher Holder were before him the said Alden and Lieutenant Southworth." Feb. 2, 1657-58.

Constant and Thomas Southworth were both interested in these questions about the Quakers, as both were in the legislature, Constant as deputy, Thomas as assistant, and both undoubtedly took part in the discussions regarding all important questions. It would be interesting if the speeches made at the meetings of the court had been preserved, but only the conclusions have come down to us.

Constant Southworth, when directed to deal with the Quakers and persuade them, was given, perhaps, a harder task than even the bringing of the old Welsh woman, goodwife Thomas, into order. With William Padobie he was directed "to repaire to such their [Quaker] meetings together with the marshall or Constable of the townes and to use their best endeavor by argument and discourse to convince or hinder them."

We may conclude from all the records of Plymouth Colony that the Quakers violated well-known laws existing before their advent, that when expelled they persistently returned. They were not satisfied with holding meetings by themselves, they interrupted the worship of others and violated all rules of good deportment and reasonable behavior, such as even now is required by law; they were intemperate in the use of language to judges and magistrates, insulting those in power and authority. Though repeatedly admonished they courted punishment and received it.

The Pilgrims were much more lenient in their treatment of the Quakers than the government in England or in Massachusetts Bay. It is possible that if no notice had been taken of them, no harm would

have come to the colony, but the officials did not so think; and to-day if any one did the same he would receive punishment such as the law now provides, or be sent to an insane asylum.

Constant and Thomas Southworth, the two children of Edward and Alice Southworth, were born in Leyden. They must have had the advantages of the Dutch life, perhaps schools, until their father moved to England in 1620, when his friends came to Plymouth. After that he soon died and they probably were with their mother and later their aunt in England until 1628 when they, thirteen and twelve years old, came to Plymouth.

Our first thought of these two brothers in this country must, then, be of two sturdy boys of thirteen and twelve, playing on the sands of Plymouth harbor, roaming the fields and woods, fishing in the waters, doing such chores at home as suited their strength. Later they would take their part in the work in the field; an afternoon or a day occasionally given to the hunt. They joined with youthful zest in the sports and amusements of the young people in summer twilight's glow, or before the bright winter's fire of logs; boys among the boys, young men with the young men and maidens. With this life was combined their education in letters and in the affairs of that primitive life. There were no schools at that early period. They must have gained their first knowledge of letters in Holland or England, and doubtless their mother continued their training, and we can imagine the worthy governor occasionally aiding in instruction which may have required a deeper learning than that of his wife.

Little need be said of the training in righteousness and godliness. That was the necessary result of living in such a household. The Bible was the book of the home and they knew its precepts and followed its counsels all their lives.

Where so many rendered faithful and acceptable service to the colony, gave time and strength and means for the good and welfare of all, there need be no thought of underestimating the devotion of others or the value of their services, if I dwell now more particularly upon what Constant and Thomas Southworth did for the government, and the positions of trust to which they were called. We are considering their lives and so speak of their work, well knowing that others were also faithful. The amount of responsibility placed upon these two shows the confidence their fellow citizens had in their honesty, integrity, justice, fairmindedness, in their freedom from partiality or favoritism.

Constant was admitted as freeman of the colony in 1636-37,

Thomas in 1642-43. Thenceforth they took their share in the duties of free citizens of New Plymouth.*

In 1637 Constant Southworth volunteered to go "against the Peguin Indians in Reveng of the innocent blood of the English the said Peguins have barbarously shed to join with those sent by Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut."

In 1646 he was appointed ensign bearer for Duxbury Company, and this was his highest military honor.

The council of war, to which both brothers were elected, was chosen in 1653, "because that in regard of many dangers toward the country by enemies and the great necessities of counsell and advice in that respect the Court thought it meet to make choise of a counsell of war." Nine were chosen. "These nine or any of them beeing orderly called together their act is to be accounted in force, and they to be continued in their place until the next June Court coming twelve month. The Committee of war shall have full power to issue out warrants to press such number of men in every town as by proportion the said town is to send forth; and also to issue forth warrants to the said towns for arms and provisions, and all things necessary for them, and what charges shall arise to be levied on each town proportionably as other public rates and to give commissions to any chiefs officer under their charges either in time of peace or war."

Beside the offices mentioned above, Constant Southworth held positions on committees and was delegated to duties as being treasurer or as member of the house of deputies. It would be tedious to enumerate all these duties. There were then no special courts of justice, no probate court, no judges. Every dispute which could not be settled by the town magistrate was brought directly to the governor

* Constant Southworth held the following offices under the Plymouth government: He was volunteer in the militia, 1637; surveyor of highway for Duxbury, 1640; ensign bearer of Duxborrow Co., 1646, 1653; constable for Duxborrow, 1645, 1657; allowed to sell wine in Duxborrow, 1648; member of the Council of War, 1658, 1667; had some of the duties of revenue officer, 1662; deputy for Duxborrow, 1653 to 1668; treasurer of the colony, 1659 to 1678; assistant, 1670 to 1678.

It has been stated by some that he was commissary general in the beginning of King Philip's War. There is no record of such a position being given him. That title was used by Benjamin Church in his Autobiography as descriptive of the treasurer's duties in providing for the little army, rather than of any office he actually filled. It must be remembered that Colonel Church wrote or rather dictated to his son the account of that war when he was seventy years old or more. In the time of Constant Southworth the highest officer in the militia was captain or possibly major. Colonel Church received this title of colonel from Massachusetts, not from Plymouth Colony.

Thomas Southworth held the following offices: Surveyor of highway for Plymouth, 1643; on the grand inquest, 1644; lieutenant, 1648; on coroner's inquest, 1652; assistant at Kennebeck, 1654, 1655; deputy for Plymouth, 1652 to 1654; on petit jury, 1655; commissioner to Rhode Island in regard to Hogg Island, 1659; on Council of War, 1653, 1658; assistant, 1657 to 1668; captain, from 1659; commissioner of the United Colonies, 1662 to 1667; one of two to confer with his "Majesties Commissioners," 1664.

and his assistants with the deputies, and the General Court itself decided or appointed committees to investigate the various businesses referred to it.

We find, then, that Constant Southworth was employed in purchasing land from the Indians, in laying out the boundaries between towns or between the estates of two citizens, in laying out roads, building bridges, prisons, enlarging the governor's house, providing for the entertainment of the governor and members of the court; settling disputes; quieting irritation and discontent; caring for the preservation of the peace; feeding the small army the colony sent against the Indians. He was called on to settle the debts of Edward Hall, who left the colony, leaving behind his many unpaid bills. He was supervisor of the will and estate of James and Mary Lendall, deceased; had to care for the interests of their children; he was also to have the care and tuition of the children, the eldest having chosen him for her guardian. This gives us an insight into his character, as that of one in whom children trusted.

In 1658 he, with Mr. Collyare and Mr. Alden, had a delicate and perhaps difficult task confided to him. They were "requested and appointed by the Court to take some speedy course to reduce Goodwife Thomas, a Welch woman, living at the North River, to live more orderly, so as she be not for the future indangered to come to misery and extremity as formerly she hath bine."

When Thomas Prence was governor, he did not live at Plymouth, therefore it was necessary to provide for his entertainment there and while on his journey thither, and during his return to Eastham. Constant Southworth was, as treasurer, deputed to make provision for "our honored governor," twenty pounds being appropriated for that purpose.

The deputies and assistants were also entertained. It would seem that the amount voted by the court for the "Magistrate's table" was insufficient to satisfy Constant Southworth's idea of what was proper and desirable, so he made up the deficiencies, for which and for his trouble in providing therefore he was voted three pounds. Again next year he complained there was neglect of payment of what was due for the charge of the magistrates.

The Pilgrims ran into debt during their early years in this country. They were imposed upon by their agents, and finally found themselves several thousand pounds in debt; much of this was owed to Mr. James Sherley, who seemed one of their most faithful friends, but later showed himself less disinterested. In order to obtain the means of paying this, and to be able to gain in wealth and prosperity, they entered upon several mercantile ventures, of which it is not

necessary to say anything. One only interests us now, that at the Kennebeck River, which was one of their most extensive ventures. They undertook to establish a trading post on that river, where they might trade with the natives. Thomas Southworth was appointed assistant there two years. It proved unprofitable and troublesome, on account of the unlawful acts of those who tried to gain an advantage there and to rob the Plymouth Colony of her goods and rights; so it was voted:

"The several towns within this government having sent in their deputies and impowered them to act for the country in all matters relating to the trade at Kennebeck they making their appearance

"Impr. it was agreed that any former agreements notwithstanding it shall be lawful for the Gouvernor and his petitioners, things being as they are, to call home their estates and servants when they shall see cause."

"It was by the said committee referred to the major [Winslow] Lft. Southworth Mr Constant Southworth and Cornett Standish and Mr Josias Winslow sens. or any three of them being present, either to sell or otherwise dispose of the said tract in the countreyes behalf."

We see from these and other records of services rendered that Constant Southworth was required to settle disputes, to manage and settle estates, to control and manage the finances of the colony, perhaps more difficult then than now for the whole state, on account of their poverty. He was called upon to attend to many varieties of business for his fellow citizens, from selling a province in Maine to building a prison or bridge, and even to striving to control an old Welsh woman, and the yet more difficult task, perhaps, of striving to influence the Quakers to an orderly and righteous life.

His various services were appreciated by his fellow citizens, at least in regard to certain public interests. March 5, 1657, it was voted, "Whereas the sum of six pounds & nine pence rest due upon the account of Constant Southworth for charges expended by him in mending the bridge at Joanes River and because he hath been at trouble and charges in staying for his pay and spending time and taking paines about the said bridge the Court doe allow him for the same the sum of nineteen Shillings and three pence to make up his due to be the sum of seven pounds, part whereof to be paid in three barrels of oyle."

The following letter gives an insight into the character and training and shows the education, the business capacity, and kindness of Constant.

A difficulty arose between the government and some of the coast towns as to the right to whales cast upon the beach; it was left

for Constant Southworth to see that the orders of the court were carried out, Oct. 1, 1661.

"LOVING FRIENDS, Whereas the General Court was pleased to make some propositions to you respecting the drift fish or whales: and in case you should refuse their proffer, they impowered me, though unfit, to farm out what should belong to them on that account and seeing the time is expired, and it falls into my hands to dispose of, I do therefore, with the advice of the Court in answer to your remonstrance, say, that if you will duely and truly pay to the country for every whale that shall come one hogshead of oil at Boston, where I shall appoint, and that current and merchantable, without any charge or trouble to the country, I say for peace and quietness sake you shall have it for this present season, leaving you and the election Court to settle it so as it may be to satisfaction on both sides, and in case you accept not this tender, to send it within fourteen days after the date herof: and if I hear not from you, I shall take it for granted that you will accept it, and shall expect the accomplishment of the same.

"Yours to use

"CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH."

As early as 1638, Connecticut suggested that the four colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, and Plymouth should unite for mutual protection. At first Massachusetts Bay would not consent to the proposal, but in 1643 all these colonies had come to realize the advantage of such a union, and the first United States of America were confederated together. The preamble to the articles of confederation gives their reasons for this step better than an abstract can:

"Articles of confederation between the plantations vnder the Gouvernment of the Massachusetts the Plantations vnder Gouvernment of New Plymouth the Plantacions vnder the Gouvernment of Connectecutt and the Gouvernment of New Haven with the Plantacions in combinacion therwith

"Whereas wee all came into these parts of America wth one and the same end & ayme namely to advance the Kingdome of o^r Lord Jesus Christ and to enjoy the liberties of the gospell in puritie wth peace And whereas in o^r settleinge (by a wise providence of God) we are further dispersed vpon the Sea Coasts and Rivers than was at first intended, so that we cannot according to our desire wth convenience communicate in one Gouvernment and Jurisdiction; And whereas we liue encompassed wth people of severall Nations and strang languages w^h hereafter may prove injurious to vs or our posteritie. And forasmuch as the Natiues haue formerly committed sondry insolences and outrages vpon severall Plantacions of the English and haue of late combined themselues against vs. And seeing by reason of those sad distractions in England w^h they haue heard of and by w^h they know we are hindered, from that humble

way of seeking advise, or reapeing fruits of protection wch at other times we might well expecte. Wee therefore doe conceive it our bounden duty without delay to enter into a present consotiation amongst our selues, for mutual help and strength in all our future concernment: That as in Nation and religion so in other respects we bee & continue One according to the tenor and true meaning of the ensuing Articles: Wherefore it is fully agreed and concluded by and between the parties or Jurisdictions aboue named and they jointly and severally doe by these presents agree & conclude That they all bee and henceforth bee called by the name of the United Colonies of New England."

Then follow eleven paragraphs setting forth in full the agreement of union for offence and defence, for preserving their liberties and propagating the truth of the Gospel, for mutual safety.

Each plantation was to have jurisdiction within its own boundaries for its local affairs and interests.

All charges of war were to be equally borne in proportion to their inhabitants, and if one was invaded by an enemy all were to unite in its defence.

There were to be two commissioners from each colony or plantation. Citizens of one were to have free pass to and through the others. Criminals and escaped servants were to be returned.

No war was to be entered upon without the consent of at least six commissioners, except in case of sudden emergency. If any colony did enter upon an unjust war it should defray all the expense thereof and the others were not required to give assistance.

The proportion of soldiers to be furnished by the several colonies in King Philip's War was: Massachusetts, 527; Plymouth, 158; Connecticut, 315.

About 1667 New Haven united with Connecticut, so does not appear in the later records of the commissioners.

Thomas Southworth was one of the commissioners chosen by Plymouth for the years 1659, 1660, 1661, 1664, 1667.

As treasurer, Constant Southworth had much to do with the Indians, buying land from them. The colony very properly passed a law that no private individual should purchase land of Indians on his own account. All such transactions must be carried on through committees appointed for that purpose, and the court records contain many votes relating to this subject.

From the beginning it was the purpose of the leading colonists to treat the Indians honorably and fairly, to make friends and allies of them, recognizing that they had rights which should be respected. In trade the Indians received an equivalent for everything the English bought, whether corn, beaver skins, or lands. The personal

rights of the Indians were held as sacred as their own, and offences against law and good order on the part of the whites were punished. It was a trial to Bradford that the colony at Wollaston was so lawless, and thereby trouble arose which threatened to become serious. Myles Standish was obliged for the safety of all to show the Indians on that occasion the strength of the English, and convince them that they were able to protect themselves. This trouble would never have occurred had all settlers been as considerate as the Pilgrims.

Massasoit, the chief sachem of the Wampanoags, was a friend of the English. At his death his eldest son, Alexander, succeeded him, but soon died, and then Philip became the ruling chief. Philip sold and mortgaged his land to the English; he saw them gradually gaining possession of extensive tracts and increasing in numbers; he realized that they would finally occupy the whole country and be too powerful to resist. He early developed an hostility against the whites, and rumors of his dissatisfaction reached the colony. Yet he submitted himself and his tribe to the English king and professed to receive him as his sovereign. It may well be doubted whether he fully understood the act. He would naturally give it an interpretation agreeable to the customs and relations of the Indian tribes, not according to the Englishman's ideas.

Constant Southworth, and more especially Thomas, were employed in an effort to effect a friendly settlement between Philip and the colonists. Thomas was one of a committee of two to visit and summon him to Plymouth to answer to the rumors in regard to his disaffection. He appeared several times, professed his friendship, and was allowed to return to his tribe. This was as early as 1667. In 1671 it was decided to call Philip to account for his continued hostile attitude, and to send letters to Massachusetts Bay and Rhode Island acquainting them with the condition of affairs. Mr. Thomas Hinkley and Mr. Constant Southworth, two "of our magistrates," were ordered to go to Rhode Island with the letter and also to explain "our present state of matters relating to the premises."

As a result of the conference with Philip, he and his chiefs signed a paper, Sept. 29, 1671, one article of which was:

"Wee, Philip, my councell and my subjects, doe acknowledge ourselves subjects to his majestie the King of England, &c. and the gouvernment of new Plymouth, and to their laws."

The discontent among the Indians increased; the colonists strove to quiet them and maintain peace, but in 1675 the war, which had been long foreseen, burst forth.

Benjamin Church, son-in-law to Constant Southworth, carried

Item In Neat Cattle & six swine	16-04-00
Item seuerall sorts of Iron Tooles or tackling for hus- bandry and old Iron	02-18-00
	325-12-00
Debts due to the estate ffrom William Har- low Sen.	06-00-00
John Tracey of Duxburrow	11-00-00
Joseph howland of Plymouth	
William Crow	
Marke howland	
Mark Barker	
Benjamin Church	

Item an Indian boy

There are some other debts due the estate but how much
att present is not certainly knowne there hath bine
disbursements that is to be taken out of the estate
to value of about 20-00-00

Wee find that the Treasurer died possessed of about
twenty five acres of Land in the Towne of Dux-
borrow whereon standeth his dwelling house one
Barne and one Grist mill

Item a parsell of Land att the North hill the quantity
wee know not

Item seuerall parcells of Meddow lying in the towne of
Duxburrow and Marshfield about 12 acres

Item one share of land att a place Commonly Called the
freemans land near Taunton

Item 1 parsell of land and meddow att a place Com-
monly Called Paonett in the Towne of Eastham

Children.* — SOUTHWORTH

- 4 i. MERCY³, b. about 1638; d. 25 Nov., 1712, aet. 75; m.,
12 May, 1858, *Samuel Freeman*, b. 11 May, 1638, in
Watertown, Mass.; d. 25 Nov., 1712.
- +5 ii. EDWARD³, b. —; d. about 1727.
- 6 iii. ALICE³, b. 1646; d. 5 March, 1719; m., 26 Dec., 1667, *Col.*
Benjamin Church, b. 1639; d. 17 Jan., 1718-19; s. of
Richard¹ Church. Benjamin Church was the cele-
brated Indian fighter.
- +7 iv. NATHANIEL³, b. 1648; d. 14 Jan., 1711.

* The dates of birth of Constant's children are not known with certainty. As Mercy is recorded as in her seventy-fifth year at her death, she was the oldest. Alice is recorded in Freetown records as born in 1646; but she was not born there. As Edward was rated for taxation in the treasurer's book June 6, 1667, at £00.09.00 and was married in 1669 he was probably born before Alice. Mary was married in 1670, so she must have been older than William, who was born in 1659. Elizabeth and Priscilla were probably born between Mary and William, though I have found no record of their birth; both were unmarried at the death of their father.

8 v. MARY³, b. probably about 1650; d. 1719; m., about 1670,
David Alden, s. of John¹ and Priscilla Alden.

9 vi. ELIZABETH³, b. —; m., about 1679, *Lieut. William*
Fobes, b. 1649, d. 6 Nov., 1712; s. of John and Constant
(Mitchell) Fobes. I have found no record of her
marriage and the date is uncertain. Evidently they
were not married until after her father's will was
made, as he was the William Fobes whom he objected
to her marrying.

10 vii. PRISCILLA³, b. —; m. (1), at Bristol, R. I., 1 March,
1678, *Samuel Talbot*; m. (2) *John Irish*.

+11 viii. WILLIAM³, b. 1659; d. 25 June, 1718, in Little Compton,
R. I.

3

THOMAS² SOUTHWORTH [*Edward¹*], b. in Leyden, 1616; d.
8 Dec., 1669; m., 1 Sept., 1641, *ELIZABETH REYNOR*, dau. of Rev.
John Reynor.*

The following is the will of Thomas Southworth:

The Last Will and Testament of Captaine Thomas Southworth
deceased exhibited to the Court of his Matie held att Plymouth the
first day of March Anno: Dom: one Thousand six hundred sixty and
nine: on the oathes of George Bonum and John Morton:

This eighteenth day of November Anno: Dom one Thousand six
hundred and sixty nine: The Last Will and Testament of Captaine
Thomas Southworth

Memorandum

I give vnto my daughter Elizabeth howland all my housing and
Lands both vplands and meddow within the Township of Plymouth
to her and her heires Lawfully begotten vpon her owne body: to
them and theire heires forever Item I giue all my other Lands out
of the Township of Plymouth vnto my said Daughter Elizabeth and
vnto her husband Joseph howland; Towards the payment of my
debts to be done with the advise of the Supervisor of this my last
will and testament: Item I giue my Rapier and belt to my sonne in
Law Joseph howland.

* John Reynor (Raynor, Reinor) was born on his ancestral estates at Gildersome, in the
parish of Batley, County York, England. He graduated in 1625 at Magdalen College, Cam-
bridge. He married, first, — Boyes; second, Frances Clark. Elizabeth was the child of
his second wife.

Governor Bradford in his history of Plymouth Plantation thus speaks of Rev. John Raynor:
"This year (1636) Mr. Smith layed down his place of ministerie partly by his own willingness,
as thinking it too heavy a burthen, and partly at the desire, and by y^e perswasion, of others:
and the church sought out for some other, having been often disappointed in their hops and
desire heretofore. And it pleased the Lord to send them an able and a godly man, and of a
meeke and humble spirite, sound in the truth, and every way unreprouable in his life and
conversation; whom after some time of triall they chose for their teacher, the fruits of whose
labours they enjoyed many years with much comforte, in peace and good agreement."

He remained with the church until 1654, when he resigned and went to Dover, N. H., to live,
where he died in 1669. By his will, recorded at Exeter, N. H., we learn that when he died
he still owned an estate in Gildersome.

Item I giue to Thomas ffaunce forty shillings to, be payed in sheep or neat Cattle

Item I giue vnto Deborah Norton the sune of forty shillings to be payed in sheep or neat Cattle

Item I giue vnto William Churchill a sheep to be delivered to him the next Spring following the date heerof

That lott and half of Land which is att the Eelriver which was exchanged by Mr. William Bradford deceased with John ffaunce for a Lott att Jones River I doe yield vp all my Interest in the said Lott halfe To Thomas ffaunce and his heires for ever

The Rest of my estate I leaue in the hands of my son Joseph Howland and my daughter his wife & my brother Constant Southworth To be disposed of as they shall see Reason: for the supply of my wife in her poor Condition.

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH

Witness John Morton
Gorge Bonum

and a seal

His death is thus recorded in Plymouth County records:

"On the eight day of December, anno Dom. 1669, the honored Capt. Thomas Southworth changed this life for a better, being then about the age of fifty three years, who was a majestrate of this jurisdiction, and otherwise a good benefactor to both church and commonwealth, and that which is more than all hath bine named, hee was a very godly man and soe lived and died full of faith and comfort, being much lamented by all of all sorts, sects, and conditions of people within our jurisdiction of New Plymouth."

The records of the First Church at Plymouth give a more extended notice of his death:

"It pleased God heavily to afflict this chh & people by the Death of Capt. thomas Southworth, of whom Honourable mention is made in the foregoing Narrative, & that most deservedly: He was a great Pillar in this chh, & in the dayes of blessed Mr Reyner, after the death of Elder Brewster (whose Name is here very pretious & ever will be soe) when the chh had agitations about the choice of a Ruling Elder, this Mr Southworth was Judged by many of the chh a very sutable man for that place, yet it was wisely foresoon by Govr Bradford that the necessity of the Commonwealth would doubtlesse call for the improovment of his Talent in the Magistracy, & so it prooved, for immediately upon the death of that Honourable Govr. he was chosen a magistrate & soe continued to his death. There were other Bretheren that did exercise their gifts for edification of the chh in the vacancy of the ministry, yet such was the desireableness & excelling of his Gifts & graces that for divers yeares together he was espetially singled out by the chh to carry on the publick worship, one part of the Sabbath, Elder Cushman ordinarily spending the fornenoone & Mr Southworth the afternoone; His Death was on December, 8: (about 53 yeares old) after a monthes sickness: His death was much lamented & is to this day,

he was loved & feared & of such a conversation as commanded both. The chh kept a day of prayer for his life, Dec: 1: but his time was come to die."

Child. — SOUTHWORTH

- 12 i. ELIZABETH³, b. —; d. —; m., 7 Dec., 1664, *Joseph Howland*, who d. in Plymouth, January, 1704, s. of John¹ and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland.

1. CONSTANT, (s. of Constant,) b. 1615, came to New England in 1628,* an early settler of Duxbury; m. Elizabeth Collier Nov. 2, 1637, and d. March 10, 1679; leaving an estate of £360—among the items was an Indian boy £10; had *Edward*, b. at Plymouth (2); *Lt. Nathaniel*, b. at Plymouth 1648, m. Desire, da. of Edward Gray, Jan. 10, 1672, who was b. Nov. 6, 1651,—he d. Jan. 14, 1711, and she d. Dec. 4, 1690; their chd. were, Constant of Tiverton, b. Aug. 12, 1674, and d. before 1706; Mary, April 3, 1676, m. Joseph Rider 1707; Capt. Ichabod, March 1678, of Middleboro', m. Esther, and d. Sept. 20, 1757; Elizabeth, m. James Sproat; Capt. Nathaniel, May 1684, m. Jael Howland, and he d. April 8, 1757, and she d. Nov. 1743, or 1745; Edward, of Middleboro' 1788, m. Bridget Bosworth at Hull, June 25, 1711, and d. April 26, 1749, æt. 60 years; *Mercy*, m. Samuel Freeman May 12, 1658; *Alice*, 1646, d. March 5, 1719, æt. 72, m. Col. Benj. Church 1667; *Mary*, m. David Alden; *Elizabeth*, m. William Fobes. The following is from her father's will: "Item, I will and bequeath unto my daughter E. S. my next best bed and furniture, with my wife's best bed, provided shee doe not marry William Fobbes; but if shee doe then to have five shillings;" *Priscilla*; *William* (3).

2. EDWARD, (s. of 1.) Dux., a deputy; often employed by the town in running ranges and settling bounds; had grants of land 1674, 1685 at Mill bk., and in 1689. He inherited the homestead and mill. He m. Nov. 16, 1669, *Mary Pabodie*; had *Elizabeth*, Nov. 1672, m. Saml. Weston March 4, 1716; *Thomas*, 1676 (4); *Benjamin*, 1680, m. Rebecca Delano

* Among the accounts of the Plymouth Company, published in the Mass. Hist. Coll., we find the following item: "1628, Paid for Constant South-er's passage and diet 11 weeks at 4s. 8d.—£3. 11. 4."

SOUTHWORTH.

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Aug. 4, 1715, he d. May 12, 1756, æt. 75; she d. Sept. 6, 1774, æt. 90; *Constant*, m. Rebecca Simmons Feb. 10, 1715, and d. a. 1731; *John*, 1687, d. Aug. 10, 1751, æt. 64; *Mercy*, m. Micah Soule 1740; *Priscilla*, 1693, d. June 7, 1671, æt. 68.

3. WILLIAM, (s. of 1.) Dux.; removed to Little Compton and Tiverton, m. a. 1680 *Rebecca* [Pabodie, probably], who d. at L. C. Dec. 3, 1702, æt. 42, and he d. June 25, 1719, æt. 59; had *Benjamin*, April 18, 1681, m. Elizabeth 1701, m. 2d Alice Church 1717, m. 3d Susanna Blackmore 1722; *Joseph*, Feb. 1, 1683, m. Mary Blake 1710, d. 1739; *Edward*, Nov. 23, 1684, m. Mary Fobes 1708, m. 2d Elizabeth Palmer 1716; *Elizabeth*, Sept. 23, 1686; *Alice*, July 14, 1688; *Samuel*, Dec. 26, 1690; *Nathaniel*, Oct. 31, 1692; *Thomas*, Dec. 13, 1694; *Stephen*, March 31, 1696, m. Lydia Warren 1715; by a 2d wife—*Gideon*, March 21, 1707, m. *Priscilla Pabodie* 1727, m. 2d Mary Wilbor 1728; and *Andrew*, Dec. 12, 1709.

4. THOMAS, (s. of 2.) Dux., m. Sarah —; he d. Sep. 9, 1743, æt. 67; had *Jedediah*, April 13, 1702 (5); *Mary*, Sept. 18, 1703, m. Thomas Loring Feb. 3, 1724.

6. DEA. JEDEDIAH, (s. of 4.) Dux., removed to North Yarm. Me. 1730, returned to Dux. 1735; m. Hannah —; he d. Sept. 8, 1739; had *Sarah*, Oct. 8, 1729; *Susanna*, July 27, 1731, m. prob. Dr. John Bartlett of N. Yarmouth, who removed to Lebanon before 1760; *Dea. John*, Oct. 22, 1733, of N. Yarmouth, d. May 17, 1814, m. Joanna Mitchell, who d. Oct. 28, 1798; *James*, Nov. 17, 1735 (7); *Lydia*, Oct. 11, 1738, m. Seth Bradford 1760.

The following, on a catalogue of the members of the First Church in N. Yarmouth (published 1848), were probably the children of Dea. John,—*Mary*, m. Jonathan Bradford of N. Yar., removed to Minot in 1799; *Joanna*, m. Nathl. Scales of N. Yar., and removed to Freeport in 1814; *Lucy*, m. Asa Lewis, and d. March 25, 1798, æt. 31 yrs.; *Loraina*, m. Wm. Wyman, and d. Jan. 22, 1817, æt. 48; *John*, d. May 12, 1790, æt. 25; *Sarah*, m. Paul Prince, and removed to Cumberland 1795; and *L—*, who m. John D. Blanchard, and d. April 22, 1844, æt. 72.

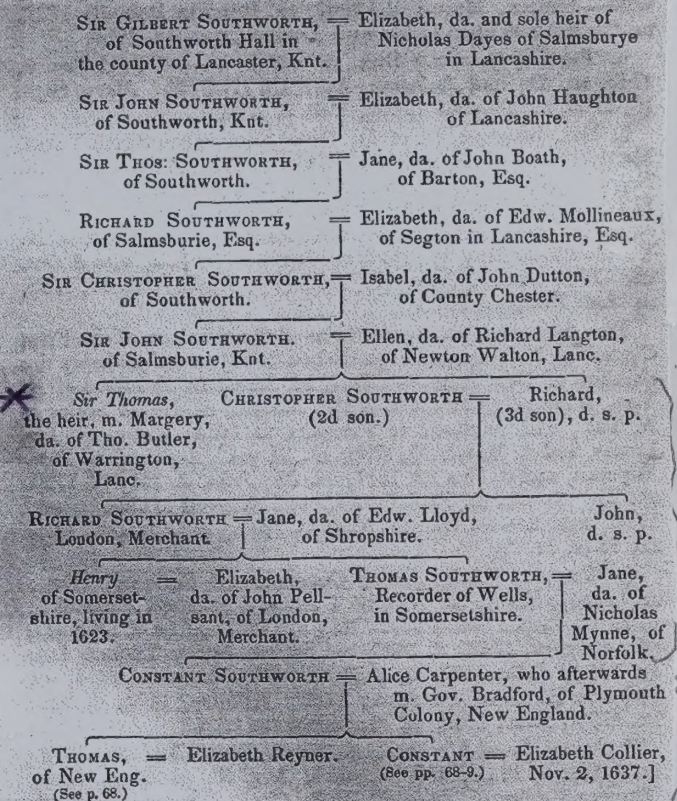
6. WILLIAM, (perhaps s. of Constant and Rebecca,) Dux.; m. perhaps Betty, da. of Saml. Fullerton, and had *Reumah* a. 1742, m. Jasper Southworth May 5, 1763, and he d. 1823, æt. 86; *Edward*, 1747, d. 1833, æt. 86, m. *Mercy* Thomas Jan. 18, 1769; *John*, 1753, d. 1827, æt. 73; *Nathaniel*, 1757, m. Deborah Hatch of Pembroke 1782; *William*, 1759, d. June 16, 1759; *Alice*, 1764, m. Jacob Weston 1784.

7. JAMES, (s. of 4.) Dux., m. Sarah Drew Nov. 28, 1762; he d. Oct. 8, 1811; had *Jedediah*, Aug. 23, 1764, m. Betsy Thomas; *Abigail*, June 7, 1769; *Capt. Thomas*, July 13,

1771, removed to Scituate, d. at New Orleans 1819, father of Nathan, artist, of Boston; *John*, May 19, 1773; *Hannah*, July 22, 1776; *Nathan*, June 6, 1778, d. at sea; *Sarah*, Mar. 31, 1780; *James*, April 3, 1782, and was burnt in the beach house.

[SOUTHWORTH PEDIGREE.]

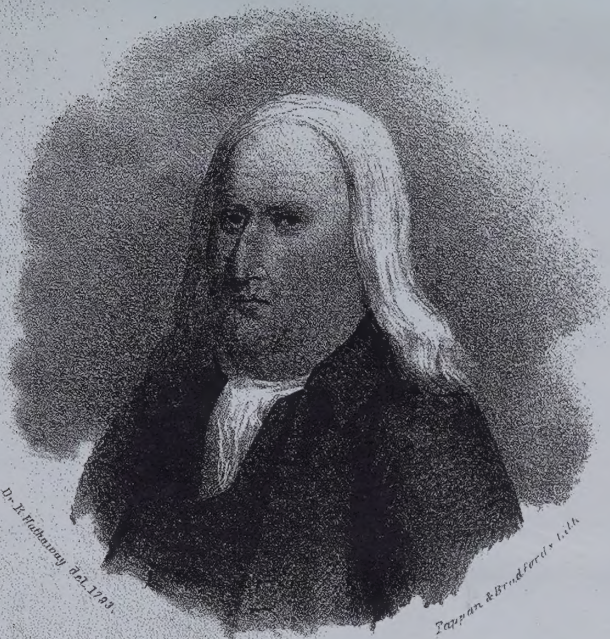
The following pedigree was procured by Horatio G. Somerby, Esq. from the Herald's College, London, for Nathan Southworth, Esq., artist, of Boston, and with the permission of the last-named gentleman I copy it. In its details, as regards intermarriages, etc., it is uncommonly full, much more so than most of so early a date.



8. THOMAS, (s. of —,) Dux., m. Anna; had *William*, Feb. 18, 1763; *Content*, Aug. 20, 1764; *Lydia*, Nov. 8, 1766; *Hannah*, Jan. 9, 1769, d. young; *Elizabeth*, April 24, 1773; *Anne*, Dec. 23, 1774; *Hannah*, May 24, 1776.

NOTE. *Hannah* (of M.) m. Hezekiah Herrington (of M.), March 1, 1739; *Silvia* m. Noah Simmons 1769; *Cynthia* m. Asa Phillips, 1769; *Olive* m. Asa Soule 1773; *John* of M. m. Sarah Clark of Duxbury Nov. 9, 1748; *Abigail*, 1742, d. Sept. 19, 1768, æt. 26; *Rebecca* 1694, d. March 16, 1771, æt. 77; *James* m. Elizabeth, had Joseph 1797, Betsy 1798, Charlotte, Hiram, Thomas, Jairus.—*Dux. Rec.* Constant Southworth drowned himself July 1790.—*J. D.'s Jour.*

*This page contents published in 1849—more
learned since. Note that even if
Constant's lineage were as shown above,
most of the ancestry—down to * is the
same as later claimed.*



COL. BRIGGS ALDEN.

BORN 1723—DIED 1796.

A
HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF DUXBURY,
MASSACHUSETTS,
WITH
GENEALOGICAL REGISTERS.

By JUSTIN WINSOR.

"TO ATTEND TO THE NEGLECTED, AND TO REMEMBER THE FORGOTTEN."—BURKE.

BOSTON:
CROSBY & NICHOLS, WASHINGTON STREET;
SAMUEL G. DRAKE, CORNHILL.

1849.

State Historical Society
OF WISCONSIN
MADISON - WIS.

of Wrington, Somerset, England. She married; second, at Plymouth, Aug. 14, 1623, Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony.

Edward Southworth was a scion of the Southworth family of Salmsbury Hall, in Lancashire, England. Following is his ancestry, beginning with the earliest recorded generations:

PEDIGREE I.

DESCENT FROM THE SAXON KINGS OF ENGLAND AND THEIR ANCESTORS, CERDIC AND WODIN.

- I. Wodin, or Odin (Roman, Othimus), whom some antiquarians claim to have descended from the eldest son of the patriarch Noah, made himself master of a considerable part of the North of Europe in the third century, and died in what is now Sweden. By his wife, Frea, or Frigga, he had six sons, the fifth of whom was
- II. Beldig, sometimes called Baldar, who married Nanna, a daughter of Gewar, and had son
- III. Brandius, or Brando, who had son
- IV. Froodigarius, or Froethgar, who had son
- V. Wigga, who had son
- VI. Gewesius, or Gewisch, who had son
- VII. Effa, or Esta, who had son
- VIII. Effa (the second), who had son
- IX. Eliseus, who had son
- X. Cerdic, the first King of the West Saxons; died in 534, after having reigned about thirty-three years. He had two sons, Chelwolf, who died during the lifetime of his father, and whose great grand-son, Kentwin, was the seventh king of the West Saxons, and
- XI. Kenric or Cynric, who succeeded to the crown in 534 upon the death of his father. He died in 560, having reigned twenty-six years. He had two sons, the second of whom Cuthwulf (died 572) left son Cearlik, who wrested the kingdom from Chaulin, his uncle, in 592, and was fourth King of West Saxons. The eldest son of Kenric was
- XII. Cheaulin, who succeeded to the Crown upon the death of his father in 560, and reigned about thirty-two years, when

he was dethroned by Ceolric, his nephew, and banished from the kingdom. He died in exile in 593, leaving Cuth and XIII. Cuthwin, who was killed in battle with the Britons in 584, during the reign of his father. He left two sons, Kenwold and

XIV. Cuth, who had son

XV. Chelwold, who had son

XVI. Kenred, who had four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Ina, was the eleventh king of the West Saxons, Another son was

XVII. Ingild, who had son

XVIII. Eoppa, who had son

XIX. Easa, who had son

XX. Alkmund, or Aethelmund, who had son

XXI. Ecgeberht, or Egbert, who succeeded to the West Saxon Crown upon the death of King Bithrick, in the year 800, and in the course of the first twenty years of his reign he succeeded in uniting the whole heptarchy under his rule. He was seventeenth king of the West Saxons and first Saxon king of all England. He married the Lady Redburga, by whom he had a daughter and two sons, the eldest of whom was his successor. He died 839 and was succeeded by

XXII. Aethelwulf, who took for his wife, Osburga, a daughter of Oslac, an English nobleman and direct descendant of Cedric. By her, he had five sons and one daughter. After the death of Queen Osburga, in his old age, he married a young wife, Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, Emperor and King of France, and great-granddaughter of the Emperor Charlemagne. By her he left no issue. She subsequently married Baldwin, first Count of Flanders, and became ancestress of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. Aethelwulf died January 18, 857, after a reign of eighteen years. He was succeeded by his youngest son.

XXIII. Alfred, the Great, born in 849, who survived all his brothers and became sixth King of England in 871. In 869 he married Ealswitha, a daughter of the Earl of Lincolnshire, and by her had three sons and three daughters. He died October 28, 901, and his Queen died about 904. He was succeeded by his second son.

Aethelwulf

Edd. II 1312-27
 Edd. IV 1442-83
 V - 1470-83
 VI - 1539 53

BUILDING 1

This History is in Salt Lake City

942.72
42 bar

(1836)

354

History of Lancashire. by Edward Paines, Esq., M. P.

Southworth, of Samlesbury.

From Lord Suffield's MS. Pedigrees.



1349

Sir GILBERT SOUTHWORTH, = dau. and heiress of Nicholas de Ewyas,
lived 37 Edw. III. lord of the manor of Samlesbury.

Sir JOHN SOUTHWORTH, knt. = MARGARET, daughter to Sir Richard
obijt 3 Hen. V. Houghton, knt.

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, obijt = JOHAN, daughter to John Booth of Barton,
11 Hen. VI. lived 7 Hen. VI.

GILBERTUS, } 7 Hen. VI. RICHARDUS SOUTHWORTH, fil. & hæ. = ELIZABETH, filia Riei Molineux.
JOHANNES, } ob. 7 Edw. IV.

Sir CHRTOFER SOUTHWORTH, knighted = ISABELL, dau. and coheiress
23 Edw. IV. ob. 18 Hen. VII. to John Dutton. JANE, married = RICHARD, son and heir of John
12 Edw. IV. Towneley, of Towneley, esq.
knighted 23 Edw. IV.

EDMOND. CHRTOFER, 2 AGNES, wife of Alexander Sir JOHN SOUTHWORTH, knt. = ELLEN, dau. to Rich. MARGARET, wife of
Hen. VIII. Osbaldeston, knt. mar. ob. 11 Hen. VIII. Langton, of New- Wm. Houghton, of
5 Hen. VII. ton. Houghton Tower.

Sir THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, obijt 33 Hen. VIII. = MARGARET, dau. of Thomas Butler, of Bewsey.

ANNE, wife of Ric. Barton, of Barton Rowe, 6 Ed. VI. ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Farrington. Sir JOHN SOUTHWORTH = MARY, dau. to Sir Richard
of Samsbury, ob. 11 James I. Ashton, of Middleton, knt. DOROTHY, wife of John Rushton, of Donkenhalgh, married 34 Hen. VIII. CECILY, = JOHN CULCHETH,
KATHE- whom she survived,
RINE. and married Thos. Clifton, of Westby.

MARY, wife of George Talbot, of Salisbury, esq. JOHN, 2 RICHARD, 3 GILBERT, 5 THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, esq. = ROSAMOND, dau. ANNE, wife of MARGARET, wife of
of Barton Chrtofer, 4 LEONARD, 6 æt. 13 at his father's death, ob. 21 Jac. I. to John Lister, Ro. Single- Barthol. Hesketh,
bury, esq. JANE, 4 co. York. ton. of Aughton, 37
Eliz.

BRIDGETT, wife of .. Duddell, of Salwicke, 2 Jac. I. ELLEN, wife of .. Dewhurst, of Dewhurst. Wm. SOUTHWORTH, of Holcroft, near Warrington. JOHN SOUTHWORTH, esq. died before his father. = JANE, natural dau. of Sir Rich. Sherburn, of Stonihurst. She had 800l. portion. 2 Ja. I. MARGARET, wife of Thomas Osbaldeston, 2 James. THOMAS, RICHARD, CHRTOFER, EDWARD.

ANNE, wife of John Brookes, of Balderston. MARY, wife of .. Martin, a clerk. ADAM = ANNE, dau. to Sir Thomas Mort, 2d husb. Tildesley, of Oxford, knt. = THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, esq. ob. 11 Ch. I. ROSAMOND. RICHARD, GILBERT, CHRTOFER. JOHN SOUTHWORTH, esq. heir to his brother, at. 53 Sept. 1664. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Thos. Langton, of Low, esq.

JOHN, THOMAS, died young. ELIZABETH, first married to Rich. Walmesley, of Showley, after to John Nowell, of Little Mearley, then to .. Talbot, of Salisbury. JANE, wife of Timothy Sumner, of Chorley. JOHN SOUTHWORTH, son and heir, at. 23, 1664. THOMAS, 2 EDWARD, 3 RICHARD, 4 CHRTOFER, 5 WILLIAM, 6 ELIZA, ANNE. ISABELL, ROSAMOND. ELLEN, BRIDGETT.

(This data?)

To Here

This book in Madison in notebook form. Only first 48 pages copied - this is repeated, and already have most of the information - some of it in "Saints & Strangers" book.

This is of special interest because it includes the Adigree (which has been challenged, because evidently no proof has ever been offered).

Many sources call it spurious. However, it interests as, if only for curiosity's sake.

Has pedigree - Does any page give name

Southworths

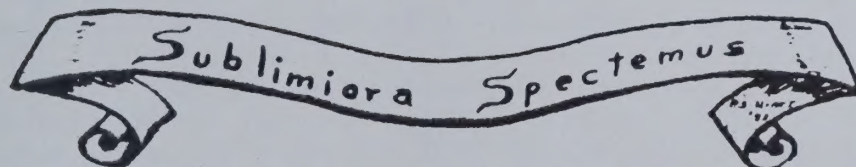
ENGLAND

IN

AMERICA

1189

1968



"LET US LOOK TO HIGHER THINGS"

Mrs. Richard C. Henschel
835 Valentine Drive
Dubuque, Iowa 52001



Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Crowe
104 W. Wilson Street
Space 65
Costa Mesa, CA 92627

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

BESS MINER JOHNSON

1968

Southworths in England (Webbers Page 401)

"Southworth Arms"

In the cathedral at Wells, Somersetshire, England (46) the Arms of the Wells Branch of Southworths appear in a window. During the Reformation some damage was done to the ancient structure. From 1848 to 1854 the restoration of the choir destroyed much that was of interest. There is a series of Arms of several families, among them those of Henry Southworth, an ancestor of Edward.

Origin of Southworth Family (Page 404)

The family of Croft acquired their surname from the estate of Croft in West Derby Hundred. Roger de Croft, first of the name, falconer to John, Count of Mortain, died 1255. He was probably identical with Roger de Durton. Probably obtained Burton and Dalton by alliance with the family of Gillemicheal de Whittington. He was the son of Orm de Ashton. He gave Dalton estate to his son Gilbert de Croft. Gilbert de Croft appears in the survey of 1212, as holding land in Croft and in Southworth. (these were both members of the fee of Makersfield also in Dalton in Lonsdale) Hugh de Croft, probably brother of Gilbert, held land in Croft of said Gilbert. Between October 1213 and July 1219 Gilbert de Croft son of Roger de Croft gave up to Gilbert de Croft Southworth, to son of Hugh de Croft and who assumed the name of Gilbert de Southworth. The names of Southworth and de Croft were classed together for parochial purposes and were often named together.

The family held a distinguished position among the landed gentry of Lancashire. Many of its members served their country in war or peace, being knights of the shire. Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Southworth, was succeeded by William de Southworth, whose name is on a document as witness in 1292. His son was Gilbert de Southworth who lived about 1330. His son Gilbert de Southworth married before 1332, Alicia De. Ewyas. He was living 1344; she was living in 1363: through her, he became Lord of Samlesbury, which is situated between the Ribble on the north and on the south by Darwen, near the old Roman Road running north through Arrington, Wigan and Preston to Lancaster.

(Page 406) The ruins and remains of ancient churches, abbeys, halls and castles are found along the course of the Ribble and its tributaries. On the Calder river about two miles above where it pours its water into the Ribble stood one of the earliest churches of England, Whalley Church or Chapel, "The White Church under the Leigh" so called from the fact that, being built of stone, it had a lighter color than those built of brick. The rectors of this church, called deans, were also lords and married men; the office was transmitted by inheritance from father to son until 1225, when the decision of the Lateran Council required all ecclesiastics to be celibates.

The first dean of Whalley of whom there is record was Spartlingus about 910. William Dodson (19 p. 46) says that descent of the Southworths can be traced to this dean. This lineage traces his three sons Henry, his son Geoffry, his son Geoffry and his son Roger who was the last dean of Whalley. From his brother Richard, descended the Townleys, one of whom married Jane Southworth, daughter of Richard Southworth.

In 1400 sir Thomas Southworth was granted license to have services celebrated in his mansions of Bothelworth and Samlesbury, the chapel at Samlesbury founded by Gospatric being too distant from the Hall for convenience. The chapel at Gospatric was neglected and in 1558, Edward Earl of Derby issued an appeal to his friends to re-edify the church at Samlesbury, as it was in ruins and endangering the people who resided there.

The old parochial chapel of Samlesbury, now called St. Leonard's, had continued to be the burial place of the Southworths, long after they had transferred the services to more convenient Oratory at their ancestral home. In this chapel, though the resting place of many Southworths, there is no memorial of the family except the crested helmet, sword and shield affixed to the north wall of the chancel, "the knightly ensign of some member of the Southworth family, whose name in the lapse of time has been forgotten". The ancient crest and shield and sword are valuable mementoes of the family. No one knows when they were hung on the walls. The Arms on the chancel wall are the oldest copy of the Southworth and D Ewyas Arms.

William de Samlesbury, 1246, the grandson, married Avina de (Notton); had only three daughters. One of these had no children; Elizabeth married Sir Robert de Holand, from whom descended the earls of Kent and Huntington, the dukes of Surrey and Exeter. The other daughter, Cecily, married Sir John D Ewyas, who died before 1311, in which year she was still living. By this marriage Sir John acquired part of the Samlesbury estate. There was a long legal contest before the inheritance was settled between Sir Holand and Sir D Ewyas. The latter was knight of the Shire in 1295 being a member of Parliament that year for Lancashire (68 vol. 1 p. 173)

The grand daughter of Sir John D Ewyas was named Alicia. She married Sir Gilbert Southworth. He held also the Mesne Manors of Middleton, Houghton and Arbury, as well as Lord of Southworth and Croft. Alicia had married one who was at least her equal, even if his estates did not number more than hers.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between Gilbert the father and Sir Gilbert, the son, when the latter is not given his title. Sir Gilbert was sheriff for the County

Lancaster 1323 to 1336. Gilbert de Southworth was taxer and collector of Lancashire, 1337. The manor of Southworth, whence the family got its name, is in the south of Lancashire in the parish of Winwick. In 1326, the manor of Southworth was confirmed to Gilbert by fine (a name used to transfer a portion of an estate) made at Westminster Jan. 20, 1336.

The manor of Southworth was thus settled on Gilbert de Southworth for his life, with remainder to Gilbert, son of Gilbert and his heirs by his wife Alicia; and he has thus no heirs by her, it shall remain to Gilbert de Southworth right heirs. The ancient Hall of Southworth disappeared many years since, the present hall being comparatively modern structure. Samlesbury did not pass to Gilbert until after 1325-26.

The earliest buildings which were on the site of Samlesbury Hall have disappeared, said to have been burned by the Scots in one of their raids. In 1322 they crossed the Ribble River, pushing as far as Samlesbury or beyond. The present hall was built in the fourteenth century as evidenced by the architecture the date given 1335. It was built by Sir Gilbert, who may have received from his wife only the charred and blackened ruins of the old Hall. Originally Samlesbury Hall was in the form of a hollow square with one side open, the whole surrounded by a moat, which could still be traced in quite recent times, before the new road between Preston and Blackburn, which runs near the hall, was built.

On entering the square from the unoccupied side, in front was the hall, on the right was the servants quarters, while on the left was the apartment for the Lord and his family. The servants quarters disappeared long ago; the family apartments have been remodeled or rebuilt since the time of Sir Gilbert and that wing has been extended, so as to provide accommodations for servants. The hall is now the most ancient part of the structure and from the manner in which it is built and the material as well as the style of architecture, it must have been built between 1327 and 1377.

The hall as seen from the right is the view of the north front, as if it were an L projecting from the north front. The oriel window can be seen near the junction of the hall with the north front. It is this window which gives the light in the end of the room.

The Hall is built of timber much heavier than more modern parts of the building. The sills rest on stone foundations, the frame is of heavy oak timbers, with horizontal beams and braces. The interstices between the woodwork are filled with brick and rough plaster made of lime, mud and clay mixed with rushes and laid on laths. The Hall is thirty-three feet long, twenty-six feet six inches wide; from the floor to the spring of the roof is fourteen feet six inches and to the ridge is twenty-nine feet, seven inches occupying the entire height and width of the structure.

The roof is said to be an excellent specimen of fourteenth century work. It is supported by oak timbers, 12 x 18 inches, arching over to meet their opposite. Each two are said to be cut from one tree, retaining most of the natural arch of the tree with its branches. The marks of the carpenter's adze can be clearly seen on the rafters of the roof.

The principal timbers are carved with great elegance and the compartments of the roof painted with figures of the saints while the outside of the building is adorned with profile heads, cut in bold relief within huge medallions. The inner doors are without panel or locks, and have always been opened until recently with a latch and a string (this description was written in 1870).

Originally the hall was longer, and a screen served to screen the servants' entrance from the kitchen, there being an opening at each end to serve as an entrance and exit. At the other end was a recess, arched over with a raised floor, a dais. The present gallery, called the music gallery, is a recent addition.

Originally, there was no fire place, the one now in the center of one wall is also a modern addition. Chimneys were almost unknown in England until the fifteenth century. The fire was made on the brazier or hearth in the center of the hall, and the smoke found its way out through an opening in the dome of the roof.

Later in the center of the west side of the hall, a wide fireplace was built, measuring fifteen feet between the jambs, which support a low arch. Here one of the roof timbers rose from the floor and sprang across to form the arch of the roof.

The hall was restored by Sir Thomas Southworth in 1732. He also built the present South Front, which is over 100 feet long, with brick facing and stone dressing and basement. On the south front are three chimneys, showing on the outside. On one was a shield with Southworth Arms. The vines and shrubbery so hide the south front that none of the interesting details can be seen. A window on the east is said to have been brought from Whalley Abbey, and this does not show. The North Front, facing the quadrangle, is built of timber and plaster, like the Hall.

After Samlesbury passed out of the Southworth family, it fell into decay and was in a dilapidated condition, having been used as a poor and inferior public house until Mr. Harrison bought it. His son, William Harrison Esq. F. S. A. repaired and restored it and lived there after 1870.

(Page 411) Through the interest the Harrisons took "in the ancient hall, James Croston was able to write his interesting

book, in which are preserved the records and documents, the history of the Southworth family, which were found in a chest stored away in the old Hall. The Hall is now in a good state of preservation."

The immediate heirs and successors of Sir Gilbert have left few records and memorials. All except one or two were knights of the Shire or knights banneret: hence we know that they served their country in either civil or military capacity. A few were mentioned as "miles" and later with a knightly title. They also served as judges in the manorial court of Samlesbury.

In the visitations which gave the Southworth family, the successor is named as Sir John. It would seem probably that Sir Richard had no children and did not live long after coming into the estate, as no mention is made of him in the "Visitations".

Sir John, son of Sir Gilbert, is said to have been at the Battle of Agincourt and also to have died Oct. 5, 1415, at the Siege of Harfluer of dysentery. He married Margaret de Houghton, daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, descended from William de Warren.

His son Sir Thomas de Southworth was a member of Parliament for County Lancaster (68 vol. 1 p. 285). He married Joan, widow of Sir Thomas Sherbourne, daughter of John del Dothe of Barton by his first wife, Johan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford an ancient family.

In 1400 Sir Thomas had license granted by the Bishop of Lichfield to have Service celebrated in his mansions of Sothelworth and Samlesbury, thus establishing the fact that a chapel was attached to the mansion that early.

When he died in 1432, he held with his wife Johanna, 13 messuages, 200 a. of land, 40 acres of patri, 40 bushels of Bosci, 100 acres of tubarie, 100 acres of pasture at Croft and Idbury, beside other land in Midelton, Hogton, Erbury, Southworth and Croft, Neller Overderwyad, Aston, Ribchester, Polton and Wolston.

Sir Thomas Southworth's heir was Richard de Southworth who married Elizabeth Molineux, daughter of Richard Molineaux, descendant of one of the nobles who came from England with William the Conqueror.

Sir Christopher de Southworth succeeded his father, Richard, as Lord of Samlesbury. He married Isabel Dutton, daughter of Sir Thomas Dutton whose descent from eight of the barons who were sureties for the observation of the Magna Charta.

Sir John Southworth, son of Sir Christopher, married Helen Langdon, daughter of Sir Richard Langdon. Sir John died in

1519. Sir Thomas, son and heir of Sir John, first married Anne Stanly from whom he was divorced. Sir Thomas' second marriage was to Margery Boteler, daughter of Thomas Boteler. He restored Samlesbury Hall in 1532 and erected the minstrel gallery. He also built the southeast wing which forms the main part of the structure and completed it by 1545. He was at the battle of Flodden Sept. 9, 1513 and is one of the men the ballads alludes to as "The Sad Southworths that ever was sure".

He was high sheriff of the county, 1542. On several occasions he was a member of commissions to hear testimony and decide as to the truth in certain legal cases. He seems to have been of an arbitrary disposition and unpleasant to deal with, a man of strong will, who was determined to have his orders obeyed, where he had a right to command.

Sir John Southworth, son of Sir Thomas, came into possession of Samlesbury and many other estates at the death of his father in 1546. He married July 23, 1773, at Leonards Middleton, Mary Ashton, daughter of Sir Richard Ashton, Knt: He was high sheriff of the county in 1562; member of Parliament in 1566. Supported 300 men in the war against the Scots in the latter part of the reign of Queen Mary.

(Page 414) In the troublesome times of Elizabeth's reign Lancashire was a center of Romanish influence. Sir John Southworth was especially conspicuous for his violent opposition to the Reformed faith. Romanist priests went among their flocks to cheer them and to administer the offices of their faith. Many of these were foreigners and often plotted against the government and tried to influence the people to rise against the queen. Any who harbored these priests exposed themselves to suspicion and stringent laws were passed against them.

Sir John himself exposed himself to suspicion and came under surveillance. He was finally arrested for harboring one priest: In 1581 he was arrested as he refused to subscribe to an edict issued by the queen and was imprisoned in the New Fleet prison at Manchester.

He had many friends in high authority in the government; he had wealth, possessing many manors and much landed property. His previous services pleaded for him. He was kindly treated and was allowed liberty to exercise in the garden and later to walk outside with a keeper. He was allowed a servant, and would have been released on bail, had he been willing. His friends believed that if he was released on bail he would be subject to more annoyance than if he remained a prisoner.

His son Thomas in 1575 reported that his father, while attending, became a Protestant and was the first of the family to leave the old church. His father was incensed by this and his resentment was kept alive by his daughter, Margaret,

wife of Dartholmew Hasketh who is said to be of "bad disposition".

(Interludes describe the resulting family feud)

Sir John's health suffered from his confinement and in 1584 the lords of the council decreed that he should be sent under bail to London, at the request of his eldest son. So the father went to London with his son and the aunt was arrested and placed where she could no longer exert an influence pre-
judicial to the son.

(Page 416) In 1592 while Sir John was in London his house in Lancashire was ransacked to find incriminating documents against him and others. He returned to Samlesbury in 1594. Whether it was his first trip there since going to London in 1584 is not known.

Sir John Southworth was becoming an old man. He had suffered much from persecution which he must have felt to be unjust since he was always a loyal subject and a patriotic citizen. His imprisonment had affected his health and his estate had suffered severe loss from heavy fines imposed and from neglect during his absence.

This was the beginning of a change of fortune which in less than a hundred years led to the entire loss of estates. The family ceased to occupy the position of influence and prominence that they had held for three centuries. On the 17th of September, 1595, he made his will and no doubt, as he said at the beginning of the will, "he was weak in bodie but of perfect remembrance". In less than two months, on Nov. 3, 1595, he died.

From the records of the courts we learn much in regard to the habits customs and manners of the time in which Sir John Southworth lived - grandfather of Edward, father of Constant and Thomas.

(Page 417) The offenses mentioned are keeping gambling houses, alehouses without licenses, lodging vagabonds, suspected persons or persons of suspicious character, or persons of evil disposition and beggars. Many were convicted because they made a tuskyl (tussel) or a "hobblestove" upon others and sometimes stated "they draw blood". Other offences were gathering wood on land where they had no right to do so, breaking down hedges, or inclosing waste land.

James Croston (author) remarks on these records, "It is to be feared that in Lancashire, the mass of the people were at this period neither very refined or very virtuous". Delighting in cruel sports, such as bull-baiting, bear-baiting, and given to all manner of unlawful gambling, lewdness and boistrous revelry. The ale-houses to which the more dissolute resorted were the scenes of riots and feuds which not only caused annoy-

ance and scandal to the more well disposed but endangered the public peace to a greater degree than we can now easily conceive and in the interests of morality, it became necessary for those in authority to suppress by all lawful means such disorderly proceedings.

Thomas Southworth, eldest son of Sir John, was born in 1561. In 1575, when fourteen years old, he was reported as present at a Roman Catholic Mass. He became a Protestant and is spoken of as the first Protestant in the family. While his father was in prison in the Fleet (Prison) he was assiduous in looking after his welfare and used his influence to have the severity of his punishment lessened as much as possible.

There are few records of Thomas Southworth's life after his father's death. His estate was heavily encumbered by debts incurred by his father, Sir John, in consequence of legal costs and fines, which he had to pay on account of persecutions he suffered for his adhesion to the Romanist faith.

Thomas married Rosamond Lister, daughter of William Lister of Thornton, in Craven County, York. He had a large family, seven sons and four daughters, who were living in 1595, when their grandfather (Sir John) made his will, and were all mentioned in his will. Two of these were Thomas and Edward who were probably the Thomas and Edward present in Leyden in 1613.

When Sir John Southworth died in 1595 an inventory of his estate was made - a "post mortem" as it was called. (I will not copy all of the will - BNJ) ^{d 1595}

Lands under control of the Southworths, 1595:

Southworths

3 messuages
1 water-mill
2000 a. of land
50 a. of meadow

1000 a. of pasture
30 a. gorse or heath
100 a. moor or waste
200 a. of wood et 100s
of rent

Samlesbury

20 messuages
1 water-mill
1000 a. of land
200 a. of meadow
40 a. pasture
60 a. wood
40 a. moor
100 a. moss
40 a. gorse or heath

4 orahards
40 a. land
30 a. of meadow
10 a. of pasture
50 a. of wood

Other land

Houghton
Fernehed
Plesington
Livesie
Mellor
Newton in Makersfield
Arburie

Croft

3 messuages
3 gardens
40 a. of land

10 a. meadow
50 a. pasture

Samlesbury Woston
Oxford Lauton Poulton
Culchester Holme

Middleton Wynick
Plesington
Ribecheester
Wittington
Oswouldwisle
Gousnor

The parentage of Edward Southworth who was in Leyden 1611-1613 is not known with absolute certainty: that is, as yet no documentary evidence has as yet been discovered to prove who his father was. Certain facts and conditions lead to a reasonable conclusion that he was a son of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury.

A tradition exists that Alice Carpenter's father objected to her marriage to the young man Bradford and preferred Edward Southworth because the latter was a much better family, so would be a better match. (84 p. 116). There was also a general belief and tradition that the family in Europe was a knightly family.

Edward Southworth, the father of Constant and Thomas, was at Leyden in 1611, present at the marriage of his friends (5 pp. 162, 163). In 1613 he was married to Alice Carpenter (in Leyden); his brother Thomas was present as one of the witnesses; in tracing the family, it is necessary then to find a family in which there were two sons, Thomas and Edward, of such age that Edward might be married in 1613 to a lady of twenty-two or twenty-three.

(Omitting the possible ancestry of Edward Southworth)p. 424
The knowledge that one of the Leyden Pilgrims came from the immediate vicinity of Samlesbury, and that his family for years had been neighbors and friends of the Samlesbury Southworths, would add much to the probability that Edward Southworth was of that family. All of the estates that Miles Standish mentioned in his will were within eight to twenty miles of Samlesbury. It is not improbable that Miles Standish, Edward and Thomas Southworth were friends and so together joined the Pilgrim Band.

It is not singular that in the limited size of the Southworths, for it could not have been a very large family, there should have been three pairs of brothers, Thomas and Edward, living at about the same time. Sir John Southworth, who made his will in 1595, names in the order of their birth, his seven grandsons (children of the eldest, Thomas). They were John, Thomas, William, Richard, Michael, Christopher, Edward. Thomas, the father, was the first Protestant in the family. The persecution of the father, Sir John, would not give rise toward favorable feelings toward the established church. The resources of the estate had been severely taxed by fines and other expenses attending the persecution of the father.

Edward, a seventh son (of Thomas) would not be likely to have a very large share in the income from what remained available. He and his five younger brothers were to receive an annuity of twenty nobles each during their natural lives, between six and seven pounds. One need not be surprised at his leaving home.

I think we may conclude that we have an exhaustive knowledge of all the Thomas and Edward Southworths who were contemporary with Alice Carpenter. The probability was that the Edward Southworth of Samlesbury was the father of the Edward Southworth of Leyden, whose sons came to Plymouth.

Pedigree

1. Rodger de Croft, living 1189-1194
sons, Gilbert and Hugh, living 1212
2. Hugh
3. Gilbert, living 1212, received the gift of Southworth from his Uncle Gilbert.

Gilbert de Southworth

(Gospatric, Lord of Samlesbury, lived in the time of Henry II and King John. ✓

Sir Roger de Samlesbury m. 1194 to Margaret Oseber
William de Samlesbury, living in 1246, d. before 1256,
m. Alvina Notten ?

Cecily de Samlesbury, living in 1311, m. 1295 to Sir John DEwyas; d. before 1311.

Nicholas DEwyas, living in 1355

Alicia DEwyas, only daughter and sole heiress, m. Sir Gilbert de Southworth)

William de Southworth, living in 1292.

Gilbert de Southworth, living in 1330, m. Alicia DEwyas before 1332.

Sir John de Southworth, d. Oct. 1415 at Seige of Harfluer
m. Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard Houghton.

Sir Thomas de Southworth m. Johan, dau. of John del Bothe
d. Dec. 21, 1467 (1 pp. 658-661). m. Elizabeth Molineaux, dau. of Richard and Joan (Haydock) Molineaux.

Sir Christopher de Southworth, d. 18 (Henry VIII)
m. Isabel Dutton, dau. of and co-heir of Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton Co. Chester by his first wife, Ann, dau. of James, Lord Audley (61 p. 712). Sir Christopher was knighted on his expedition to Scotland in 1482 (p. 1-658)
Sir Thomas Dutton was the son and heir of John Dutton Esq. who m. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Savage of Clifton (82).

Sir John Christopher, d. 1519, m. Helen Langdon, dau. of Sir Richard Langdon, Baron of Newton and Lord Walton-de-Dale, and Isabel Gerrard. Helen Langdon was of royal blood,

from the same ancestors of Margaret Houghton. Their oldest son was Thomas; the second was Christopher (page 420).

Sir Thomas de Southworth, d. 1542, m. Margaret Boteler (Butler) dau. of Sir Thomas Butler of Brewsey Co. Lancaster. He was high sherriff of Lancashire, 1542. He restored the north wing in 1532; he built the other wing in 1545. (1 pp. 658-661)

Sir John Southworth, d. 1595, m. at St. Leonards, Middleton, July 23, 1547, to Mary (Ashton) Goulard, widow, dau. of Sir Richard Ashton of Middleton Co. Lancaster.

Thomas Southworth, b. 1561, d. 1617, m. Rosamond Lister, dau. of William Lister, Esq. of Thornton Co. York and Bridget Pegot of Midhope (87). His children were
 John, who died before his father
 Thomas, present at Edward's marriage in Leyden, 1613.
 William of Holcroft Co. Lancaster, living in 1618
 Michael (Nicholas) (881)
 Christopher
 Edward in Leyden, m. Alice Carpenter
 Bridget m. Buddel Esq. of Salwick
 Marjery, m. Thomas Osbaldston, Esq.
 Ellen, m. William Dewhurst
 Ann

All of these children were living in 1595 when their grandfather Sir John made his will.

(Clipping from England)

Mr. John Southworth, descendant of a Blessed English Martyr

Mr. John Southworth, a collateral descendant of Blessed John Southworth, the priest martyr of Samlesbury whose remains were brought to England from Douai last year and now rest in Westminster Cathedral, died last week at the age of 69 in Blackburn (1931)

After the beatification of the English martyrs, Bishop Hanlon visited Mr. Southworth and handed to him a picture of the English martyrs, presented and blessed by the Holy Father. Mr. Southworth was a prominent parishioner of St. Albans, Blackburn. He was a former president and for 40 years treasurer of the Blackburn Catholic Club. He was engaged in business in Blackburn for more than forty years.

Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Albans, prior to the burial in Blackburn Cemetery.

References to Southworths in "Saints and Strangers"
In regard to taverns and "victually"

p. 322 - "Constant Southworth, step-son of Governor Bradford, was among the more staid tavern keepers."

p. 338 - "In his will Governor Bradford left in varying proportions to his wife, Alice, 'a blessed mother in Israel; who survived him thirteen years; to his daughter Mercy, and his two sons, William and Joseph; to his two step-sons Thomas and Constant Southworth; to his former ward Thomas Cushman, now ruling in Brewster's stead; to his son John, only child by the first wife, Dorothy May."

p. 374 - "A younger generation was rising in the higher councils. On the General Council Capt. Thomas Southworth ruling elder; Constant Southworth frequently served as assistant to the governor later."

p. 382 - "Quaker Meetings: Reliable Saints were appointed to 'repair to their meetings! Also marshall or constable and endeavors by discourse to convince them. Constant Southworth and William Peabody religiously attended those in Duxbury, 'with what success is not reported'".

p. 391 - Land systems: Indians sold their rights for a few beads etc., not intending that they should be driven off their hunting and fishing grounds. Captain Standish, Constant Southworth and Samuel Nash obtained a tract 14 miles square at Bridgewater, for 7 coats, 8 hoes, 9 hatchets, 10½ yards cotton cloth, 20 knives and four moose skins.

p. 447-448 - Mrs. Alice Carpenter Southworth, b. near Wrington, near Bath England; married Edward Southworth, Leyden, 1610, of Shurton le Steeple, silk worker. 2 children, Constant and Thomas. 1624 married William Bradford, Plymouth; 3 children, William, Mercy, Joseph.

p. 452 - John, son of Wm. and Dorothy May Bradford, b. 1615; d. 1678. Arrived 1627; m. 1640 to Martha Bourne, no children. 1647 Mary Carpenter, sister of Alice Southworth, a goodlie old maid, arrived. Never married.

p. 457 - Constant Southworth, treasurer of Plymouth Colony, 1659 - 1679.

"Stragglings Saints"

p. 452 - Constant Southworth, b. 1615 Leyden, d. 1679 Duxbury son of Edward and Alice Carpenter Southworth. Arrived Plymouth 1628, married in 1637 to Elizabeth Collier; Treasurer of colony 1659 to 79; assist. Gov. 1670 - 78. 8 children. Died Duxbury of "feavor and jaundice".

Thomas Southworth, b. 1616 Leyden, d. 1669; brother of Constant. "Rarely endowed both in sacred and civil respects". Arrived Plymouth 1628; married 1637 to Elizabeth daughter of Pastor Reynor. Agent for Kennebec 1651-54; representing step-father Bradford's interest; Assist. Gov. 1652-3; 1657-59. Commissioner to New England Confederacy 1659-61; 1664; 1667-1669; one daughter.

p. 453 - William Collier: arrived 1633; m. Mrs. Jane B. ? b. 1590; six children.

Mary m. 1636 to Thomas Prence; 5 children
Elizabeth 1637 m. Constant Southworth.

William Bradford the younger, b. in Plymouth 1624, oldest son of Governor William Bradford and second wife, Mrs. Alice Carpenter Southworth Bradford. Assist. Gov. and treasurer. Major, commanded two companies in King Phillip's War. Seriously wounded in massacre of trapped Narragansette in Great Swamp fight. Commissioner to New England Confederacy; Councilor under Sir Edmund Andros 1687-89. Twice married: fifteen children.

p. 477 - Quaker Ministers:

Constant Southworth had his troubles also: in his will he left his daughter Elizabeth "my next bed and furniture with my wife's best bed, provided she do not marry William Fobes, but if she do, then to have 5s".

Like a sensible girl, Elizabeth chose to enjoy 5s with her lover than two beds, even the best and the next best, without him.

Thomas Prence 1600 - 1673; carriage maker of London - "a terror to Evil Doers". 1st married 1624 to Patience Brewster, 5 children. Purchaser 1626; undertaker 1627-41. 2nd married 1635 to Mary Collier, sister of Mrs. Constant Southworth; 4 children. Member of General Court 1633-73; Governor 1634-1638; 1657-73; removed to Eastham 1644. Opposes religious toleration 1646. Leader in Quaker and Baptist prosecution 1657. 3rd married 1662 to Mrs. Apphia Freeman. Induced to move back to Plymouth by gift of large farm at "Plain Dealing". 4th married to Mrs. Mary Howes, 1667.

Master William Bradford, 1589-1657. B. Austerfield, Yorks; fustian worker. "A common blessing and father to them all". Early orphaned and virtually adopted by Brewster, 1602; silk worker, Amsterdam 1607-09; citizen, Leyden 1612. Governor or Assistant Governor Plymouth, 1621-57; Purchaser 1626; Undertaker 1627-41; leader in opposing to establish moderation; Presiding officers of United Colonies, 1648-1656. Left 900 pound estate. m. Dorothy May, 1597-1620 of Wiscumb Cambridge, dau. of Henry May, elder of the Ancient Brethern, later of Ainsworthian; m. 1613, Leyden. Drowned at the tip of Cape Cod "falling from the Mayflower while at anchor". 1 son, John.

Apotheosis - Saint and Strangers

The poor but proud capitol of the Pilgrims empire sank to the status of a county seat. The Puritans at Massachusetts Bay became the strongest colony and the leading seat of government for the New England Confederation. Both Pilgrims and Puritans were very strict in some things, too narrow-minded in many ways, and really vindictive in others.

Plymouth, just before the Revolutionary War, was just another sleepy country town. A group of young men from the "better families" decided to organize a "Gentleman's Club" to better the social life of the town.

The Old Colony Club never had more than thirteen members, mostly in their twenties. It was started by Isaac Lathrop, a lonesome young bachelor descended from the Rev. John Lathrop of Barnstable. He was first president, his brother Thomas, secretary. Elkanah Cushman, descendant of Deacon Cushman and Mary Allerton and Elder Thomas Cushman; John Thomas, great-grandson of Assis. Gov. Thomas of Marshfield; two Winslows, young Edward and cousin Pelham, both descended from Governors Edward and Josiah Winslow and John Watson, a Winslow-in-law.

The Winslows were the richest and most distinguished; father land-owner and prosperous lawyer, and had erected a mansion on Coles Hill, far superior to any previously erected in the Colony. The original members soon asked five others to join: Cornelius White, Thomas Mayhew, Oakes Angier, Alexander Schmmell, James Warren - all descendants of early Colonial settlers.

They looked for a project to honor their forbears. Traditions were so confusing it was hard to decide what would be most suitable. After discussing the various traditional stories, they decided on "The Rock". Deacon Ephraim Spooner's story of the "Landing". They decided to celebrate that. The historic landing was on Dec. 11, 1779, but the change in calendars from the Old Julian to the Gregorian changed the date to Dec. 22. The celebration became an annual event, at Thomas Southworth Howland's Old Tavern.

"The Boston Tea Party" was causing talk of politics. Many were loyal to Britain, others to the Colonies. Rebels among the Club members were the two Lathrops and James Warren. "Forefathers" Day was taken over by the 'Plain People of Plymouth' and the Colony Club disbanded.

Dec. 22, 1774, Warren and the Lathrops: "The Liberty Boys" of the town, with 30 oxen, put chains around the Rock, pulled it from its age-old bed in the sand, handling it so roughly that it broke in two. The larger part fell back in the hole, to be covered by sand from wind and tides.

The Bradford Papers - "Plimith Plantation"

Governor William Bradford, in 1630, sat down amid the distractions and burdens of office and began what he called his "scribbled writings". By 1650, when he laid down his pen, he had piled up a manuscript of 270 folio pages. His chronicles, simply entitled "Plimith Plantation", related in graphic detail the story of the Pilgrims from 1606 to 1647.

For two hundred years, the world was little wiser for anything that Bradford had written, for the manuscript had a history of its own. It was not written for publication, and was handed down from father to son for several generations, with no appreciation of its unique worth. Some passages were copied into church records by Nathaniel Morton, Bradford's nephew and secretary of Old Colony.

Many years later Bradford's History passed into the hands of Rev. Thomas Prince, who published a few excerpts from it and put it on the shelves of the library that he had fitted up for himself in the tower of the renowned Old South Church, Boston. Here the manuscript probably remained until the American Revolution.

During the war years that church was turned into a stable and a riding academy by the British and after their evacuation of Boston an inventory of Prince's library showed Bradford's Chronicles and other priceless old documents missing.

Search was made for them and in 1893 a manuscript of Bradford's letters suddenly came to light in a grocer's shop in Halifax, where large folio pages were being used to wrap up pickles, soap etc. and other small purchases. What pages were left, were rescued and published at Boston. Search was intensified but no further trace was found.

In 1855, while thumbing through a book borrowed from a friend, a student of Massachusetts history suddenly came upon several quoted passages attributed to a manuscript, and instantly recognized that they could have been written only by Bradford.

It was found, of all places, in the library of Fulham Palace on the outskirts of London, on the banks of the Thames, a favorite summer residence of the Bishops of London. His Lordship graciously allowed a transcript to be made, which was published the next year in Boston. After much discussion the manuscript was exchanged for some belonging rightly to England.

(p. 338 - "Saints and Strangers"): Bradford was the richest man in the Colony at his death, leaving an estate of 900 pounds (\$45,000) which included a 300 acre farm on the Jones River, a house with gardens and orchard at Plymouth, a large library containing 300 volumes, many pieces of silver,

glass, pewter, bowls, glasses, platters, spoons (no forks) pots, pans, flagons, as well as articles of fine clothing. His will allocated specific articles to each of his family.

The manuscript of "The Plimith Plantation" fell to his oldest son, Major William Bradford, and was handed down in his family for several generations: to his son John, then to Samuel Bradford, later into the hands of Old Judge Sewall of Boston.

How the manuscript came to the shelves of Fulham Palace is not clear. Probably some British soldier removed it from Old South or what is more probable, it was carried off by Governor Hutchinson when he fled; examination of the Fulham Library revealed that it contained several other volumes from Prince's collection with notes along the margin in Hutchinson's handwriting.

(p. 430) The facts of Bradford's authentic and engrossing chronicle have never made much headway against the mass of fancy legend and folklore that had already crystallized in the Pilgrim Saga. And just two years later, in 1858, that saga was reinforced by the publication of "The Courtship of Miles Standish" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, grandson of Peleg Wadsworth, the former Plymouth schoolmaster whose forebears had settled in Duxbury. From him Longfellow had heard many tales of the Old Colony.

This poem was phenomenally well received. More than 10,000 copies were sold the day it appeared. Its popularity at home was as great.

(William Bradford was born at Austerfield, England, in 1588. About 1602 he came under the influence of the preaching of Richard Clifton, and finally allied himself with the Separatists. In 1608 he made his way to Holland and 3 years later disposed of his property in England. At Amsterdam he learned to work in silk.

Nov. 30, 1613, he married Dorothy May. The Leyden record mentions the marriage; no witnesses are named. This was some months after the marriage of Alice Carpenter to Edward Southworth.

As is well known, he came to Plymouth in the Mayflower, and soon after his arrival he was chosen governor, when only thirty-three years old.

Webber's Southworth Genealogy - Page 50

Edward Southworth, b. probably about 1590; m. May 28, 1613, to Alice Carpenter, b. about 1590, d. Mar. 26, 1670 in Plymouth, Mass. dau. of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington, England in Somersetshire.

2nd m. in Plymouth, Mass. Aug. 14, 1623 to William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth. 2 children (Southworth)

Constant² b. 1615 in Leyden, Holland; d. Duxbury Mass.

Mar. 10, 1678

Thomas² b. 1616, Leyden, Holland; d. Plymouth, Mass.

Dec. 8, 1669.

The old archives give very little information in regard to Edward Southworth. He was a silk worker in Leyden, one of the Pilgrim exiles who formed Rev. John Robinson's church. He is recorded as from England without mention of town or city. For his marriage in 1613 his brother Thomas was one of his witnesses.

(p. 419) The parentage of Edward Southworth who was at Leyden Holland 1611 to 1613 is not known with absolute certainty: no documentary evidence has as yet been discovered to prove who his father was. Certain facts and conditions lead to a reasonable conclusion that he was the son of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury.

A tradition existed that Alice Carpenter's father objected to her marriage to the young man Bradford, and preferred Edward Southworth because the latter was of a much better family, so would be a better match. (84--p. 116) There was also a general belief and tradition that the family in Europe was a knightly family.

Edward Southworth, the father of Constant and Thomas, was at Leyden in 1611, present at the marriages of his friends. In 1613 he was married there to Alice Carpenter; his brother Thomas was present as one of the best men or witnesses.

A letter from Robert Cushman to Edward states his confidence in Edward's discretion, good judgement and his power to keep a secret. (Page 3 & 4) At this time Edward was in London at the Henige House in Duke Place. We can readily think that a desire to be near his friends, who were starting on a venturesome journey, led him to go to London, not expecting to hear from them again until after their arrival in the New World.

For some reason, though one of the church in Leyden and bound by strong ties of friendship to several of those who sailed, he did not deem it best to go, with his wife and two young boys, on such a hazardous journey. The tender age of the boys may have been one reason; a weightier one may have been his own poor health; he died seven years after their marriage,

Alden's male descendants have formed a constant succession of noteworthy soldiers and sailors, and the females to a striking extent have married husbands of like characteristics. When Alden died, in old age, Priscilla was still living and they seem to have bequeathed to their posterity an unusual length of days.

Their oldest child, Elizabeth, born 1624, wife of William Peabody, a military and civil leader in Duxbury, died in 1693: a notable example of the longevity, when a great grandmother. The Pilgrim's grandson Samuel of Duxbury lived to be 93. A notable example of longevity was the great-grandson, John Alden, who died at Middleborough in 1821 aged 102. Of his 219 descendants, who with himself covered five generations, 173 were at his funeral, and 3 of his children were living under the patrimonial roof in 1846, at an average age of $84\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The Pilgrim's oldest son, John, b. 1626, was the naval commander of the Colony in Boston, Mass. where he died in 1702, preserved his name in Alden Lane.

From this Pilgrim pair descended John Adams and John Quincy Adams, Presidents of the United States.

ALICE CARPENTER

From Webber's "Descendants of the Southworths" and from
Goodwin's "Plymouth Republic"

Of the early life of Alice Carpenter we know nothing. She was born about 1590, for she was eighty when she died in 1670. Her father was Alexander Carpenter, her mother's name is unknown. She had four sisters: Agnes, Julia Ann, Priscilla, and Mary, and perhaps a brother William, who came over in 1638 with his son William and settled in Weymouth.

Agnes married Dr. Samuel Fuller and died in Leyden. Julia Ann married George Morton and came to America in 1628. Priscilla married William Wright and came in 1621. Mary did not marry and came later. Gov. Bradford invited her to their home. Tradition reports that Alice Carpenter and William Bradford loved each other early but the maid's father was unwilling that they should wed and chose Edward Southworth for his daughter, being a more desirable party from his social rank.

Be that as it may, after her husband's death and after Bradford's wife Dorothy was drowned in Prophetstown Harbor, Alice Southworth came over at the next opportunity in 1623. And in a few weeks after her arrival, became the wife of Governor Bradford.

At that time young Thomas Cushman, a lad of sixteen, was a member of Bradford's family, having been left in the Governor's

care by his father, Robert Cushman, when he returned to England to look after the colonists' interests. The father expected to return and make his home in Plymouth with his old friends of Leyden but he never saw his son again as he died in 1625 before he could leave England.

Alice Southworth left her two sons in England in the care of relatives when she came in 1623, probably with their Aunt Julia who married George Morton, as they came over with her in 1628. When her two sons came to her, the family of Governor Bradford consisted of himself, his wife Alice, Thomas Cushman, Constant and Thomas Southworth, thirteen and twelve years old, and his three children by Alice, the oldest four years of age.

The earlier settlers of Plymouth Colony endured many hardships and suffered from an insufficient supply of food. The worst of their suffering was before Alice Southworth's arrival, but there were yet some months of great deficiency of the necessities of life. Bradford states:

"Some were ragged in apparel and some little better than half naked. The best dish they could present their friends with was a lobster or a piece of fish without bread or anything else but a cup of fair spring water."

A brief sketch of the conditions under which the settlement was made will help explain the cause of this want and show some of the peculiar relations of the colonists, and give a more correct view of the life to which Alice Southworth entered because of love for Bradford and her devotion to her religious faith. In these surroundings Constant and Thomas Southworth received the training and discipline which developed them into the worthy men they proved to be.

In 1623, in the allotment of land, Alice Bradford received one share, as did all who came over on the "Ann". "Annually one acre of land was allotted to each person to cultivate for himself and family."

In 1624, because of remonstrances against this plan, Governor Bradford gave each his acre of land in perpetuity. After this corn was raised in sufficient supply for his family and some for sale. Then the women who had not worked in the field, felt there was now something to be gained and helped their husbands. After this there was not such a scarcity.

We must think of Alice Bradford as enduring the hardship and privations of those early years and aiding her husband to bear those burdens, cheering him and lightening his tasks. Little or nothing is said about her in the records of time: for her place was in the quiet of the home. It must have been her teaching, her character, her life, made their impression on the young men of the household. Every one of them later took a worthy place in the colonial life.

Excerpts from Goodwin's "Pilgrims' Republic"

(Page 38) In 1613 Edward Southworth married Alice Carpenter.
 (Page 33) Alice Carpenter Southworth arrived at Plymouth on the ship Anne late in July 1623.

No. of passengers on the Mayflower	102
No. of passengers on the Fortune	35
No. of passengers on the Anne	<u>96</u>
	233

At the close of 1623, 180 were living at Plymouth.

(Page 247) Before the departure of the Anne, Governor Bradford married Alice Southworth, the fourth marriage in the Colony. The first was Edward Winslow and Mrs. White. Probably the others were John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, Francis Eaton and Mrs. Carver's maid-servant, then Miles Standish with Barbara; John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, Peter Browne and Mrs. Ford. All were by magistrate.

(Page 248) It is a favorite Old Colony tradition that William Bradford and Alice Carpenter were lovers in adjacent English homes, but her father forbade the match because of Bradford's inferior social standing, and Alice was given to well to do Southworth while Bradford going to Holland made a loveless marriage with Dorothy May, who found or sought refuge from her loneliness and unhappiness in the water of Cape Cod, and that Bradford later wrote to the widowed Alice Southworth to come to Plymouth. This story is groundless and absurd. As has been seen Bradford's parents represented two leading families of the parish.

Two miles and a half north of Scrooby, by a path along the meadows of the Isle River, and also on the "Great North Road" lies the village of Austerfield of Yorkshire. There in the records of 1575, the only laymen of sufficient property to be rated are William (Bradfourth) Bradford and John Hanson, two small landowners known as yeomen, once an important section of the English Commons, coming next to the gentry but hardly known upper class.

In 1584 their children, William Bradford Jr. and Alice Hanson, were married, and on March 29, 1590 there was born and baptized a third William Bradford, the future governor of Plymouth Republic. The parish and subsidy lists show no name of Carpenter. Alexander Carpenter, the father of Alice, lived with his family at Wrington near Bath. From Austerfield to Wrington would have been an expensive and arduous journey of several weeks duration.

Bradford was only seventeen when he began his migration to Holland, which he accomplished several months later. With the lad's evidently close attention to general and religious studies, it is quite absurd to suppose, without some evidence, that previous to that early age he had been busy with amatory evidence in a remote part of the kingdom.

Bradford was at Leyden in 1609, with about a hundred Pilgrims. Nearly twice as many of their sympathizers, from all parts of England, gradually joined them. The first mention of Mr. Carpenter ever being there was in 1612, when his daughter Julia Anna was married to George Morton from Yorkshire and Agnes became the second wife of Deacon Fuller. There is no reason whatever for supposing that Bradford ever saw the Carpenters before their arrival in Leyden. He was a young man of more culture and property than his associates, and was fast becoming a leader. In all probability the obscure Mr. Carpenter, who is known to us as the father of his daughters, would gladly have welcomed an alliance with Bradford.

In the autumn of 1613 Bradford married Dorothy May. There is nothing to indicate that they were not an affectionate couple, to some extent from Bradford's semi-confidential correspondence with his father-in-law May, who remained in Holland.

Edward Southworth was early in Holland, where he married Alice Carpenter on May 28, 1613. Their second son, Thomas, was born 1616. The widowed Alice had good reason for coming to Plymouth. Her little competence would there be a competence, and her sons might expect good positions at maturity; she was of their faith; her brother-in-law Morton was already there, and her sister and husband Deacon Fuller were to go on the Anne. That she accompanied them without reference to Bradford is easily accounted for. The ladies' relatives were among Bradford's most intimate friends and a brief wooing was quite in accordance to the times. Hence the speedy result.

(Page 257) In the Charity, 1624, there came to Plymouth a bull and three heifers, which Bradford records as the beginning of any cattle of that kind in the land. This record effectively disposes of the tradition that John Alden carried his bride home on the back of a bull in 1623. In fact, their daughter Elizabeth was born about the time the animals were landed. Therefore there was no place that the bridal couple could go to, except on a "winged lull". For the whole of Plymouth Village lay within the radius of a quarter of a mile and there was not then another civilized settlement in any part of this country.

(Page 277) Among the events of 1624, Gov. Bradford became the father of a son (born June 27) who like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather was named William, and who in his turn contributed to the next generation a fifth William, born March 11, 1654, as appears on the records of the delighted governor. The William Bradford born 1624 became a magistrate, a scholar, and military leader, and was Deputy-Governor at the Dissolution of the Colony. He had a grandson William, born at Plymouth, Mass. 1729, who became Lt. Governor of Rhode Island and served her long in Continental Congress, and was one of her most eminent patriots in the Revolutionary War.

The year after the burial of this distinguished matron, another Mrs. Alice Bradford was added to the family group on Burial Hill. She was the wife of William Bradford Jr. and the mother of the 5th William Bradford. She died Dec. 22, 1671, aged about 44, and the record of her burial, two days later, states "She was a gracious woman". She left four sons and six daughters.

THE CARPENTERS

✓ Governor Bradford's wife had four sisters. It is not known when Alexander Carpenter died, nor when the family returned from Leyden to their old home at Wrington in Somersetshire; but about 1644 Mary Carpenter was at that place and had just buried her aged mother.

A brother of Winslow's who went on business to Bristol, some eight miles from Wrington, took a letter from the Bradfords, who invited Mary to come to them: they had grown old but they could be helpful to her, and the country was more unsettled than formerly, for the ministers were returning to England, where they now found peace. The poverty of the Carpenters is indicated by Bradford's offer to pay her fare (about five pounds) if she needed it. She came; and the entry of her death (1687) aged about 90, quaintly includes: "she was a godly old maid, never married".

Another of the sisters, Agnes (or Anna) Carpenter, became the wife of Dr. Samuel Fuller at Leyden, 1612; she died before 1617; then Dr. Fuller married Bridget Lee, who long survived him at Plymouth. She came to Plymouth in 1623 with her husband and five children. Her second husband was Manasseh Kempton, who died in 1662, and of whom it is said, "He did much good in his place in the time God lent him". His widow died Feb. 19, 1665, aged 81 years, and is buried nearby. The record pays her this tribute, "She was a faithful servant of God".

The youngest of the Carpenter sisters was Priscilla, who came to the Colony about 1627, and was married to William Wright, whose death was noted in the year of the locust, 1633. In the year 1634 she married John Cooper, first of Scituate, then a leading associate of Winthrop in the founding of Barnstable, from which town he was a deputy, and where he bequeathed half of his large estate to the church. Priscilla, who left children, died in 1689, aged 91. So four of these sisters exceeded an average of 85 years.

to the Bay Country created such a market for corn and cattle that the compact settlement of Plymouth no longer sufficed for the increased population.

Official Document Agreement of Bounds

Next on May 9, 1664, a committee of five from the Bay Colony and Plymouth; Constant Southworth and Josiah Winslow were Plymouth Representatives, met at Dedham, followed the former route up the Charles and Mill Rivers to Lake Pearl and then stretched a much more generous 3 miles southward to a White Oak in a plain full of trees which are marked. This station, since called Angel Tree Bound, was marked by a tall granite shaft in 1790.

CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH

Excerpts from "Plymouth Republic" by John Abbott Goodwin

He was about 14 years old when he rejoined his mother in Plymouth. He and his brother Thomas, were received by Governor Bradford as his own sons, and their advance studies were under his care. They did him and their mother ample credit, becoming leading citizens.

Constant, who settled in Duxbury, was a volunteer in the Pequot War in 1637, and the same year he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Collier. They had five daughters and three sons; the latter being Edward, William and Nathaniel, names common among their descendants.

Constant for 16 years was the Colony Treasurer and deputy from Duxbury. On the death of his younger brother he succeeded him as an Assistant Deputy for Plymouth and served nine years. At the breaking out of Phillip's War, disregarding his 61 years, he went out as commissary, but soon yielded that arduous place to the famous warrior Benjamin Church, who had married his daughter, Alice Southworth, the namesake of her grandmother.

In 1678 while still treasurer Mr. Southworth closed his useful life, aged about 65 years. The Southworths of our broad land should not allow Burial Hill to continue without a memorial to him and his mother.

Constant was admitted to the Colony as a freeman in 1636-37. He held the following offices in the Plymouth government: Volunteer in the militia in 1637; Surveyor of highway for Duxbury, 1640; Ensign bearer for Duxburrow 1645-1657; Allowed to sell wine in Duxburrow, 1648; Constable in Duxburrow 1645, 1657; Member of the Council of war 1658, 1667; Revenue Officer 1662; Deputy for Duxburrow 1653 to 1668; Treasurer of the Colony 1659 to 1678; Assistant 1670 to 1678.

Constant Southworth's highest office was Captain, or possibly Major. Besides the offices mentioned above, he held positions on committees and special duties of the many offices. There were no special courts of justice, no probate court, no judges. Every dispute that could not be settled by the town magistrate was brought directly to the Governor and his assistants and with the deputies the General Court settled or referred to committees to investigate the various cases.

Constant Southworth was employed in the purchase of land from the Indians, in laying out the boundaries between towns or the estates of citizens, in laying out roads; building bridges; enlarging the Governor's house; providing for entertainment of the Governor and members of the Court; settling disputes; quieting irritation and discontent; caring for the preservation of peace; feeding the small army that the colony sent against the Indians. He was called to settle the debts of Edward Hall, who left the Colony, leaving behind his many unpaid bills.

He was supervisor of the will and estate of James and Mary Lendell, deceased; had to care for the interests of their children; also the care and tuition of those children, the eldest having chosen him as her guardian.

(Page 24) We see from these records that Constant Southworth was required to settle disputes, to manage and settle estates, to control and manage the finances of the Colony. Many difficult situations arose requiring wise decisions and often a loss of money to Mr. Southworth.

Among the minor offices which were instituted in the towns were surveyors of highways, constables, selectmen, in which capacities the Southworth brothers served. They also served on the Grand Inquest and on the jury. Thomas served on the Coronor's Jury more than once. All of these offices were known under the English law.

Public schools were not mentioned in the records of Plymouth until 1663. Then the Town Court advised the Towns to set up a schoolmaster to teach the children reading and writing. In 1667 public grammar schools were required in towns having twelve families.

Any opinion in regard to the influences which molded the character of the Southworth boys which did not consider the religious beliefs and habits of the community would be very imperfect. During their earliest years in Leyden, Constant and Thomas Southworth were members of a small band of citizens who had left England that they might be freed from the State religion, that they might worship God according to their belief of truth without interference of bishop or clergy.

To the Pilgrim the Bible was the Word of God which must have unquestioned obedience. Justice, righteousness and Integrity were expected of everyone. Lapses of righteousness were not passed unnoticed but each received just punishment, yet the Pilgrims were merciful and often the punishment was reprieved.

One of the most troublesome questions which arose in the Colony during the political activity of the Southworth brothers had to do with the Quakers. The new sect arose in England about 1650. In England and in Massachusetts Bay Colony the Quakers were denounced and expelled and imprisoned. Constant and Thomas Southworth were both interested in these questions about the Quakers and both as deputies undoubtedly took part in those trials.

(Page 21) Constant and Thomas, the children of Edward and Alice Southworth, were born in Leyden and must have had the advantages of the Dutch life, perhaps schools, until their father moved to England and his friends to Plymouth. Their father soon died and they probably lived with their mother until she left for Plymouth, then with their aunt until 1628 when they, at 12 and 13, came to Plymouth.

In 1637 Constant Southworth volunteered to go against the Pequot Indians. He was appointed Ensign Bearer in Duxbury Company.

As Treasurer of the Colony, Constant Southworth had much to do with the Indians. The Colony very properly passed a law that no private individual should purchase land on his own account. All such transactions must be carried on by committees appointed for that purpose.

From the beginning the leading colonists treated the Indians honorably and fairly to make friends and allies of them, recognizing that they had rights that should be respected.

Constant and Thomas were employed in an effort to keep the peace with Phillip and the Colonists. It was a long and difficult situation but the discontent among the Indians increased. In 1675 war broke out.

Benjamin Church, Constant's son-in-law, joined a company of colonists raised to keep the Indians in submission. About this time Constant resigned as treasurer, as duties pertaining to this war proved very difficult.

Besides the land that he owned in Duxbury he owned land in Twerton and Little Compton.

The Last Will and Testament of Constant Southworth
(Omitting the 'Greetings')

Item: I will and bequeath to my deare and loving wife, Elizabeth Southworth, for and during the terme of her natural life, my dwelling house and all of the Out Housing and Mill

belonging unto it; and all of my uplands and meadows; lying and being within the Towne of Duxburrow or Marsfield for her support and comfort.

Item: I will and bequeath unto my son Edward Southworth after the decease of my aforesaid wife, Elizabeth, the aforesaid dwelling with the Out housing and mill belonging to it; and all uplands and meadows lying within the Towne of Duxbury and Marshfield; to belong to him and his heirs forever. Also I give and bequeath unto my said son Edward twelve pounds in money that is in John Tracy's hands.

Item: I will and bequeath to my son Nathaniel Southworth the one-half share of lands that lyeth near Taunton, by name of Freemans Lands; with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging; to belong to him and to his heirs forever.

Item: I will and bequeath to my three daughters Marcye Freeman, Alice Church, and Mary Alden, my other one-halfe share of the Freemans Lands and the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, to be sold by or for them as opportunities arise.

Item: I will and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Southworth my next best bed and furniture unto my wife's bed, provided she does not marry William Vobbes; but if she does, she shall have five shillings; and the bed and furniture shall be returned to my wife.

Item: I will and bequeath to my daughter Prissila Southworth my next best bed and furniture.

Item: I will and bequeath to my son William Southworth, my next best bed and furniture.

Item: I will and bequeath to my grandson, Constant Freeman, all those my lands and meadows at a place commonly called Pawomett in the town of Eastham, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to belong to him, Constant, and his heirs forever.

Item: I will and bequeath unto my sons Edward and Nathaniel and to my daughters Elizabeth and Priscilla, equally, my parte of the profits that shall or may arise from by the fishing at the cape.

Item: I will and bequeath to my cosin Elizabeth Howland, my brother Thomas' his five pounds in silver money.

Item: I will and bequeath unto my loving and deare wife (my debts and legacies first being paid) all the rest of my estate to be in money, goods, cattle and debts and any other estate in whatsoever it is or whatsoever it may be found. I give it all to my deare and loving wife.

And I do by these presents appoint my dear and loving wife Elizabeth Southworth my full lawful and sole Executrix of my last will and testament, to administer my estate, to pay all my debts as I owe and to receive such debts as are due unto me; to see that my body is decently buried and to defray the charge thereof. And my will and charge to my two sons Edward and Nathaniel that they doe help and assist their mother in the management of her affairs and business that she may employ them in and also give unto my son Edward and my son Nathaniel each of them one of my guns or muskets. And I give to my son William my and one of my gunnes or muskets.

Thus hoping that my last will and testament may be kept and performed; repealing all former wills, whether written or verbal; I the said Constant Southworth set my hand and seale this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight. And my will with the advice of my two sons, Edward and Nathaniel, doe out of my debts make up to such of my children are short of what some have had: a due proportion of goods and not lands to them.

Signed Sealed and Delivered to be his last will and testament in the presence of
John Alden Senir
William Crowe

Constant Southworth
his seale

Constant Southworth married Elizabeth Collier, daughter of William Collier, who was one of the merchants who aided the Pilgrims in coming to Plymouth, furnishing money for their outfits. He came over to Plymouth in 1633 in the "Mary Jane" with 196 passengers. With them came his four daughters: Sarah, who married Love Brewster; Rebecca, who married Job Cole; Mary, married Thomas Prence; Elizabeth married Constant Southworth.

There was no mention of his wife, so she probably died before he came over.

An Inventory of the estate of Constant Southworth of the Towne of Duxburrow, in the Colonie of Plymouth 1679, on the oath of Mrs. Elizabeth Southworth, as follows:

- Item, 1 court cubbert, 2 cubbert clothes plate and 1 cushen
- Item, Table and forme cash stooles chairs and cushens
- Item, Red Stooles covers
- Item, 1 looking glasse, pictures and drinking glasses
- Item, 1 pr. of anjons; 1 pr. tongs; fier shovell; 1 glass casse
- Item, 1 winescott bedsteed with curtains and vallence
1 bed bolster and pillows.
- Item, 1 Rug and Quilt and a blanket
- Item, 2 chests, 2 chairs and a trunk
- Item, 3 yards and a half of broadcloth; 9 yards of serge
- Item, 8 yards of grosgrain, 1 yard course cloth and 3 quarters

- Item: 2 Beds and bedding; 1 trundle bed-stead
- Item: Several sorts of books
- Item: 1 curtaine and lumber
- Item: 1 table linnins and sheets
- Item: Towells, Pillowbeers, 1 pillowbeer and some other small linnins
- Item: 6 guns, 1 rapier, 1 cuttle axe, 1 tucke
1 pair of stillyards powder shots and fflints
- Item: In pewter iron brasse and ten baggs belonging to the kitchen
- Item: earthen and wooden vessels and other things
- Item: 1 bed and bedstead, rugg, blanket and curtains
- Item: 1 table with some old caske and lumber
- Item: 1 table and carpet and bedstead
- Item: 1 chaire 2 stools and 1 dozen cushens
- Item: 1 feather bed and bedstead and furniture
- Item: 2 stools and one bed and furniture
- Item: 1 liveing cobbert, 8 chairs, 3 stools, carpet & 2 beds
- Item: 1 small bed and 2 blankets and coverlid
- Item: 1 case of glasses with other glasses
- Item: 1 dozen of cushens
- Item: Bookes, spoons and small thinges
- Item: 2 carpetts and 1 cubbert cloth
- Item: 1 looking glasses, trancher and small things
- Item: 1 chaire, some wooden and earthen vessels
- Item: Iron things and lumber 2 barreles some tubbs
- Item: There was some provisions of meat and some what and other smale matts for family expense we valued not
- Item: 16 bushels of mault
- Item: In Neat cattle and six swine
- Item: Severall sorts of iron tooles or tackling for husbandry and old iron

Debts due to William Harlow Sr.

John Traceys of Duxburrow
Joseph Howland of Plymouth
William Crow
Marke Howland
Mary Baker
Benjamin Church

Item: An Indian boy.

There are some debts due the estate but how much at present is not known; there hath been disbursements that is to be taken out of the estate to value of about .

Wee find the Treasurer to be possessed of about twenty-five acres of land in the Towne of Duxburry whereon stands his dwelling-house, one barne and one grist mill.

Item: A parsell of land on North Hill, the quantity we know not. Several parsels of meadow lying in the Town of Duxburrow and Marshfield about twelve acres.
One parsell of land atta place commonly called the

that Captain Southworth declined in early life, fell when next vacant to the orphan whom he had fitted for whatever station might await him, and who became the last ruling elder, known in Plymouth.

Captain Southworth died Nov. 28, 1669, when only 53, while his mother was still living. The record said that "He was a very godly man and he lived and died, full of faith and comfort, being much lamented by all of all sorts, sects and conditions of people."

Chart of the Southworth Pedigree

From Webber's "Descendants of the Southworths", pub. 1909

1. Roger de Croft, of 1189; 1199; 1212, a son or brother of Orm de Ashton, probably the same as Roger de Burton, who received Burton and Dalton from an alliance with the family of Gillen-michael de Whittenton: Falconer to John, C to Mortain
2. Hugh de Croft of 1212, held in Croft, Kent West Derby Hundred of brother, Gilbert
3. Gilbert de Croft "de Southworth" received Southworth and Croft in Makersfield from Uncle Gilbert, 1213 to 1219. Confirmed by Thurstan Banastre.
4. Gilbert de Southworth, held in Croft after 1232.
5. William de Southworth of Croft and Southworth, 1292.
6. Gilbert de Southworth, manor of Southworth, 1326; taxpayer and collector, Lans. 1327.
7. Sir Gilbert de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Middleton, Houghton, Arbury and Southworth Manor, recd. Samlesbury about 1332. Sheriff of Lancaster 1323-36; married before 1332, Alicia, living 1363, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Ewyas (of 1335) of Samlesbury, Lancaster (q.v. royal ancestry) →
8. Sir John de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Middleton, Southworth, Samlesbury; at Siege of Harfluer Oct. 5, 1415; married Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard de Houghton (d. 1415) of Houghton Lanes; Royal Ancestry. ✓
9. Sir Thomas de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Aruby, Middleton, Houghton, Southworth etc.; to Parliament from County Lancaster, d. April 27, 1432; married Johanna, daughter of John Del Booths (Royal Ancestry) d. 1422, of Barton (q.v.) widow of Thomas Sherbourne.
10. Richard de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury etc., b. 1420; d. Dec. 21, 1467; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux (d. 1454) of Sefton, Royal Ancestry. ✓

11. Sir Christopher de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury, b. 1443, Knight in Scotland 1482; married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Dutton (d. 1459) of Dutton; Royal Ancestry. —
12. Sir John de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury etc. b. 1478; d. 1519; knighted Feb. 18, 1503; married Helen, daughter of Langton, d. 1500, of Newton, Walton de Dale, etc. Royal Ancestry. Sheriff of Lancaster County, 1514. —
13. Sir Thomas Southworth, b. 1497; restored and enlarged Samlesbury Hall; 1532-1545 fought at Flodden Sept. 9, 1513. High Sheriff of Lancaster Co. 1542; d. 1546. Married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Boteler; d. 1522, of Bevey (Royal Ancestry). RA
14. Sir John Southworth, owned vast estates; commended for service in Scotland 1557; High Sheriff of Lancaster 1562; M. P. Knighted 1557. Persecuted by Protestants, imprisoned for harboring Catholic Priests; d. Nov. 3, 1597; leaving long will. Married July 23, 1547 at Lenards, Middleton, to Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Ashton, d. 1548, widow of ? Goulard of Offerton.
15. Thomas Southworth, b. 1548, became the first Protestant in the family, threatened with disinheritance, d. 1617; married Rosamond, daughter of William Lyster (d. 1581) of Thornton and Medhope (q.v.) Royal Ancestry. RA
16. Edward Southworth, 7th son, b. ca 1590; granted annuity of 20 nobles (L-6) by grandfather's will. Fled to Holland at Amsterdam 1610; at Leyden as silk-weaver; returned to London before 1620; d. 1620-1621; married May 28, 1613 in Leyden to Alice (b. 1590) daughter of Alexander Carpenter, d. 1620 at Wrrington, England. She came to America in 1623, married Governor Bradford - his second wife. She died in Plymouth, March 26, 1670.
17. Constant Southworth, b. Leyden, Holland, 1614-15, followed his mother to Plymouth 1628, ward of his step-father Gov. William Bradford. Freeman, Duxbury, 1636; Ensign 1646-53; Constable 1645-47; Deputy Treas. 1653-68; Council of War 1658-65; Treas. Plymouth Colony 1659-1678; Governor's Assis. 1670-1678; died Duxbury March 10, 1678. Married Nov. 2, 1637 to Elizabeth, dau. of William Collier (d. 1671). She came to America with her father 1633: 8 children:
 - ✓ 1. Mercy, b. about 1638; d. Nov. 25, 1712 age 75 yr.
m. May 12, 1658 to Samuel Freeman, Watertown, Mass.,
b. May 11, 1638, d. Nov. 25, 1712.
 2. Edward, 2nd child, b. ? d. 1727
 3. Alice, b. Mar. 5, 1648; d. Dec. 26, 1719; m. Dec. 26, 1667 to Col. Benjamin Church, celebrated Indian fighter, b. 1639, d. Jan. 17, 1718.

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"Southworth Arms"

In the cathedral at Wells, Somersetshire, England (46) the Arms of the wells Branch of Southworths appear in a window. During the Reformation some damage was done to the ancient structure. From 1848 to 1854 the restoration of the choir destroyed much that was of interest. There is a series of Arms of several families, among them those of Henry Southworth, an ancestor of Edward.

Origin of Southworth Family (Page 404)

The family of Croft acquired their surname from the estate of Croft in West Derby Hundred. Roger de Croft, first of the name, falconer to John, Count of Mortain, died 1255. He was probably identical with Roger de Durton. Probably obtained Burton and Dalton by alliance with the family of Gillemicheal de Whittington. He was the son of Orm de Ashton. He gave Dalton estate to his son Gilbert de Croft. Gilbert de Croft appears in the survey of 1212, as holding land in Croft and in Southworth. (these were both members of the fee of Makersfield also in Dalton in Lonsdale) Hugh de Croft, probably brother of Gilbert, held land in Croft of said Gilbert. Between October 1213 and July 1219 Gilbert de Croft son of Roger de Croft gave up to Gilbert de Croft Southworth, to son of Hugh de Croft and who assumed the name of Gilbert de Southworth. The names of Southworth and de Croft were classed together for parochial purposes and were often named together.

The family held a distinguished position among the landed gentry of Lancanshire. Many of its members served their country in war or peace, being knights of the shire. Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Southworth, was succeeded by William de Southworth, whose name is on a document as witness in 1292. His son was Gilbert de Southworth who lived about 1330. His son Gilbert de Southworth married before 1332, Alicia De. Ewyas. He was living 1344; she was living in 1363: through her, he became Lord of Samlesbury, which is situated between the Ribble on the north and on the south by Darwen, near the old Roman Road running north through Arrington, Wigan and Preston to Lancaster.

(Page 406) The ruins and remains of ancient churches, abbeys, halls and castles are found along the course of the Ribble and its tributaries. On the Calder river about two miles above where it pours its water into the Ribble stood one of the earliest churches of England, Whalley Church or Chapel, "The White Church under the Leigh" so called from the fact that, being built of stone, it had a lighter color than those built of brick. The rectors of this church, called deans, were also lords and married men; the office was transmitted by inheritance from father to son until 1225, when the decision of the Lateran Council required all ecclesiastics to be celibates.

Southworth

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The first dean of Whalley of whom there is record was Spartlingus about 910. William Dodson (19 p. 46) says that descent of the Southworths can be traced to this dean. This lineage traces his three sons Henry, his son Geoffry, his son Geoffry and his son Roger who was the last dean of Whalley. From his brother Richard, descended the Townleys, one of whom married Jane Southworth, daughter of Richard Southworth.

In 1400 sir Thomas Southworth was granted license to have services celebrated in his mansions of Bothelworth and Samlesbury, the chapel at Samlesbury founded by Gospatric being too distant from the Hall for convenience. The chapel at Gospatric was neglected and in 1558, Edward Earl of Derby issued an appeal to his friends to re-edify the church at Samlesbury, as it was in ruins and endangering the people who resided there.

The old parochial chapel of Samlesbury, now called St. Leonard's, had continued to be the burial place of the Southworths, long after they had transferred the services to more convenient Oratory at their ancestral home. In this chapel, though the resting place of many Southworths, there is no memorial of the family except the crested helmet, sword and shield affixed to the north wall of the chancel, "the knightly ensign of some member of the Southworth family, whose name in the lapse of time has been forgotten". The ancient crest and shield and sword are valuable mementoes of the family. No one knows when they were hung on the walls. The Arms on the chancel wall are the oldest copy of the Southworth and D Ewyas Arms.

William de Samlesbury, 1246, the grandson, married Avina de (Notton); had only three daughters. One of these had no children; Elizabeth married Sir Robert de Holand, from whom descended the earls of Kent and Huntington, the dukes of Surrey and Exeter. The other daughter, Cecily, married Sir John D Ewyas, who died before 1311, in which year she was still living. By this marriage Sir John acquired part of the Samlesbury estate. There was a long legal contest before the inheritance was settled between Sir Holand and Sir D Ewyas. The latter was knight of the Shire in 1295 being a member of Parliament that year for Lancashire (68 vol. 1 p. 173).

The grand daughter of Sir John D Ewyas was named Alicia. She married Sir Gilbert Southworth. He held also the Mesne Manors of Middleton, Houghton and Arbury, as well as Lord of Southworth and Croft. Alicia had married one who was at least her equal, even if his estates did not number more than hers.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between Gilbert the father and Sir Gilbert, the son, when the latter is not given his title. Sir Gilbert was sheriff for the County

The first Dean of Whalley of whom there is record was
Benedictus de 910. William de 1100. This
Benedict of the northwestern dean was named to this dean. This
Benedictus presided his three sons Henry, his son Geoffrey, his
son Geoffrey and his son Robert who was the last Dean of Whalley.
From his brother Robert, descended the Lonsleys, one of whom
married Jane Lonsley, daughter of Richard Lonsley.

In 1400 the Thomas Lonsley was granted license to
have services celebrated in his mansion of Lonsley and
Benedictus, the chapel of Benedictus founded by Benedictus
being too distant from the Hall for convenience. The chapel
at Benedictus was neglected and in 1535, Edward Earl of Derby
issued an appeal to his tenants to re-build the church as
Benedictus, as it was in ruins and endangering the people who
resided there.

The old parsonage chapel of Benedictus, now called St.
Leonard's, and continued to be the burial place of the Lons-
leys, long after they had translated the services to more
convenient place at their ancestral house. In this chapel,
though the resting place of many Lonsleys, there is no
monument of the family name. The created helmet, sword and
shield affixed to the north wall of the chapel, "the knightly
emblem of some member of the Lonsley family, whose name is
the latest of time has been forgotten". The ancient crest and
shield and tower are visible in the window of the family. The
one known when they were on the wall. The arms on the
chapel wall are the oldest copy of the northwestern and B. Dean
arms.

William de Benedictus, 1255, the grandson, married Alice
de (Weston) had only three daughters. One of these had no
children; Elizabeth married Sir Robert de Holand, from whom
descended the earls of Kent and Arundel, the Duke of Bur-
vey and others. The other daughter, Cecily, married Sir John
D. Wyke, who died before 1311, in which year she was still
living. By this marriage Sir John acquired part of the Ben-
edictus estate. There was a long legal contest between the
Benedictus and the Wykes which was settled between Sir Robert and Sir D. Wyke.
The latter was knight of the shire in 1295 being a member of
Parliament that year for Lancashire (66 vol. 1 p. 125)

The grand daughter of Sir John D. Wyke was named Alice.
She married Sir Gilbert Lonsley. He held also the manors
of Lonsley, Broughton and Arbury, as well as lord
of northwestern and Grest. Alice had married one who was at
least her equal, even if his estates did not number more
than hers.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between Gilbert
the father and Sir Gilbert, the son, when the latter is not
given his title. Sir Gilbert was sheriff for the County

Lancaster 1323 to 1336. Gilbert de Southworth was taxer and collector of Lancashire, 1337. The manor of Southworth, whence the family got its name, is in the south of Lancashire in the parish of Winwick. In 1326, the manor of Southworth was confirmed to Gilbert by fine (a name used to transfer a portion of an estate) made at Westminster Jan. 20, 1336.

The manor of Southworth was thus settled on Gilbert de Southworth for his life, with remainder to Gilbert, son of Gilbert and his heirs by his wife Alicia; and he has thus no heirs by her, it shall remain to Gilbert de Southworth right heirs. The ancient Hall of Southworth disappeared many years since, the present hall being comparatively modern structure. Samlesbury did not pass to Gilbert until after 1325-26.

The earliest buildings which were on the site of Samlesbury Hall have disappeared, said to have been burned by the Scots in one of their raids. In 1322 they crossed the Ribble River, pushing as far as Samlesbury or beyond. The present hall was built in the fourteenth century as evidenced by the architecture the date given 1335. It was built by Sir Gilbert, who may have received from his wife only the charred and blackened ruins of the old Hall. Originally Samlesbury Hall was in the form of a hollow square with one side open, the whole surrounded by a moat, which could still be traced in quite recent times, before the new road between Preston and Blackburn, which runs near the hall, was built.

On entering the square from the unoccupied side, in front was the hall, on the right was the servants quarters, while on the left was the apartment for the Lord and his family. The servants quarters disappeared long ago; the family apartments have been remodeled or rebuilt since the time of Sir Gilbert and that wing has been extended, so as to provide accommodations for servants. The hall is now the most ancient part of the structure and from the manner in which it is built and the material as well as the style of architecture, it must have been built between 1327 and 1377.

The hall as seen from the right is the view of the north front, as if it were an L projecting from the north front. The oriel window can be seen near the junction of the hall with the north front. It is this window which gives the light in the end of the room.

The Hall is built of timber much heavier than more modern parts of the building. The sills rest on stone foundations, the frame is of heavy oak timbers, with horizontal beams and braces. The interstices between the woodwork are filled with brick and rough plaster made of lime, mud and clay mixed with rushes and laid on laths. The Hall is thirty-three feet long, twenty-six feet six inches wide; from the floor to the spring of the roof is fourteen feet six inches and to the ridge is twenty-nine feet, seven inches occupying the entire height and width of the structure.

The roof is said to be an excellent specimen of fourteenth century work. It is supported by oak timbers, 12 x 18 inches, arching over to meet their opposite. Each two are said to be cut from one tree, retaining most of the natural arch of the tree with its branches. The marks of the carpenter's adze can be clearly seen on the rafters of the roof.

The principal timbers are carved with great elegance and the compartments of the roof painted with figures of the saints while the outside of the building is adorned with profile heads, cut in bold relief within huge medallions. The inner doors are without panel or locks, and have always been opened until recently with a latch and a string (this description was written in 1870).

Originally the hall was longer, and a screen served to screen the servants' entrance from the kitchen, there being an opening at each end to serve as an entrance and exit. At the other end was a recess, arched over with a raised floor, a dais. The present gallery, called the music gallery, is a recent addition.

Originally, there was no fire place, the one now in the center of one wall is also a modern addition. Chimneys were almost unknown in England until the fifteenth century. The fire was made on the brazier or hearth in the center of the hall, and the smoke found its way out through an opening in the dome of the roof.

Later in the center of the west side of the hall, a wide fireplace was built, measuring fifteen feet between the jambs, which support a low arch. Here one of the roof timbers rose from the floor and sprang across to form the arch of the roof.

The hall was restored by Sir Thomas Southworth in 1732. He also built the present South Front, which is over 100 feet long, with brick facing and stone dressing and basement. On the south front are three chimneys, showing on the outside. On one was a shield with Southworth Arms. The vines and shrubbery so hide the south front that none of the interesting details can be seen. A window on the east is said to have been brought from Whalley Abbey, and this does not show. The North Front, facing the quadrangle, is built of timber and plaster, like the Hall.

After Samlesbury passed out of the Southworth family, it fell into decay and was in a dilapidated condition, having been used as a poor and inferior public house until Mr. Harrison bought it. His son, William Harrison Esq. F. S. A. repaired and restored it and lived there after 1870.

(Page 411) Through the interest the Harrisons took "in the ancient hall, James Croston was able to write his interesting

book, in which are preserved the records and documents, the history of the Southworth family, which were found in a chest stored away in the old Hall. The Hall is now in a good state of preservation."

The immediate heirs and successors of Sir Gilbert have left few records and memorials. All except one or two were knights of the Shire or knights banneret: hence we know that they served their country in either civil or military capacity. A few were mentioned as "miles" and later with a knightly title. They also served as judges in the manorial court of Samlesbury.

In the visitations which gave the Southworth family, the successor is named as Sir John. It would seem probably that Sir Richard had no children and did not live long after coming into the estate, as no mention is made of him in the "Visitations".

Sir John, son of Sir Gilbert, is said to have been at the Battle of Agincourt and also to have died Oct. 5, 1415, at the Siege of Harfluer of dysentery. He married Margaret de Houghton, daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, descended from William de Warren.

His son Sir Thomas de Southworth was a member of Parliament for County Lancaster (68 vol. 1 p. 285). He married Joan, widow of Sir Thomas Sherbourne, daughter of John del Dothe of Barton by his first wife, Johan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford an ancient family.

In 1400 Sir Thomas had license granted by the Bishop of Lichfield to have Service celebrated in his mansions of Sothelworth and Samlesbury, thus establishing the fact that a chapel was attached to the mansion that early.

When he died in 1432, he held with his wife Johanna, 13 messuages, 200 a. of land, 40 acres of patri, 40 bushels of Bosci, 100 acres of tubarie, 100 acres of pasture at Croft and Idbury, beside other land in Midelton, Hogton, Erbury, Southworth and Croft, Meller Overderwyad, Aston, Ribchester, Pöilton and Wolston.

Sir Thomas Southworth's heir was Richard de Southworth who married Elizabeth Molineux, daughter of Richard Molineaux, descendant of one of the nobles who came from England with William the Conqueror.

Sir Christopher de Southworth succeeded his father, Richard, as Lord of Samlesbury. He married Isabel Dutton, daughter of Sir Thomas Dutton whose descent from eight of the barons who were summoned for the observation of the Magna Charta.

Sir Christopher's son, Sir Christopher, married Helen daughter of Sir Richard de L... and died in

which, in which are presented in the second and third parts of the report. The first part is a general survey of the situation in the country, and the second part is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

The first part of the report is a general survey of the situation in the country. It deals with the political, economic, and social conditions of the country, and with the progress of the various departments of the Government. It also deals with the work done during the year by the various departments of the Government.

The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It deals with the work done by the various departments of the Government, and with the progress of the various departments of the Government. It also deals with the work done during the year by the various departments of the Government.

The third part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It deals with the work done by the various departments of the Government, and with the progress of the various departments of the Government. It also deals with the work done during the year by the various departments of the Government.

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The eighth part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It deals with the work done by the various departments of the Government, and with the progress of the various departments of the Government. It also deals with the work done during the year by the various departments of the Government.

1519. Sir Thomas, son and heir of Sir John, first married Anne Stanly from whom he was divorced. Sir Thomas' second marriage was to Margery Boteler, daughter of Thomas Boteler. He restored Samlesbury Hall in 1532 and erected the minstrel gallery. He also built the southeast wing which forms the main part of the structure and completed it by 1545. He was at the battle of Flodden Sept. 9, 1513 and is one of the men the ballads alludes to as "The bad Southworths that ever was sure".

He was high sheriff of the county, 1542. On several occasions he was a member of commissions to hear testimony and decide as to the truth in certain legal cases. He seems to have been of an arbitrary disposition and unpleasant to deal with, a man of strong will, who was determined to have his orders obeyed, where he had a right to command.

Sir John Southworth, son of Sir Thomas, came into possession of Samlesbury and many other estates at the death of his father in 1546. He married July 23, 1773, at Leonards Middleton, Mary Ashton, daughter of Sir Richard Ashton, Knt: He was high sheriff of the county in 1562; member of Parliament in 1566. Supported 300 men in the war against the Scots in the latter part of the reign of Queen Mary.

(Page 414) In the troublesome times of Elizabeth's reign Lancashire was a center of Romanish influence. Sir John Southworth was especially conspicuous for his violent opposition to the Reformed faith. Romanist priests went among their flocks to cheer them and to administer the offices of their faith. Many of these were foreigners and often plotted against the government and tried to influence the people to rise against the queen. Any who harbored these priests exposed themselves to suspicion and stringent laws were passed against them.

Sir John himself exposed himself to suspicion and came under surveillance. He was finally arrested for harboring one priest: In 1581 he was arrested as he refused to subscribe to an edict issued by the queen and was imprisoned in the New Fleet prison at Manchester.

He had many friends in high authority in the government; he had wealth, possessing many manors and much landed property. His previous services pleaded for him. He was kindly treated and was allowed liberty to exercise in the garden and later to walk outside with a keeper. He was allowed a servant, and would have been released on bail, had he been willing. His friends believed that if he was released on bail he would be subject to more annoyance than if he remained a prisoner.

His son Thomas in 1575 reported that his father, while attending, became a Protestant and was the first of the family to leave the old church. His father was incensed by this and his resentment was kept alive by his daughter, Margaret,

wife of Bartholmew Hasketh who is said to be of "bad disposition".

(Interludes describe the resulting family feud)

Sir John's health suffered from his confinement and in 1584 the lords of the council decreed that he should be sent under bail to London, at the request of his eldest son. So the father went to London with his son and the aunt was arrested and placed where she could no longer exert an influence prejudicial to the son.

(Page 416) In 1592 while Sir John was in London his house in Lancashire was ransacked to find incriminating documents against him and others. He returned to Samlesbury in 1594. Whether it was his first trip there since going to London in 1584 is not known.

Sir John Southworth was becoming an old man. He had suffered much from persecution which he must have felt to be unjust since he was always a loyal subject and a patriotic citizen. His imprisonment had affected his health and his estate had suffered severe loss from heavy fines imposed and from neglect during his absence.

This was the beginning of a change of fortune which in less than a hundred years led to the entire loss of estates. The family ceased to occupy the position of influence and prominence that they had held for three centuries. On the 17th of September, 1595, he made his will and no doubt, as he said at the beginning of the will, "he was weak in bodie but of perfect remembrance". In less than two months, on Nov. 3, 1595, he died.

From the records of the courts we learn much in regard to the habits customs and manners of the time in which Sir John Southworth lived - grandfather of Edward, father of Constant and Thomas.

(Page 417) The offenses mentioned are keeping gambling houses, alehouses without licenses, lodging vagabonds, suspected persons or persons of suspicious character, or persons of evil disposition and beggars. Many were convicted because they made a tuskyl (tussel) or a "hobblestove" upon others and sometimes stated "they draw blood". Other offences were gathering wood on land where they had no right to do so, breaking down hedges, or inclosing waste land.

James Croston (author) remarks on these records, "It is to be feared that in Lancashire, the mass of the people were at this period neither very refined or very virtuous". Delighting in cruel sports, such as bull-baiting, bear-baiting, and given to all manner of unlawful gambling, lewdness and boistrous revelry. The ale-houses to which the more dissolute resorted were the scenes of riots and feuds which not only caused annoy-

ance and scandal to the more well disposed but endangered the public peace to a greater degree than we can now easily conceive and in the interests of morality, it became necessary for those in authority to suppress by all lawful means such disorderly proceedings.

Thomas Southworth, eldest son of Sir John, was born in 1561. In 1575, when fourteen years old, he was reported as present at a Roman Catholic Mass. He became a Protestant and is spoken of as the first Protestant in the family. While his father was in prison in the Fleet (Prison) he was assiduous in looking after his welfare and used his influence to have the severity of his punishment lessened as much as possible.

There are few records of Thomas Southworth's life after his father's death. His estate was heavily encumbered by debts incurred by his father, Sir John, in consequence of legal costs and fines, which he had to pay on account of persecutions he suffered for his adhesion to the Romanist faith.

Thomas married Rosamond Lister, daughter of William Lister of Thornton, in Craven County, York. He had a large family, seven sons and four daughters, who were living in 1595, when their grandfather (Sir John) made his will, and were all mentioned in his will. Two of these were Thomas and Edward who were probably the Thomas and Edward present in Leyden in 1613.

When Sir John Southworth died in 1595 an inventory of his estate was made - a "post mortem" as it was called. (I will not copy all of the will - BMJ)

Lands under control of the Southworths, 1595:

Southworths

3 messuages	1000 a. of pasture
1 water-mill	30 a. gorse or heath
2000 a. of land	100 a. moor or waste
50 a. of meadow	200 a. of wood et 100s of rent

Samlesbury

20 messuages	4 orahards
1 water-mill	40 a. land
1000 a. of land	30 a. of meadow
200 a. of meadow	10 a. of pasture
40 a. pasture	50 a. of wood
60 a. wood	
40 a. moor	
100 a. moss	
40 a. gorse or heath	

Other land

Houghton
Fernehead
Plesington
Livesie
Mellor
Newton in Nakersfield

Croft

3 messuages

10 a. meadow
50 a. pasture

Samlesbury Woston
Oxford Lauton Poulton
Culchester Holme

Middleton Wynick
Plesington
Ribecheester
Wittington
Oswouldwisle
Gousnor

The parentage of Edward Southworth who was in Leyden 1611-1613 is not known with absolute certainty: that is, as yet no documentary evidence has as yet been discovered to prove who his father was. Certain facts and conditions lead to a reasonable conclusion that he was a son of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury.

A tradition exists that Alice Carpenter's father objected to her marriage to the young man Bradford and preferred Edward Southworth because the latter was a much better family, so would be a better match. (84 p. 116). There was also a general belief and tradition that the family in Europe was a knightly family.

Edward Southworth, the father of Constant and Thomas, was at Leyden in 1611, present at the marriage of his friends (5 pp. 162, 163). In 1613 he was married to Alice Carpenter (in Leyden); his brother Thomas was present as one of the witnesses; in tracing the family, it is necessary then to find a family in which there were two sons, Thomas and Edward, of such age that Edward might be married in 1613 to a lady of twenty-two or twenty-three.

(Omitting the possible ancestry of Edward Southworth)p. 424
The knowledge that one of the Leyden Pilgrims came from the immediate vicinity of Samlesbury, and that his family for years had been neighbors and friends of the Samlesbury Southworths, would add much to the probability that Edward Southworth was of that family. All of the estates that Miles Standish mentioned in his will were within eight to twenty miles of Samlesbury. It is not improbable that Miles Standish, Edward and Thomas Southworth were friends and so together joined the Pilgrim Band.

It is not singular that in the limited size of the Southworths, for it could not have been a very large family, there should have been three pairs of brothers, Thomas and Edward, living at about the same time. Sir John Southworth, who made his will in 1595, names in the order of their birth, his seven grandsons (children of the eldest, Thomas). They were John, Thomas, William, Richard, Michael, Christopher, Edward. Thomas, the father, was the first Protestant in the family. The persecution of the father, Sir John, would not give rise toward favorable feelings toward the established church. The resources of the estate had been severely taxed by fines and other expenses attending the persecution of the father.

Edward, a seventh son (of Thomas) would not be likely to have a very large share in the income from what remained available. He and his five younger brothers were to receive an annuity of twenty nobles each during their natural lives, between six and seven pounds. One need not be surprised at his leaving home.

I think we may conclude that we have an exhaustive knowledge of all the Thomas and Edward Southworths who were contemporary with Alice Carpenter. The probability was that the Edward Southworth of Samlesbury was the father of the Edward Southworth of Leyden, whose sons came to Plymouth.

Pedigree

1. Rodger de Croft, living 1189-1194
sons, Gilbert and Hugh, living 1212
2. Hugh
3. Gilbert, living 1212, received the gift of Southworth from his Uncle Gilbert.

Gilbert de Southworth

(Gospatric, Lord of Samlesbury, lived in the time of Henry II and King John.

Sir Roger de Samlesbury m. 1194 to Margaret Oseber

William de Samlesbury, living in 1246, d. before 1256,
m. Alvina Notten ?

Cecily de Samlesbury, living in 1311, m. 1295 to Sir John DEWYAS; d. before 1311.

Nicholas DEWYAS, living in 1355

Alicia DEWYAS, only daughter and sole heiress, m. Sir
Gilbert de Southworth)

William de Southworth, living in 1292.

Gilbert de Southworth, living in 1330, m. Alicia DEWYAS
before 1332.

Sir John de Southworth, d. Oct. 1415 at Siege of Harfluer
m. Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard Houghton.

Sir Thomas de Southworth m. Johan, dau. of John del Bothe
d. Dec. 21, 1467 (1 pp. 658-661). m. Elizabeth Molineaux,
dau. of Richard and Joan (Haydock) Molineaux.

Sir Christopher de Southworth, d. 18 (Henry VIII)
m. Isabel Dutton, dau. of and co-heir of Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton Co. Chester by his first wife, Ann, dau. of James, Lord Audley (61 p. 712). Sir Christopher was knighted on his expedition to Scotland in 1482 (p. 1-658)
Sir Thomas Dutton was the son and heir of John Dutton Esq. who m. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Savage of Clifton (82).

Sir John Christopher, d. 1519, m. Helen Langdon, dau. of Sir Richard Langdon, Baron of Newton and Lord Walton-de-Dale, and Isabel Gerrard. Helen Langdon was of royal blood.

from the same ancestors of Margaret Houghton. Their oldest son was Thomas; the second was Christopher (page 420).

Sir Thomas de Southworth, d. 1542, m. Margaret Boteler (Butler) dau. of Sir Thomas Butler of Brewsey Co. Lancaster. He was high sherriff of Lancashire, 1542. He restored the north wing in 1532; he built the other wing in 1545. (1 pp. 658-661)

Sir John Southworth, d. 1595, m. at St. Leonards, Middleton, July 23, 1547, to Mary (Ashton) Goulard, widow, dau. of Sir Richard Ashton of Middleton Co. Lancaster.

Thomas Southworth, b. 1561, d. 1617, m. Rosamond Lister, dau. of William Lister, Esq. of Thornton Co. York and Bridget Pegot of Midhope (87). His children were
 John, who died before his father
 Thomas, present at Edward's marriage in Leyden, 1613.
 William of Holcroft Co. Lancaster, living in 1618
 Michael (Nicholas) (881)
 Christopher
 Edward in Leyden, m. Alice Carpenter
 Bridget m. Buddel Esq. of Salwick
 Marjery, m. Thomas Osbaldston, Esq.
 Ellen, m. William Dewhurst
 Ann

All of these children were living in 1595 when their grandfather Sir John made his will.

(Clipping from England)

Mr. John Southworth, descendant of a Blessed English Martyr

Mr. John Southworth, a collateral descendant of Blessed John Southworth, the priest martyr of Samlesbury whose remains were brought to England from Douai last year and now rest in Westminster Cathedral, died last week at the age of 69 in Blackburn (1931)

After the beatification of the English martyrs, Bishop Hanlon visited Mr. Southworth and handed to him a picture of the English martyrs, presented and blessed by the Holy Father. Mr. Southworth was a prominent parishioner of St. Albans, Blackburn. He was a former president and for 40 years treasurer of the Blackburn Catholic Club. He was engaged in business in Blackburn for more than forty years.

Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Albans, prior to the burial in Blackburn Cemetery.

From the same manuscript of the same manuscript. (Page 12)

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References to Southworths in "Saints and Strangers"
In regard to taverns and "victually"

p. 322 - "Constant Southworth, step-son of Governor Bradford, was among the more staid tavern keepers."

p. 338 - "In his will Governor Bradford left in varying proportions to his wife, Alice, 'a blessed mother in Israel'; who survived him thirteen years; to his daughter Mercy, and his two sons, William and Joseph; to his two step-sons Thomas and Constant Southworth; to his former ward Thomas Cushman, now ruling in Brewster's stead; to his son John, only child by the first wife, Dorothy May."

p. 374 - "A younger generation was rising in the higher councils. On the General Council Capt. Thomas Southworth ruling elder; Constant Southworth frequently served as assistant to the governor later."

p. 382 - "Quaker Meetings: Reliable Saints were appointed to 'repair to their meetings! Also marshall or constable and endeavors by discourse to convince them. Constant Southworth and William Peabody religiously attended those in Duxbury, 'with what success is not reported'".

p. 391 - Land systems: Indians sold their rights for a few beads etc., not intending that they should be driven off their hunting and fishing grounds. Captain Standish, Constant Southworth and Samuel Nash obtained a tract 14 miles square at Bridgewater, for 7 coats, 8 hoes, 9 hatchets, 10½ yards cotton cloth, 20 knives and four moose skins.

p. 447-448 - Mrs. Alice Carpenter Southworth, b. near Wrrington, near Bath England; married Edward Southworth, Leyden, 1610, of Shurton le Steeple, silk worker. 2 children, Constant and Thomas. 1624 married William Bradford, Plymouth; 3 children, William, Mercy, Joseph.

p. 452 - John, son of Wm. and Dorothy May Bradford, b. 1615; d. 1678. Arrived 1627; m. 1640 to Martha Bourne, no children. 1647 Mary Carpenter, sister of Alice Southworth, a goodlie old maid, arrived. Never married.

p. 457 - Constant Southworth, treasurer of Plymouth Colony, 1659 - 1679.

"Stragglng Saints"

p. 452 - Constant Southworth, b. 1615 Leyden, d. 1679 Duxbury son of Edward and Alice Carpenter Southworth. Arrived Plymouth 1628, married in 1637 to Elizabeth Collier; Treasurer of colony 1659 to 79; assist. Gov. 1670 - 78. 8 children. Died Duxbury of "feavor and jaundice".

Thomas Southworth, b. 1616 Leyden, d. 1669; brother of Constant. "Rarely endowed both in sacred and civill respects". Arrived Plymouth 1628; married 1637 to Elizabeth daughter of Pastor Reynor. Agent for Kennebec 1651-54; representing step-father Bradford's interest; Assist. Gov. 1652-3; 1657-59. Commissioner to New England Confederacy 1659-61; 1664; 1667-1669; one daughter.

p. 453 - William Collier: arrived 1633; m. Mrs. Jane B. ? b. 1590; six children.

Mary m. 1636 to Thomas Prentice; 5 children
Elizabeth 1637 m. Constant Southworth.

William Bradford the younger, b. in Plymouth 1624, oldest son of Governor William Bradford and second wife, Mrs. Alice Carpenter Southworth Bradford. Assist. Gov. and treasurer. Major, commanded two companies in King Phillip's War. Seriously wounded in massacre of trapped Narragansette in Great Swamp fight. Commissioner to New England Confederacy; Councilor under Sir Edmund Andros 1687-89. Twice married: fifteen children.

p. 477 - Quaker Ministers:

Constant Southworth had his troubles also: in his will he left his daughter Elizabeth "my next bed and furniture with my wife's best bed, provided she do not marry William Fobes, but if she do, then to have 5s".

Like a sensible girl, Elizabeth chose to enjoy 5s with her lover than two beds, even the best and the next best, without him.

Thomas Prentice 1600 - 1673; carriage maker of London - "a terror to Evil Doers". 1st married 1624 to Patience Brewster, 5 children. Purchaser 1626; undertaker 1627-41.

2nd married 1635 to Mary Collier, sister of Mrs. Constant Southworth; 4 children.

Member of General Court 1633-73; Governor 1634-1638; 1657-73; removed to Eastham 1644. Opposes religious toleration 1646. Leader in Quaker and Baptist prosecution 1657.

3rd married 1662 to Mrs. Apphia Freeman. Induced to move back to Plymouth by gift of large farm at "Plain Dealing".

4th married to Mrs. Mary Howes, 1667.

Master William Bradford, 1589-1657. B. Austerfield, Yorks; fustian worker. "A common blessing and father to them all". Early orphaned and virtually adopted by Brewster, 1602; silk worker, Amsterdam 1607-09; citizen, Leyden 1612. Governor or Assistant Governor Plymouth, 1621-57; Purchaser 1626; Undertaker 1627-41; leader in opposing to establish moderation; Presiding officers of United Colonies, 1648-1656. Left 900 pound estate. m. Dorothy May, 1597-1620 of Wisbeach Cambridge, dau. of Henry May, elder of the Ancient Brethern, later of Ainsworthian; m. 1613, Leyden. Drowned at the tip of Cape Cod "falling from the Mayflower while at anchor". 1 son. John.

RICHMOND

LITTLE COMPTON FAMILIES

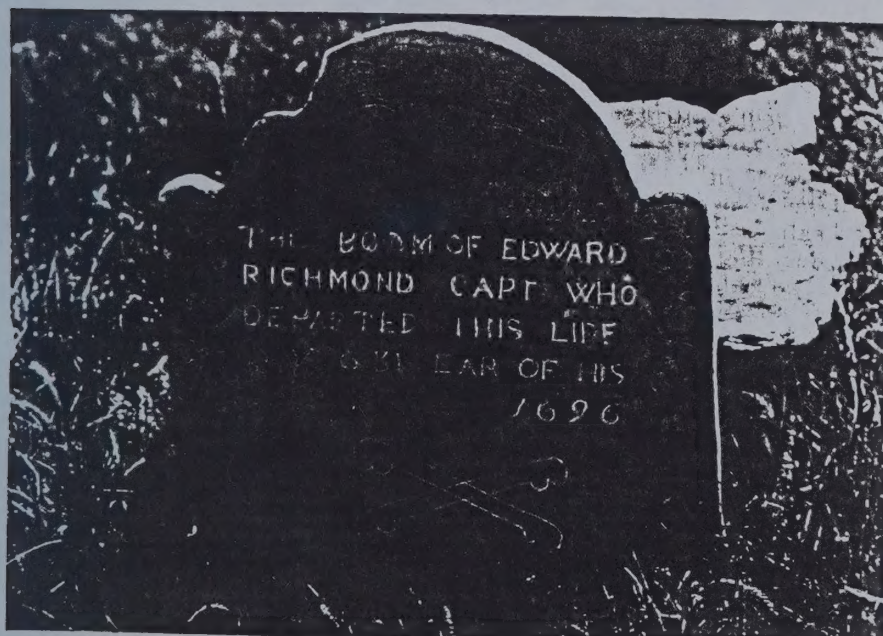
Before coming to LC, he owned a place in Newport, in that part now called Middletown. A gunsmith, he bought two great lots in LC. He lived on the place known as the Father Richmond place, which is slightly north of the entrance to Meeting House Lane, on the other side of the West Main Road and is buried in this place, where his gravestone (the next to the oldest in town) may still be seen in the small Richmond cemetery. He was the first settler by the name of Richmond in LC.

He was one of the incorporaters of LC in 1674. The deed of the town was made out to the following first settlers:

Joseph Church	Samuel Gray	Thomas Ward
William Southworth	John Irish	John Shearman
John House	Peter Gilmore	Isaac Woodworth
Nathaniel Warren	John Washburn	William Pabodie
Benjamin Woodworth	Benjamin Church	John Rogers
Edward Richmond	William Fobes	Simon Rouse
Joseph Woodworth		Josiah Cook

These men came primarily from Duxbury, Plymouth and other Massachusetts towns, but they were soon joined by a much larger flood of people who came over from the Island of Rhode Island and the towns of Newport and Portsmouth.

Capt. Richmond's inventory is on record in Taunton.



GRAVESTONE OF CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHMOND
Richmond Cemetery, Little Compton, R. I.

THE ANCESTRY OF
ENSIGN CONSTANT
and
CAPTAIN THOMAS SOUTHWORTH
of
PLYMOUTH *and* DUXBURY
MASSACHUSETTS

BY
FREDERICK LEWIS WEIS, TH.D.
Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists

DUBLIN • NEW HAMPSHIRE
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THE ANCESTRY OF ENSIGN CONSTANT AND CAPTAIN THOMAS SOUTHWORTH
OF PLYMOUTH AND DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

PRIVATELY PRINTED

Constant Southworth (born in Leyden, 1614) and Thomas Southworth
(born in Leyden, 1616) were the children of Edward and Alice
(Carpenter) Southworth.

I

What documentary evidence have we concerning Edward Southworth,
the father, of Leyden, Holland?

First: We have the letter of Robert Cushman "To his loving friend
Ed: S. at Henige House in ye Duks Place", (London, England), dated
at Dartmouth, England, 17 August 1620, which was preserved among the
papers of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony, and later in-
corporated in the text of Governor Bradford's, History of Plimouth
Plantation. The letter was undoubtedly brought to Plymouth by Edward
Southworth's widow in 1623, shortly before her marriage to Governor
Bradford. The Reverend Thomas Prince of Boston (1687-1758) identi-
fied the recipient of the letter as Edward Southworth.¹

Second: We know that Edward Southworth died in 1620, after having
been married seven years, from the poem of Nathaniel Morton, nephew
of Mrs. Alice (Carpenter)(Southworth) Bradford: "Upon the life and
death of that godly matron, Mistres Alice Bradford widdow, late deces-
ed on the 27 day of March, Anno; Dom; 1670, and was interred at Ply-
mouth on the 30th of the same month."

¹Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, 4th series, vol. III,
Bradford's, History of Plimouth Plantation, 1856, pp. 71-74; History
of Plymouth Plantation, Commonwealth of Massachusetts edition, 1901,
pp. 86-90; The first sentence of this letter is as follows: "Loving
friend, my most kind remembrance to you & your wife, with loving
E.M. &c. whom in this world I never looke to see againe." (In Gov.
Bradford's Collection of Letters, this is Edward Southworth.- Prince).
E.M. is Experience Mitchell, a fellow Pilgrim.

The Southworth hatchment is reproduced from Mr. Howland's article
in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, October 1943,
page 359.

Dr Weis' book is
the most precise
in providing proof of
lineage from the
Dorchester
Southworths & eliminating
others.

He states in the poem that "To about fourscore years she did attaine," showing that she was born a little later than 1590, about the time Edward Southworth of Samlesbury was born. The poem in speaking of her first husband says:

"And in successe of time she marryed was
To one whose grace and vertue did surpasse,
I mean good Edward Southworth, who not long
Continued in this world the saints amonge.
With him she lived seven years a wife,
Till death did put a period to his life."²

This proves that Edward Southworth, husband of Alice, married in 1613, died young in 1620. Edward Southworth of Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, died young before 1622. This identifies the two as far as age is concerned. He died undoubtedly at Heneage House in the Duke's Place, in the east end of London.

Alice Southworth left her two boys, Constant, then aged nine years, and Thomas, aged seven, in England in care of relatives when she came to Plymouth Colony in 1623, and was married to Governor Bradford there on 14 August of that year. Probably the sons were left with their aunt Julia Ann Carpenter, who had married George Morton, remaining in England that they might have the benefit of a few years of schooling. They came over to Plymouth with their aunt Julia in 1628.

Third: We know that Edward Southworth married Alice Carpenter, daughter of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington (about ten miles from Bath, in Somersetshire). This marriage took place in Leyden, Holland, 28 May 1613, and his brother Thomas Southworth was present at the wedding.³ "Edward Southworth, say weaver, young man, from England, accompanied

²Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, as above, pp. 71-72, 142, 461; Samuel Gilbert Webber, M.D., A Genealogy of the Southworths, etc., 1905; each quotes the entire poem.

³Southworth Genealogy, p. 2; Mayflower Descendant, vol. X (1908), pp. 1-2; Leyden Marriage Records.

by Thomas Southworth, his brother, Samuel Fuller, his brother-in-law, and Roger Wilson, his acquaintance, with Alice Carpenter, young woman, also from England, accompanied by Anna Ross and Elizabeth Jennings, her acquaintances." Alice Carpenter was one of the five daughters of the Carpenter family. They were refugees in Leyden and members of the Reverend John Robinson's congregation there.

It has frequently been said that Bradford wished to marry Alice Carpenter, but that her father forbade the match on account of Bradford's social inferiority; and that then Alice was given to the well-to-do Edward Southworth, while Bradford married Dorothy May. Too much credence should not be placed upon this tale. For it should be remembered that among the Pilgrims from Leyden and those who joined the "Mayflower" company before she sailed, the families of Carver, Winslow, Brewster, Allerton, Standish, Warren, Robinson and Southworth belonged to the gentry (and if Edward Southworth was of the Samlesbury family of Southworths surely he outranked them all in the quality of his ancestry), but Carpenter, Bradford, Mullins, Hopkins, were also of excellent stock, as were several others, yet in the long run it may fairly be said that Bradford surpassed them all, with the possible exception of Brewster, Standish and Winslow, in the services he rendered as Governor of the Colony and as the historian of Plymouth Plantation. Moreover Bradford's parents represented the two leading families in their small town. The Carpenters lived in Wrington, Somersetshire, a long distance from Austerfield, Yorkshire. Bradford was at Leyden in 1609, with about one hundred other Pilgrims. Nearly twice as many of their sympathizers, from all parts of England, gradually joined them. The first mention of Mr. Carpenter in Leyden was in 1612, when his daughter Juliana was married to George Morton of Yorkshire, and another sister soon became the wife of Deacon Fuller. He had, however, been

present in Amsterdam in December 1600 (Amsterdam Marriage Records). "There is no reason whatever for supposing that Bradford ever saw the Carpenters before their arrival in Leyden." Bradford was then a young man of more property and culture than many of his associates, and was fast becoming a leader. In the autumn of 1613, he married Dorothy May. There is nothing to indicate that they were not a thoroughly affectionate couple. In 1623, three years after the death of her husband, the widowed Alice Southworth had good reasons for coming to Plymouth. Her little property would there be a competence, and her boys might expect good positions at maturity. She was of the Pilgrim's faith. Her brother-in-law, Deacon Samuel Fuller, the physician at Plymouth, was already there; and her brother and sister Morton, with her five nieces, and Fuller's third wife, were to go in the "Anne". These were sufficient reasons for her coming to America with them. When she arrived she was doubly welcome because Bradford's home had long needed a mistress, on the one hand, and on the other her relatives were among Bradford's intimate friends.⁴ Nothing could be more commendable than the marriage that soon followed.

Fourth: It is highly important that we take due notice of the fact that Edward Southworth was living at Heneage House (doubtless with his wife and two sons, for Mrs. Southworth was mentioned in Cushman's letter to Mr. Southworth), in London, in the summer of 1620, and that he died there before the end of the year, probably in that house. As Mrs. Sibley sagaciously remarks: "In a city the size of London it would hardly happen that an Edward Southworth would live there unless he were a near kinsman of Sir John Southworth, and since Edward, son of Thomas and Rosamond, is the only one that would fit the case, it is quite fully established that he and Edward Southworth of Leyden are the same person." And this is rendered vastly more certain when we realize that he may have been born in this very house, opposite Walsingham's home.

⁴John A. Goodwin, *The Pilgrim Republic*, Boston, 1920, pp. 248-249.

These simple facts are all verifiable with documentary evidence: Born about 1590, called a young, unmarried man of English birth, at the time of his marriage at Leyden in 1613, to a young, unmarried woman, possibly a year or two his junior, on which occasion his own brother, Thomas Southworth, stood up with him; that he was the father of two sons, Constant and Thomas; and that after seven years of happy married life, he died in 1620, still a young man. Most of these facts have been known for more than a century, for it was in 1856, that the Massachusetts Historical Society published Bradford's, History of Plymouth Plantation, in which they are all to be found.

* * *

Since intelligence, character, and ability are traits which are frequently inherited, it is well to inquire as to the relative standing of Constant and Thomas, the sons of Edward Southworth of Leyden. They were generally considered to be very able men and of the highest social standing in the Plymouth Colony. The offices of trust and honor to which they were chosen were filled with ability and entire satisfaction. "The brothers were received by Bradford as his own sons, and their advance studies were under his care. They did him and their mother ample credit, becoming leading citizens."⁵

Ensign Constant Southworth resided at Duxbury, was a volunteer in the Pequot War in 1637, and the same year married Elizabeth Collier, the daughter of Mr. William Collier, the wealthiest man in the Colony. Mr. Collier was Governor's Assistant (magistrate), 1634-1666; Commissioner to the United Colonies, 1642/3; Member of the Council of War, 1642, 1643, 1653, and 1658. Constant Southworth was Assistant, 1634-1650, Ensign, 1646, Representative for twenty-two years from Duxbury, 1647-1669, Lieutenant, 1653, Member of the Council of War, 1658, 1667, Treasurer of Plymouth Colony, 1663-1679, Commissioner to the United Colonies, 1669, and at 61 years of age he was Commissary General during

⁵Goodwin, Pilgrim Republic, p. 462.

King Philip's War. On 18 March 1678/9, while still Treasurer, Mr. Southworth closed his worthy life, aged 65 years.

Captain Thomas Southworth, two years younger than his brother Constant, was even more prominent in the affairs of the Colony. In 1648, he was a Lieutenant, and from 1651 to 1653, he was a Representative. In 1652, he was chosen Assistant, and so continued by annual election for the remaining eighteen years of his life, 1652-1669. In 1654, he was Governor of Kennebec. He was also for nine years a Commissioner of the United Colonies, an office of the highest distinction in New England, 1659-1661, 1664-1668. As commander of the Train Band, 1658-1669, he received the title of Captain, by which he was generally called for the rest of his life. Though only 28 years of age when Elder William Brewster died, he was proposed as his successor, which office, however, he declined. He died on 28 November 1669, when only 53 years of age, while his mother was still living. The record says: "He was a very Godly man; and he lived and died full of faith and comfort, being much lamented by all sorts, sects, and conditions of people."

The names of Edward, Constant, and Thomas, are continued in the Southworth family to the present day. In New England, among the children and grandchildren of these brothers, there were at least four of each of these names.

II. THE BASSET-LAW SOUTHWORTH FAMILIES.

To arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in regard to the father of Ensign Constant and Captain Thomas Southworth, - Mr. Edward Southworth of Leyden, Holland, one must first of all examine critically several unfortunate and misguided efforts of long standing before it is possible to approach a more promising solution.

The first of these misconceptions is the so-called Basset-Law

theory of the Reverend Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., of London, "an Assistant Keeper of the Public Records of England." We are grateful to Mr. Hunter because it was he who discovered ^{that} the manor house at Scrooby was also the dwelling of Elder William Brewster, where the First Church in Plymouth, Massachusetts, was regularly organized in 1602. He also did much valuable research concerning the hamlet of Austerfield in Yorkshire, the birthplace of Governor William Bradford. Unfortunately, at the same time, he developed the idea that nearly all, if not all, of the Pilgrim Fathers came from the Basset-Law section of England, where the counties of York, Nottingham, and Lincoln meet. Though many did come from that general vicinity, a great many others came from nearly every county in England.

Mr. Hunter was elected a Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1842, and his essay "Concerning the Early History of the Founders of New Plymouth" was printed in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, Series 4, volume I (1852), pages 52-85. It is only with pages 83 to 85 of this article that we are concerned here.

On page 83, referring to Parallels, Censures, and Observations, printed in 1605, Mr. Hunter mentions "Mr. Robert Southworth from Work-sop" of the Bassett-Law family of that name. There is, however, no evidence that any Bassett-Law Southworth ever went to Leyden or to Amsterdam. On the other hand, we find that it was a plain "Mr. Southworth", who belonged to the gentry, that was mentioned in Clyfton's, Plea for Infants, 1610, page 4, who was at Amsterdam. Since Edward Southworth was in Holland from 1610 (when he was a witness at William Pontus's betrothal at Leyden, and that of John Jennings in the same year) to 1616, and probably longer, and as his brother, Thomas Southworth, was there in 1613, it would appear much more likely that the

Reverend Mr. Clyfton referred to one of them, probably Edward, especially since we know that Mr. Richard Clyfton was the Reverend Mr. John Robinson's assistant or "teacher" of the Pilgrim Church, and died 20 March 1616, when Edward was a member of the Leyden Company, 1610-1616. Mr. Clyfton, as his minister, would certainly have known that Edward Southworth was a gentleman, and so referred to him in his book, as Mr. Southworth. There was no other male Southworth at Leyden and Amsterdam, with the exception of Edward's brother Thomas, who is known only to have come to his brother's wedding. That Edward Southworth was the Mr. Southworth of Clyfton's, Plea, seems a reasonable and sound identification. All it proves, of course, is that Edward was properly regarded as a gentleman. When we add to this that among the exiles in Amsterdam were Jane Southworth and six Pygotts, one named Matthew, and that the maternal grandmother of Edward Southworth of Samlesbury, was Bridget Pygott, and that she had a son Matthew Lister, elsewhere mentioned in this work, and when we remember that there were several Jane Southworths in the Samlesbury family of Southworth, and that one, the sister of Edward's father, was mentioned in Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, 1664/1665, with no further record given, we have additional reasons for identifying Edward of Leyden as a gentleman of the Southworth of Samlesbury family. Again, this identification is not a complete one, but it is highly suggestive: Edward Southworth of Leyden and Edward Southworth of Samlesbury, were, as we have seen, born the same year (1590) and died the same year (1620); we have good reason to believe they are one and the same person.

For Edward Southworth, see M.H.S. Proceedings, 2nd series, vol. 17, pages 172, 175, 176, 179 (No. 93); ibid., Robinson, vol. 6, No. 320, p. 59; Clyfton, No. 76, p. 51; "Mr. Southworth", No. 361, p. 61; Jane Southworth, No. 360, p. 61; Alexander Carpenter, Amsterdam, 1600 (Amsterdam Marriage Records), father-in-law of Edward Southworth; the former of Wrrington, near Bath; many Carpenter daughters given who were sisters-in-law to Edward; finally, the Pygotts of Amsterdam, one of whom was Matthew (No. 294, p. 58), among whom the Pygotts and Listers were Visitation families, the identification becomes quite certain.

Finally, ever Mr. Hunter himself was obliged to confess that Carpenter was not a Bassett-Law name, as indeed it was not, for the Carpenter family of Leyden came from Wrrington in Somersetshire.

Yet notwithstanding the above proofs of the fallacy of his theory, and indeed also his own doubts about the Carpenter family, Mr. Hunter declared: "It will hardly be doubted that it would be by researches into the history of this"-(Bassett-Law-Nottingham-Southworth)-"family that we should find the husband of Mrs. Alice Southworth, whom Governor Bradford took for his second wife, and whose two sons, Constant and Thomas Southworth, were brought up by the Governor, and become important persons in the Colony, as their descendants were afterwards . . ."¹

Such a positive affirmation, coming from Mr. Hunter, certainly must be examined first of all. Therefore we give below the visitation to which Mr. Hunter refers.²

SOUTHWORTH³

Aymond Southworth of Wellam in com. Nottingham.

Richard Southworth of Claborough m. Emma, dau. of . . . Leversey
and Wellam, son and heir. of Keeton in Com. Nottingham.

Robert Southworth m. Ellen, dau. of . . . Harris of Bestropp in
of Claborough Com. Nottingham.

<u>Edward Southworth</u> of Claborough and Wellam, liv. 1614	m. <u>Anne</u> , dau. of <u>Richard Elsam</u> of West Rad- ford in Com. Nottingham.	<u>Elizabeth</u> ux <u>George</u> <u>Harrisson</u>	<u>Margaret</u> ux <u>John</u> <u>Otter</u> .
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* * * * *

It will at once be obvious that the Edward Southworth of Claborough (whom Mr. Hunter suggested as the Edward of Leyden) could not be that Edward who married Alice Carpenter in 1613, because Edward of Claborough was already married to Anne Elsam in 1614. Nor can it be discovered

M.H.S. Collections, Series 4, vol. I (1852), pp. 83-84. ²It has since been printed by George William Marshall, LL.M., editor: "The Visitations of the County of Nottingham in the Years 1569 and 1614," in Harl. Soc. Publ., IV, London, 1871, p. 114. ³This Nottingham family of Southworth was prob. descended from Sir John of Samlesbury, who d. in 1415.

that this Edward of Claborough had a brother Thomas.

However, the vital records of Claborough reveal that Richard Southworth of Claborough (son of Richard and Emma in the visitation above, and brother of Robert of Claborough, father of Edward who married Anne Elsam) married in 1569, Imogene Aston. They had ten children, the third and fourth of whom were:

3. Thomas Southworth, b. at Claborough, 28 July 1583.

4. Edward Southworth, b. at Claborough, 12 Apr. 1585.

It is fair to state that the ages of the brothers Thomas (b. 1583) and Edward (b. 1585), were such that they might have been in Leyden in 1610 and 1613, though there is no proof that this Edward survived to maturity, and while Thomas might have been the one who held Claborough lands in 1612, there is nothing to connect them with the two brothers who were in Leyden.

The arms of this Claborough family were: Gules, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, argent; Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, sable. These are those of the Samlesbury family, reversed, with changes of color, signifying a younger branch of the family; and there is much good reason to believe that this Nottingham family of Southworth was descended from a younger son or brother of the John Southworth of Samlesbury, who died in 1415. (See Webber, Southworth Genealogy.)

III. EDWARD SOUTHWORTH OF FENTON.

Colonel Charles Edward Banks in his English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers, page 40, and in his Topographical Dictionary, page 133, introduces an Edward Southworth of Fenton, in Sturton, co. Nottingham, whom he identifies as the Edward Southworth of Leyden, apparently because he happened to be a Bassett-Law Southworth! Shades of Hunter!

Yet it appears that this Edward Southworth of Fenton was "aged

thirty-six" years in 1608 (hence he would be 41 years of age in 1613, and 48 years old in 1620) which hardly qualifies him as a "young man." Nor is it known that he had a brother Thomas. This Edward is therefore dropped because of disparity of age.

IV. SOUTHWORTHS OF ST. ANTHOLIN'S PARISH IN LONDON.

We next come to a family of Southworths who lived in the Parish of St. Antholin's Church, in London. Here, too, we find brothers Edward and Thomas. The following list gives the children of this family as found in the Registers of the Parish.

RICHARD SOUTHWORTH married in St. Peter's Cornhill, London, 1 February 1550/1, Anne Maseley. Their children, baptized at St. Antholin's Church in London, were:

1. Fridaysweeke (Frideswide?), dau. of Mr. Southworth, bapt. 11 Nov. 1553 (p. 10).
2. THOMAS, son of Richard Sudworth, bapt. 14 Feb. 1555/6 (p. 11).
3. George, son of Richard Senthwell, bapt. 25 May 1557 (p. 14).
4. EDWARD, son of Richard Sudworth, bapt. 4 Sept. 1561 (p. 14).
5. Jone, dau. of Richard Sudworth, bapt. 18 Mar. 1562/3 (p. 16).
6. Winifred Sudworth, buried, 5 Dec. 1563. (A dau. of Richard?).
7. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Sudworth, buried, 31 Oct. 1563 (p. 16).
8. Joane, dau. of Richard Sudworth, bapt. 12 July 1572 (p. 22).

also

- (Alice, servant to Richard Sudworth, buried, 3 Oct. 1563 (p. 16).
(Richard Fox, servant to Richard Southworth, buried, 28 Nov. 1563 (p. 16).)

* * *

The above record shows us that a Thomas Southworth was born in 1556 and that he had a brother Edward Southworth born in 1561, though we have no information as to whether they died young or lived long. Two

of their sisters died young as perhaps did their elder sister Joane. Nor is there any evidence that they had any connection with the Leyden Church of the Pilgrim Fathers. This, however, is perfectly clear: Edward, born in 1561, would have been 52 years of age at his marriage, thirty years older than his bride, and could hardly have been called a young man at that time. Had he been the Edward Southworth of Leyden, he would have been sixty years of age at the time of his death in London in 1620, - again, hardly a young husband mourned by his young wife. We may, therefore, safely drop this Edward Southworth of St. Antholin's Parish, London, as the father of the two young boys who came over to Plymouth Colony.

The present writer has also carefully examined innumerable Registers of London Churches and Parishes for other pairs of brothers Edward and Thomas Southworth without success.

V. THE SOMERSETSHIRE SOUTHWORTHS.

Next we must deal with another junior branch of the Southworth of Samlesbury family. And this we must do because Justin Winsor of Duxbury and Boston derived the descent of Constant and Thomas Southworth from this family in a most unorthodox genealogical way. He simply stated in his History of Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1849, that they were the sons of Constant and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, this latter Constant being a son of Thomas and Jane (Mynne) Southworth of Wells (who certainly left no issue!)

Here, fortunately, we are on solid ground, though Mr. Winsor was not, as the pedigree of the Southworth family of Somersetshire in the Visitations of that county indicate. This Southworth pedigree is amply documented with wills, college records, and Gray's Inn evidences. Again we have an Edward Southworth, though he had no brother Thomas, and he died before Edward of Leyden was born. However he did have a son

SOUTHWORTH

Arms: Argent, a chevron betw. 3 crosses Crosslet Sable.

Sir Gilbert de Southworth of Samlesbury Hall in com. Lanc. m. Elizabeth dau. of Nicholas Dazes (Deywas) of Samlesbury in com. Lanc. Esq.

Sir John de Southworth of Samlesbury, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Haughton in com. Lanc.

Sir Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury, m. Jane, dau. of Jo. Booth of Barton.

Sir Richard Southworth of Samlesburie Esq m. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Mollineux of Sephton, Esq.

Sir Christopher Southworth of Samlesbury, m. Isabell, dau. of John Dutton of Dutton in com. Chesteriae.

John Southworth of Samlesburie Knt. m. Ellen, dau. of Richard Langton of Newton le Walton in com. Lanc. knt. Esq.

Sir Thomas Southworth, m. Margery, dau. of Thomas Butler of Warrington in Lanc.

Sir John Southworth, m. Mary, dau. of Sir Richard Ashton of Middleton in Lanc.

Sir Thomas Southworth
eldest son and heir

Christopher Southworth m. . . . Richard
Southworth
d.s.p.

John Edward Southworth m. (1) Jane, dau. of Edward (2) m. Francis
d.s.p. of London, merch- ant, d. 1573, Lloyd of Llodedmayne Gunter.
will 1567, son in com. Salop. She
Thomas not then d. 1617.
of age.

Henry Southworth of Weeke m. Elizabeth, dau. Thomas Southworth m. Jane
Champflower in co. Som. of John Pells- of Wells, and dau.
liv. 1623, d. 1625. ant of London, recorder, 1618, Nichol
merchant. She of the same town, Mynne
d. bef. 1625. living 1623, d. Norfo.
1625.

Jane m. William Bull
of Shapwick,
co. Som.

Henry Bull
bur. Shapwick Church.

Margaret m. Arthur Duke.

Frederic Thomas Colby, D.D., editor,
The Visitation of the County of Somerset
in the Year 1623, London, 1876, p. 102.

Thomas who was the widely-known Recorder of Wells, and whose wife was Jane Myne. They undoubtedly died without issue as will readily be seen from the accompanying abstracts of wills.

At this point, perhaps, we may bring up again the subject of the Southworth arms. Those of Gilbert de Southworth of Samlesbury, 1321, are: Sable, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, argent. Crest: A bull's head, erased, argent. More exactly the arms in the above shield of 1321, are arranged quarterly, as follows: 1 and 4, with 2 and 3, of reverse colors, that is— Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, sable (The D'Ewyas arms). The arrangement of arms of the Somersetshire branch of the Southworth family to be seen in a window in Wells Cathedral is just the reverse in color, as coming from a second son, and this description is indicated by a crescent for difference.¹

These were the arms of Henry Southworth of Wyke Champflower, co. Somerset, 1607, and they were confirmed for William Bull, his son-in-law, later by Sir William Segar, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms.

The arms of Southworth in Lancashire (not of Samlesbury) were: Gules, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, argent. Another is the reverse of the tinctures. We have seen also that the Southworths of Nottingham had the same devices but with different tinctures.

Notes on the pedigree of Southworth of Somerset.

Edward, died 1573, will 1567, mentions a son Thomas not then of age.

Jane, wife of Edward, will dated 1612, died 1617, mentions a son Thomas and his wife Jane, but she makes no mention of any children of Thomas. She mentions also, her son Henry and his wife Elizabeth, and their daughter Jane, and her two daughters by her second husband

¹Webber, *Southworth Genealogy*, Chapter V, Southworths in England, pp. 401-404; Gregson, *Portfolio of Fragments*, p. 301.

²Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills, 1899, vol. IV.

(one of whom was named Blanche). Moreover she mentions her brother Hugh, her three sisters, her three cousins and two daughters of a cousin. With such a full will, if her son Thomas had any children she would surely have made mention of such issue.²

Henry made his will 23 May 1625, and he died in 1625. He called himself of Wyke Champflower, and directs he shall be buried in the chapel at Wicke. He mentions his two daughters, Margaret (wife of Arthur Duke) and Jane Bull. He also mentions his sister James, his brother Smith, his brother Fellgate, his brother Thomas Southworth, and his deceased wife, Elizabeth. (*Ibid.*). Henry Southworth was buried near his wife at Wyke Champflower, a chapelry in the parish of Bruton, of date 1623, built on to the old manor house, of which manor he was lord. He is called of Wells in his marriage record. He married in St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, London, 2 July 1587, Elizabeth Pel-sante, and she died before 1625.

Thomas, the Recorder at Wells, 1623, in his will mentions his wife Jane, to whom he leaves everything, but mentions no children or grandchildren. At the time of the Visitation of 1623, he was over fifty years of age. He was born in 1561; attended Queen's College, Cambridge; was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, 26 May 1587; was a lawyer, 1587, and M.P., 1625. He was buried in the Barrow Gurney Church (GS). His is the record of Thomas Southworth, armiger, Lector, admitted 1587; an ancient, 11 Feb. 1602/3; proposed as Reader at Staple Inn, 15 Nov. 1602; chosen Reader, 3 June 1614. He was present seventeen times between 1614 and 1623, and is called "dead before 27 February 1623/4."

Elsewhere he is called "son and heir of John of Samlesbury, co. Lancaster". This is not correct, for there were undoubtedly two Thomas Southworth's here: (1) Thomas, the Recorder at Wells, admitted 1578, who died about 1625; and (2) Thomas, son and heir of Sir John

Southworth of Samlesbury, co. Lancaster, who died in 1616. Both were college trained.

Jane, wife of Thomas Southworth, the Recorder of Wells, was the daughter of Nicholas Mynne of Walsingham, co. Norfolk, by Elizabeth Drury of Hawstead, co. Suffolk. Obviously we must look elsewhere for the parentage of Edward Southworth.

VI. SOUTHWORTH OF SAMLESBURY.

Before introducing the final pair of brothers:- Edward and Thomas, younger sons of the house of Samlesbury, - sons of Thomas and Rosamond (Lister) Southworth, the latter Thomas being the son and heir of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, - it is necessary to review briefly what we have already discovered as to the identity of the Edward Southworth who was the father of Ensign Constant Southworth and Captain Thomas Southworth of Leyden, London, Plymouth and Duxbury.

The primary clue to the solution of this problem is that Edward of Leyden had a brother Thomas who stood up with him at his betrothal as his sponsor, and as his best man at the wedding.

We have seen that the brothers Edward and Thomas of St. Antholin's Parish were too old; that the Somersetshire branch had no issue either of an Edward nor a Thomas of the proper age; that the Basset-Law pair of brothers: Edward, born in 1583, and Thomas, born in 1587, have no known connection with Leyden, if indeed they both came to maturity; moreover the Edward Southworth of Fenton in Sturton was much too old to qualify and furthermore lacked a brother Thomas.

There remains a fourth pair of brothers: Thomas Southworth, born in 1579, and Edward Southworth, born in London, 1590, sons of Rosamond Lister and Thomas Southworth, the latter being the son and heir of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury. They were mentioned by name in the will of their grandfather, Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, both being alive in 1595, when the will was made.

Concerning these brothers, we know from documentary evidence that Thomas was born in 1579, and was living in 1582, at which time he was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Sir William Lister, eight years before his younger brother was born. Thomas was also known to be living in 1595, when he was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, and in 1602, he was recorded as a Foreign Burgess of the Preston Guild, but that he had died before 1622 when he was not so recorded, while Edward was born in London in 1590, was living in 1595, and in 1602, but that he had died before 1622 (as not being recorded in that year as a Foreign Burgess). We also know that he was living in London in Heneage House during June 1620, for he received a letter directed to him there by his friend Robert Cushman of the Pilgrim Company, dated at Dartmouth, England, 17 August 1620, which was later made a part of Governor Bradford's, History of Plymouth Plantation, and which the Reverend Thomas Prince, the antiquarian, verified as addressed to Edward Southworth, formerly of Leyden. These two brothers, therefore, meet all chronological demands, and they are the only pair of brothers of these names that do so meet these requirements.

Furthermore, to make the picture even more distinct, we must make a number of additional statements which may clear away certain objections which have been raised in regard to this particular pair of brothers.

The first objection concerns the fact that the Mayflower Pilgrims were by no means all of Basset-Law origin, but came from various shires in the southern, eastern, middle, and even western shires of England. Colonel Charles Banks himself has made this clear in his Ancestral Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers. So, likewise, have the Reverend Morton Dexter and others. Dr. Dexter proved that the Amsterdam church members were from thirty English shires and from Scotland. These facts are no longer debatable.

appears to have been mortgagee, John Southworth being in possession. (*Ibid.* bundle 70, No. 80; *VCH Lanc.* 169 note 17). This is clarified by the following: In 1505, William Harington held a tenement of Sir John Southworth, Knt. (died 1517). In 1573, John Southworth of the City of London (d.s.p.), son of Christopher Southworth, late of Mellor, deceased (ancestor of the Wells branch), released to John Southworth, Knt. (died 1595), his interest in the messuage called Harington House in Mellor, then in the occupation of Adam and Thomas Southworth. (Townley ms. HH No. 2022-3; *VCH Lanc.* VI 244).

In 1505, William Harington held a manor of John Southworth, Knt. (died 1517). A year later, 1506, Sir John Southworth, Knt. (died 1517) sold Brightmet and Harwood manors and these manors are not found with the Southworth lands after 1506. (*VCH Lanc.* V 246, note 10).

John Southworth (died 1595) was knighted in Scotland in 1547, a few weeks after his marriage (23 July 1547) to Mary, daughter of Richard Assheton, of Middleton, Knt. Ten years later (1557) he was performing military service in the North with his hundred men, and earned the confidence of his leaders so fully that a second hundred men were added to his command. (Shaw, *Knights of England*, II 61; Whitaker, *Whalley*, edition of 1876, II 346; *VCH Lanc.* VI 306).

After the accession of Elizabeth, he served in the office of Sheriff in 1562, but soon after came under notice of the Privy Council as a fervent adherent to the Roman Church and for refusing to subscribe to a form of submission to the established religion, he fell upon evil days. In 1576, he was reported to the Privy Council for recusancy, and in 1581, was arrested and committed to the New Fleet prison in Manchester, where he lay with a certain amount of liberty to take exercise until 1584, when he was summoned to reside in the Metropolis of London, as being less dangerous there than in the country where he was

"greatly allied and friended." (Abram, *Blackburn*, 77-81; Peck; *VCH Lanc.* VI 306).

He had been arrested in 1581 for harboring Father Edmund Campion (who was executed at Tyburn, 1581) (*Haydock Papers*, by Joseph Guillo, 1888). Thomas, his son and heir, who had been a Roman Catholic in 1575, soon after became a Protestant, the first in the family. At the same time, Margaret, sister of Thomas, had married Bartholomew Hesketh and was apprehended and committed as a Roman Catholic.

A letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, dated 31 July 1580, refers to the Queen's decision "to proceed roundly with the recusants." (Francis Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, London, 1779, I vol. III, No. XVIII, 31 July 1580). As we have seen Campion was arrested and executed in 1581, and in that year Sir John Southworth, and others, who were arrested by the inquisition of 1576, were more strictly kept, and the whole machinery, lay and clerical, of the country, was put in motion for the prosecution of the recusants. (*VCH Lanc.* II 225-226).

Sir John's health suffered from his imprisonment at Manchester, and in 1584, the Lords of the Council decreed that he should be sent under bail to London, at the request of his eldest son, "they having been enformed the son is well given in religion and for his better encouragement they desire this to be granted the father," as Sir Francis Walsingham wrote (1584): "And moreover whereas my lords be likewise enformed that Sir John Southworth hath a purpose to disinherit his eldest sonne (Thomas), onely because the young gentleman, as is said 's not ill affected like the father, but well given in religion & to dispose his lands upon some other his children . . .

"Their lordships would have you inquier & learn what you can of this purpose of Sir John & certify hither as you shall understand thereof; to the end that in case the bad father have so ill a meanyng

towards his eldest and best son, some order, by their lordship's means, may be taken for to stay his purpose, & preserve the inheritance for his right heire." (Peck, etc., as above).

In 1584, many of the loyal Roman Catholic gentry subscribed their names to a declaration which was, in fact, a test of loyalty; and those who refused to sign would certainly have been arrested as traitors. The absence of certain names, such, for example, as those of Sir John Southworth and others, may be accounted for by the fact that they were not merely in prison, but had been taken to London some time before. (VCH Lanc. II 226).

Two years later, 1586, one of Sir John's younger sons (Christopher perhaps) was reported as harboring a seminary priest at the lodge in Samlesbury Park, where many of his family, servants and friends, resorted to hear mass. (Baines, Lancashire (Croston's edition) I 240).

In December 1587, Sir John, described as "of Salford" (that is, Manchester), gave a bond for payment of £ 400, part of £ 1,100 fine due to Lord Burghley and the Chancellor for his recusancy, the balance being pardoned by the Queen upon his coming to church. (Kuerdon ms. (Chetham Society) S 385; VCH Lanc. VI 306).

In the meantime, we know from documents still in existence that Sir John was living in London in 1584, 1588, 1589, 1590 and 1592. In 1588, his name was given, with others, in a list of names of Gentlemen of the best calling within the County of Lancaster "whereof choise is to be made of a certain^{number} to lend unto her majesty money upon private seals in January 1588." (Chetham Society, Miscellanies, III). This money was to defray expenses incurred against the Spanish Armada. We are told that of 226 names in the list not thirty have left descendants in the male line living on their ancestral property. In 1592, while Sir John was in London, his home in Lancashire was ransacked to find

incriminating documents against him and others. He returned to Samlesbury in 1594.

Much of the persecution to which he was subjected must have seemed unjust to him, for he was always a loyal subject and a patriotic citizen. As we have noted, his estate suffered much neglect and heavy fines imposed during his absence. The following year he vested his estates in trustees, and died 3 November 1595, leaving Thomas, his son, as successor to the family estates, then more or less encumbered as a result of many years of bitter persecution. (Duchy of Lancaster Inq. P. M., xvii 3). A very full account of Sir John's acts and suffering is given in Croston, Samlesbury Hall, pp. 53-88).

* * *

The Will of Sir John Southworth, who died 3 November 1595. (This is published in full in Croston, History of the Ancient Hall of Samlesbury)

After providing for John, the eldest son of Thomas, Sir John continues: "Item. I will and devise to Thomas Southworth, William Southworth, Richard Southworth, Michael Southworth, Christopher Southworth, and Edward Southworth, younger sonnes of the said Thomas Southworth, sonne and heire apparent of mee the said Sir John, for & dureing the tearme of their naturall lives, sixe severall Annuities or Annually rent charge of Twentie nobles yearely to bee yssueing & goeing out of all my Mannors, . . . payable yearely at the feast of Pentecost & St. Martin the Bishoppe in winter by even porcons . . .

"Item. I give and bequeath to Bridget, Margery, Elline and Ann Southworth, daughters of my said sonne Thomas Southworth to everyone of them two hundred marks."

Hence we have seven sons and four daughters of Thomas and Rosamond who were living on 17 September 1595, the date of the will.

As to the age of Thomas, the father, the jurors at the inquisition post mortem of Sir John's estate recite: "and that Thomas Southworth, Esq., is son and heir, and was aged on the death of the said John Southworth, Knt., thirty-six years and upwards." (Actually he was nearer 47 years than 36, for he was born in 1548, a year after the marriage of his parents). The date of Edward's birth has been placed at about 1590, making him about twenty-three at the time of the marriage of Edward Southworth to Alice Carpenter, in 1613.

Each of the sons of Thomas and Rosamond received twenty nobles a year according to the will of their grandfather, Sir John Southworth. A noble is worth 6 shillings, 8 pence, or roughly \$1.61. Thus Edward Southworth's income from his grandfather's estate, would amount to about \$32.20 a year for the 20 nobles received. Naturally a shilling in that day was worth much more than it would be today, but 20 nobles, even in that day was a very small legacy, though doubtless the largest that the then not very wealthy Southworth of Samlesbury family could afford to give.

* * *

Thomas Southworth married Rosamond, daughter of William Lister, Esq., of Thornton-in-Craven, and soon after his succession in 1595, he sold some portion of the estate. In 1605, he settled the Lower Hall with the demesne lands upon his son John and Jane his wife. She was a natural daughter of Richard Shireburne of Stoneyhurst, Knt. John, however, died in his father's lifetime. Thomas Southworth died 30 November 1616, and was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, son of John and Jane Southworth, then 17 years of age. (Duchy of Lancaster Inq. P. M., XXI: 4; Record Society, XVI, 48).

Christopher Southworth, younger brother of the elder Thomas (who died in 1616), was a student at Douay in 1579, and at the College in

1676. Edward Southworth (died at Balderston, 1694), his third, but eldest surviving son, succeeded and in 1678 sold the manor with Over Hall to Thomas Braddyll of Portfield for £ 3,150. The next year the family was bankrupt, having lost all right, title and interest in the Southworth of Samlesbury estate.

Thus by 1679, all property of the Southworth of Samlesbury estate was lost to the heir, Edward Southworth. Yet there remained to the two sisters of John (died 1636) and Thomas (died 1641) shares in the manor of Mellor. This came about as follows: in 1610, shortly before his death in 1612, John Southworth purchased the manor of Mellor from his sister Ellen and her husband, William Dewhurst, to whom it appears to have been given or demised at their marriage. In 1664, John Southworth (who died 1675, the grandson of the last named John, who had succeeded to the Samlesbury estates on the death of his cousin Thomas Southworth in 1641), joined with his cousins Elizabeth and Jane in conveying this manor to trustees for sale. As a result it was acquired and held by William Yates of Blackburn who died in 1684. Edward Rigby, Elizabeth Nowell, widow, and Jane Jackson were associated with Mr. Southworth in the sale. Mrs. Nowell was the elder sister of Thomas Southworth (died 1641) and was at this time the widow of John Nowell of Little Mearley. Jane, the younger daughter, married (1) Timothy Sumpner of Chorley, and (2) John Jackson. The estate was at this time described as consisting of the manor, 30 messuages, 440 acres of land, meadow and pasture and 30 shillings of rent. (VCH Lanc. VI 261).

In 1651, plaintiffs Elizabeth Nowell of Mearley, Timothy and Jane Sompner of Chorley, begged allowance of their title to the manor of Mellor, in right of their wives, daughters of Thomas Southworth (died 1622/3), their brothers Thomas and John, whose co-heirs they were,

home, 1581-1586, was a prisoner in Wisbeach Castle in 1595 as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church and for alleged instigation of the charge of witchcraft. (VCH Lanc. VI 306 ff.)

In 1612, Jane Southworth, widow of John Southworth, and two other women of Samlesbury, were the victims of a discreditable plot, apparently devised by Christopher Southworth, a seminary priest, known as 'Master Thompson', partly it is alleged with the object of promoting the cause of the Roman Church and partly with the intent to punish the women for having become converts to Protestantism. (Ibid.)

Thomas Southworth, heir to his grandfather, married Ann, daughter and coheir of Thomas Tyldesley of Orford, Knt., and died in 1623, having sold Lower Hall to Thomas Walmsbury of Dunkenhalge whose father had acquired the Earl of Derby's moiety of the manor some years earlier

John Southworth, eldest son of Thomas and Ann (Tyldesley) Southworth died without issue in 1635, and Thomas, their younger son, died in 1641 unmarried. (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. P. M. XXVIII 12). John died 7 Decembe 1635: then his brother was heir aged 12 years old. Ann, widow of Thom Southworth, had become the wife of Adam Mort, gent., living in Preston. (Croston, op. cit., pp. 128-131). After the death of Thomas in 1641, the manor and estates passed to John Southworth (uncle to John and Thomas, and younger brother of Thomas who died in 1623), aged 57 years at the time of the herald's visitation in 1664. (Visitation (Chetham Society, LXXXVIII), p. 274).

This John Southworth does not appear to have taken any active part in the political events of the Commonwealth period, yet his estates were sequestered for his delinquency, and in 1646, he compounded with the commissioners of the Commonwealth for sequestration, paying a fine of £ 359. In May 1652, his estate was discharged. He married, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Langton of Low in Hindley, and died early in

being dead. They had been dispossessed by their uncle John Southworth but regained possession after application was made to the Court of War but again afterwards, he (John Southworth, the uncle) procured the land to be sequestered for his delinquency, so as to receive one-fifth. Thus ends the entire estate of Southworth of Samlesbury and its eight thousand acres of holdings. (VCH Lanc. VI 261).

* * *

The inquisition post mortem in the estate of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, taken in 1595, gives the following acreage of the various properties of his estate, making a total of 7,696 acres.

Southworth 3380 acres
Samlesbury Hall . 1496 "
Mellor 1030 "
Major holdings . . 5906 "

Smaller estates

Croft	100 acres
Newton in Makerfield	150 "
Houghton in Makerfield	110 "
Asburie	130 "
Fernhead	130 "
The Hall of Brockhall	180 "
Middleton juxta Winwich	170 "
Pleasington	94 "
Livesie	120 "
Hibchester	85 "
Wittington	53 "
Oswaldtwistle	90 "
Gosnargh	28 "
	<u>1440 "</u>

Small estates

Orford Lauton
Goulburn
Culcheth
Woston
Poulton
Holme
<u>Harrington</u>
Together . . . 350 acres

Major holdings . . 5906 acres
Smaller holdings . 1440 "
Small estates . . 350 "
Total acres . . . 7696 acres

London
prisoner
1584-94

27.

While a prisoner in London, 1584-1594, in the protective custody of Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir John Southworth and his heir, Thomas, with their families, lived in the Duke's Place, Aldgate Ward, London, in the home of Sir Francis Walsingham. Since not till 1594, did Sir John and his family return home, some of the younger children of Thomas and Rosamond were undoubtedly born in London, including Edward, who was born there in 1590, as we know.

Opposite Walsingham's home was the London residence of Sir Thomas Heneage, whose father had been auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster and was unquestionably well known by Sir John Southworth. It is not strange, therefore, that Edward Southworth of Leyden should be staying at Heneage House in 1620, as shown by Robert Cushman's letter addressed to Edward there, even though the Heneage family had long since removed to Lancashire. On the other hand, no other Edward Southworth would have any occasion to stop there. And if this were not sufficient evidence that Edward Southworth of Leyden and Edward of Samlesbury are the same person, there is the additional fact that Edward Southworth of Samlesbury had two very celebrated uncles living in London at this same time. They were own brothers of Rosamond (Lister) Southworth, mother of Edward Southworth of Samlesbury. These uncles were physicians of the highest standing in England at that time. They were Dr. Edward Lister (for whom Edward may have been named) and Sir Matthew Lister, Knt. Dr. Edward was physician to Queen Elizabeth and King James I, while Sir Matthew was physician to Anne of Denmark and Charles I, who knighted him in 1636. Dr. Edward lived near Heneage House in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury. Each is treated at considerable length in the England Dictionary of National Biography. Both uncles were childless and very well to do, and it would be strange if they did not help their nephew. Dr. Edward had been educated at

28.

Eton and both were distinguished scholars with many doctor's degrees. As the most pressing need in Edward's family at that time was education, possibly they helped with schooling for Constant and Thomas. Dr. Edward, unfortunately, died in the fall of 1620, but whether before or after Edward Southworth is not known.

In the main line of the Southworth of Samlesbury family, there were 74 Southworths between 1213 and 1667, of whom only two were named Edward, namely, the one born in London, in 1590, and his second cousin, the Edward who was born in 1645, three generations younger than the senior one.

We have mentioned the Foreign Burgesses of the Preston Guild in Lancashire. (See Record Society of Lancashire and Chester, vol. IX). Thomas and Edward Southworth, as well as all other male Southworths of Samlesbury, both adult and children, belonged to this guild by right of birth and ancestry. They held a family membership, so that each son was entered on the first roll after his birth, and on each subsequent roll as long as he lived. The names of Thomas and Edward and their brothers appear in the list of 1602. The lists were revised every twenty years. Thus Edward and Thomas are omitted from the list of 1622, because both had died before that year. These lists are in themselves documentary evidence of birth and death of the various members of the Southworth of Samlesbury family. They are correct for each of the seven sons of Thomas and Rosamond (Lister) Southworth.

In Mr. McClure Meredith Howland's excellent "Report" (N.E.H.G. Register, 97 (1943), pp. 359-364, with a fine picture of the Southworth hatchment), will be found a good summary of the problem of Edward Southworth's ancestry. Included is also an interesting and informative account of the hatchment which he clearly indicates to be the proper arms of Southworth of Samlesbury as relating to Edward

Southworth of Leyden. One may consider the hatchment to have been embroidered as early as 1600 (though this is doubtful), or as late as 1700, but the fact that it has been in the family of Constant and Thomas Southworth here in New England for at least 250 years gives it an importance which cannot be denied, for this is an indication that the Southworths of New England held it for what it is - the arms of Edward Southworth of Leyden - and that he was a member of the family of Southworth of Samlesbury!

THE PEDIGREE OF SOUTHWORTH OF SAMLESBURY, LANCASHIRE:

Chetham Society: Visitation of Lancashire, 1533.
 William Flower, Visitation of Lancashire, 1567, page 26.
 Sir William Dugdale, Visitation of Lancashire, 1664/5, pp. 277-278
 The last is signed at Blackburne, 13 September 1664,
 by John Southworth, the heir at that time.

Arms: (1) Sable, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, argent.
 (2) Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, sable.

Quarterly: Argent and sable, in each quarter a chevron between three crosses-crosslet, all countercharges. Crest: A bull's head erased sable, horned argent.

1. GOSPATRIC¹, Lord of Samlesbury, living in the time of Kings Henry II and John.
2. Sir ROGER² de SAMLESBURY, m. Margaret.
3. Sir WILLIAM³ de SAMLESBURY, Knt., living 1246, d. bef. 1256; m. Avinca Notten.
4. CECILY⁴ de SAMLESBURY, living 1311; m. 1295, Sir John d'Ewyas, who d. bef. 1311.
5. NICHOLAS⁵ d'EWYAS, of Samlesbury, co. Lancaster, living 1365.
6. ALICIA⁶ d'EWYAS, dau. and sole heir of Nicholas d'Ewyas; was living 1363; m. bef. 1332, Sir GILBERT¹⁰ de SOUTHWORTH, Knt.

Part II. SOUTHWORTH

1. ROGER¹.
2. OHM² of ASHTON.
3. ROGER³ de CROFT, living 1189-1194, prob. d. in 1255; of Croft, West Derby Hundred, co. Lancaster; Falconer to John, Count of Mortain. He m. a relative of Gillimichael de Whittington who held Burton and Dalton. William Farrer, Lancaster Inquests, Extents, and Feudal Aids, I p. 90.
4. GILBERT⁴ de CROFT, living 1212; received Dalton from his father.
5. HUGH⁵ de CROFT, held land in Croft of his brother Gilbert de Croft, about 1212, who held lands in Croft and Southworth, both in Makerfield and Dalton in Lonsdale.
6. GILBERT⁶ de CROFT de SOUTHWORTH, held Southworth and Croft, 1213, 1219, conferred by Thurstan Banaster, Lord of Makerfield.
7. GILBERT⁷ de SOUTHWORTH, held two oxgangs in Croft, 1232. (Final Concords and Fines in the County of Lancaster, from the original, Record Society, 1899, p. 70 note).
8. WILLIAM⁸ de SOUTHWORTH, fl. 1292 (Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Chester, vols. IV, V, XII, XVII, XXIV, cf. XL, pp. 157-158).

55. Thomas Southworth, of Samlesbury. #
 56. Elizabeth, bapt. Blackburne, 1 Feb. 1600/1; d.y.
 57. Elizabeth, bapt. Blackburne; m. 22 Nov. 1602, Thomas Langton, of Low, Esq. (out of order)
 58. Adam, bapt. Blackburne, 17 May 1604; perhaps bur. 30 Jan. 1604/5.
 59. A dau., bur. Blackburne, 1 Aug. 1606.
 60. John Southworth, b. 1607; heir male. #
 61. A child, b. before 1612.
 62. A child, b. before 1612.
55. THOMAS²⁰ SOUTHWORTH, b. 1600; bapt. Ribchester, 21 Aug. 1600; d. 1622/3, ae. 22 yrs.; eldest son; m. Ann Tylderby, dau. of Sir Thomas Tylderby, Knt., of Orford; m. (2) Adam Mort, gent., of Preston. (VCH Lanc. VI 306; Hist. of Ribchester, p. 193).
 Children:
 63. John Southworth, b. 1621, s. & h. #
 64. Jane, m. (1) Timothy Sumpter, of Chorley; m. (2) John Hackson.
 65. Thomas Southworth, b. 1624; heir. #
 66. Elizabeth, widow in 1641; m. John Nowell of Little Mearely.
60. JOHN²⁰ SOUTHWORTH, b. 1621, heir male; received Samlesbury; 6 sons and 8 daughters; he signed the Dugdale Visitation, ae. 57, on 13 Sept. 1664; d. 1675; m. Elizabeth Langton, dau. of Thomas Langton, Esq., of Low in Hinderby; she d. early in 1676.
 Children: (order uncertain)
 67. John Southworth²¹, b. 1641, a potential heir who d.v.p., bef. 1675; he was ae. 23 on 18 Sept. 1664.
 68. Thomas Southworth, b. 1643, also a potential heir who d.v.p., bef. 1675.
 69. Edward Southworth, b. 1645. #
 70. Richard, 4th son.
 71. Christopher, 5th son.
 72. William, 6th son.
 73. Jane, 1st dau.
 74. Elizabeth, 2nd dau.
 75. Ann, 3rd dau.
 76. Isabel, 4th dau.
 77. Rosamond, 5th dau.
 78. Helen, 6th dau.
 79. Bridget, 7th dau.
 80. Mary, 8th dau.
63. JOHN²¹ SOUTHWORTH, of Samlesbury, s. & h., b. 1621; d. 7 Dec. 1635, ae. 14 yrs., s.p., unm. (VCH Lanc. VI 306).
65. THOMAS²¹ SOUTHWORTH, of Samlesbury, heir male, b. 1624; d. Blackburne, 21 Dec. 1641, ae. 17 yrs., unm., ward, 1636-1641.
69. EDWARD²¹ SOUTHWORTH, heir, 1675; b. 1645, d. Balderston, 1694; inherited whatever equity was left of the vast estates of Southworth of Samlesbury in 1675, but the estate was bankrupt, and by 1679 had passed forever out of the possession of the family.
- * Thomas Southworth (No. 44) who stood sponsor at Edward's wedding.
- ** Edward Southworth (No. 49) who went to Leyden; father of Thomas and Constant who came to New England, 1628.

LISTER

Arms: Ermine, on a fesse sable, three mullets, or.

JOHN CLAYTON of Clayton, co. Lancaster

THOMAS LENTHALL of Latchford co. Oxon.

ELLEN CLAYTON m. CHRISTOPHER LISTER d. 1548

*WILLIAM LISTER, Esq. m. of Thornton in Craven co. York; will 1582

BRIDGET PYGOT of Ashton Howan, co. Oxon.

EDWARD LISTER, M.D. b. Wakefield, co. York, 1556 (called Bartholomew in the pedigree, but the correct name is Edward, whom Sir Matthew calls his brother); Eton; A.B., King's Coll., Camb., 1579, A.M., 1583, A.B., 1590; Fellow, College of Physicians, 30 Sept. 1594; Treasurer, 1612-1618; Physician to Queen Elizabeth and to James I. He lived in the Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London; d. there 27 Mar. 1620. He m. 27 Feb. 1593, Ann, widow of Dr. John Farmery. D.N.B. 23:346. (Uncle to Edward Southworth.)

MICHAEL LISTER MARTIN d. bef. 1610 of Friarhead. m. bef. 1603 d.s.p.

Sir MATTHEW LISTER, Knt. (younger brother of Dr. Edward Lister, and uncle of Edward Southworth); b. Thornton, co. York, 1564, mat. Oriel Coll. Oxford, 23 Feb. 1587/8, a. 17; A.B., 1590/1; Fellow; A.M., 1595, M.D., Basel, 1605, M.D., Oxon., 1605, M.D., Camb., 1608; Fellow and President of the Coll. of Physicians, 1607; appointed physician to Anne, Queen of James I., and to Charles I., by whom he was knighted, 1636; d. Burwell, co. Linc., 14 Dec. 1656, s.p., bur. there, 19 Dec. 1656, ae. 92 yrs.; will 18 Aug. 1656 pr. 20 Jan. 1656/7. D.N.B. 23:351; Nicholas, Leicestershire, II 376; Familiae Minorum Gentium, IV 1255; Foster, Alumni Oxon., p. 918. He was uncle to Edward Southworth).

MARTIN LISTER, M.D., of York and London, b. Radcliffe, co. Bucks., 1638, A.B., St. John's Coll., Camb., 1658/9, A.M., 1662; F.R.S., 1671; M.D., Oxon., 1684; pract. medicine at York, 1671-1683; Fellow, Royal Coll. of Physicians, 1687; zoologist; d. Epsom, 2 Feb. 1711/12; bur. Clapham, 8 Feb. 1711/12. (D.N.B., 23:350-351; Lincolnshire Pedigrees, II 596).

(A composite pedigree taken from the several Lister Visitations and Pedigrees).

ROSAMOND LISTER** m. Thomas Southworth

EDWARD SOUTHWORTH Nephew of Dr. Edward (for whom perhaps he was named) and of Sir Matthew Lister.

**Rosamond m. Thomas Southworth who is mentioned in the will of her father as the son of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury.

*William Lister's will was probated in 1582, in which he desired to be buried according to the Church of England. He left with his son-in-law, annuities for four of his children, including Sir Matthew (1564-1656).

9. GILBERT⁹ de SOUTHWORTH, fl. 1330.
10. Sir GILBERT¹⁰ de SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury Hall, co. Lancaster; living 1344; m. bef. 1332, ALICIA d'EWYAS, dau. and sole heir of Nicholas d'Ewyas.
11. Sir JOHN¹¹ SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury; died at the siege of Harfleur, 1 Oct. 1415; he had estates in the shires of Lancaster, York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, which he disposed of before he went to France; m. Margaret Hoghton, dau. of Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton, co. Lanc. (Christopher Townley mss.)
12. Sir THOMAS¹² SOUTHWORTH, of Samlesbury, b. 1393, d. 27 Apr. 1432; His inquisition post mortem mentions his estates in Lancashire: Southworth, Croft, Middleton, Hoghton, Esbury, Samlesbury, Mellor, Overderwynd, Aston, Ribchester, Parlton, and Wolston. (Ibid.) He m. Jane Booth, dau. of John Booth of Barton, co. Lancaster; besides Richard, the heir, they had a son John (No. 14).
13. RICHARD¹³ de SOUTHWORTH, of Samlesbury, gent., son and heir, b. 1420, d. 21 Dec. 1467; m. Elizabeth Molyneux, dau. of Richard and Jane (Haydock) Molyneux of Sefton. Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Molyneux) Southworth:
 15. Sir Christopher de Southworth, Knt. #
 16. Juliana, m. Sir Richard Townley, Knt., liv. 1456.
 17. Anne, m. Sir Thomas Molyneux.
 18. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Screven, Esq.
 19. Margaret, m. Richard Vernon.
 20. Emma, m. - - - Cholmley.
15. Sir CHRISTOPHER¹⁴ de SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury, b. 1443, knighted in Scotland, 1482; d. 1487; m. Isabel Dutton, dau. of Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton, co. Chester. (Abram, Blackburne, p. 205; George Ormerod, Hist. of the County Palatine and Duchy of Chester, 3 vols., 1899, p. 712; Townley mss.)
21. Sir JOHN¹⁵ de SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury, b. 1478, d. 1517/9, lord of Samlesbury, Sheriff of Lancashire; knighted, 12 Feb. 1503/4; m. Helen de Langton, dau. of Sir Richard de Langton, Knt., d. 1500, baron of Newton and lord of Walton-le-Dale, by wife Isabel Gerard. Children:
 22. Sir Thomas Southworth, Knt. #
 23. James Southworth.
 24. Christopher Southworth of Wells, q.v.
 25. Richard Southworth, d.s.p.
22. Sir THOMAS¹⁶ SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury, b. 1497, d. 13 Jan. 1546; fought at Flodden Field, 9 Sept. 1513; High Sheriff of Lancaster, 1542; enlarged Samlesbury Hall, 1542-1545; m. ca. 9 Aug. 1518, Margery Boteler, dau. of Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey, Knt., baron of Warrington and lord of Bewsey. Children:
 26. Sir John Southworth, Knt. #
 27. Elizabeth, m. Robert Harrington. (Dugdale).
 28. Anne, m. Richard Barton of Barton Rawe, armiger. (Chetham ms.)
 29. Cicely, m. John Culcheth, armiger, d. 1593, Esq. Their children were: John, Thomas, Gilbert and Mary. (VCH Lanc. IV 158, 167n)
 30. Catherine, m. (1) Thomas Clifton; m. (2) John Westby (not in the Chetham ms.)
 31. Dorothy, m. John Rushton, of Dunkenhage, gent.

26. Sir JOHN¹⁷ SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury Hall, b. 1526, d. 3 Nov. 1595; Knt., 1547; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1562; M.P. 1566; m. St. Leonard's, Middleton, 23 July 1547, MARY (ASSHETON) GOULAND, widow of Offerton, co. Derby, and dau. of Sir Richard Assheton, Knt., of Middleton, co. Lancaster. (His will mentions son Thomas and grandsons Thomas and Edward (VCH Lanc. VI 306). Children:
 32. Thomas Southworth, Esq., s. & h. #
 33. Rev. John Southworth, a priest, called Master Thompson.
 34. Richard, 3rd son.
 35. Rev. Christopher Southworth, 4th son, a priest, also called Master Thompson; educated at Douay, 1579, and at the College of Rome, 1581-1586; prisoner at Wisbech Castle, 1595.
 36. Gilbert, 5th son.
 37. Leonard, 6th son.
 38. Anne, m. Robert Singleton, gent.
 39. Jane.
 40. Mary, m. George Talbot.
 41. Stanley, 7th son.
 42. Margaret, m. Bartholomew Hesketh of Aughton, gent.
32. THOMAS¹⁸ SOUTHWORTH, Esq., of Samlesbury, b. ca. 1548, d. 30 Nov. 1616; m. 1563/1571, Rosamond Lister, dau. of Sir William Lister, of Medhope and Thornton in Craven, co. York, d. 1582. (VCH Lanc. VI 306; poss. he was adm. to Gray's Inn, 1614, instead of his son) Children:
 43. John Southworth of Samlesbury, s. & h. #
 *44. Thomas Southworth, b. 1579; d. bef. 1622; of Samlesbury, gent. mat. at Oriel Coll., Oxford, 19 Oct. 1599, ae. 20 yrs.; A.B., 22 Oct. 1602; adm. Gray's Inn, London, 1614; living 1582, when mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Sir William Lister, and 1595, when mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury; d. bef. 1622 (not then listed as a Foreign Burgess of Preston, tho' he was listed in 1602. He d. after 11 Nov. 1614, when he was adm. to Gray's Inn. also liv. 1622 (as Foreign Burgess of Preston).
 45. William, of Holcroft, co. Lanc., b. ca. 1582; living 1618; also liv. 1622 (as Foreign Burgess of Preston).
 46. Richard, b. after 1582 (in his grandfather Lister's will); was living in 1602, but not in 1622.
 47. Michael, b. after 1582; living 1602, but not in 1622.
 48. Christopher, b. after 1582, but was living in 1622;
 **49. EDWARD, b. after 1582, b. London, 1590, d. London, 1620; living in 1602, 1595, but not in 1622.
 50. Bridget Southworth, b. bef. 1595; m. Squire Duddell, of Salwich.
 51. Margery Southworth, b. bef. 1595; m. Thomas Osbaldeston, Esq., of Ribchester, bur. there, 14 Feb. 1626; she was prob. bur. there, 14 June 1601, "the layte wife of Mr. Thomas Osbaldeston
 52. Ellen, b. bef. 1595; m. William Dewhurst, gent., b. 1587; bur. Ribchester, 6 July 1621; six children.
 53. Ann, b. bef. 1595.
43. JOHN¹⁹ SOUTHWORTH, Esq., of Samlesbury, son and heir, b. 1582, d.v.p. 1612, ae. 41; 9 children; m. Jane Shireburne, natural dau. of Sir Richard Shireburne, Knt., of Stoneyhurst (VCH Lanc. VI 306) Children:
 54. Mary Southworth, m. 1617, Rev. James Martin, A.M. (Oxon.); she died with her son of starvation in the streets, when her husband was ejected from his living.

PIGOTT OF ASTON ROWAN From: Visitation of the County of Oxford, p. 212.

Pigott, of Aston Rowant.

RICH. PYGOTT m. . . . d. & heyre of Gifforde of Whaddon in Co. Buck.
of Rypon in
com. York, (First wife)
Esq. (young-
er brother)

ROBERT PYGOTT m. (2) . . . d. & sole heyre of Hen. Doggett of Aston
of Rypon son
& heyre Rowant in co. Oxon.

RICH. PYGOTT of Aston in m. Ellin, d. of . . . Puttenham of Penn
Com. Oxon. 2. son & heyre in Com. Buck.
to his mother

<u>Leonard</u>	2	<u>BARTHOLOMEW PYGOTT</u>	m. <u>Julyan</u> , d. of	<u>Sybell</u> ux. Robert
<u>Andrew</u>	3	of Aston son & heir	Thomas Lenthall of Latchford in Com. Oxon.	Halsie of Farm- borow in Com. Warr.

<u>Nicholas</u>	2	<u>BARTHOLOMEW</u>	m. <u>Eliza</u>	<u>BRIDGITT</u>	<u>Ann</u> ux Robert
<u>Richard</u>	3	<u>PYGOTT</u> of	d. &	ux William	Tempest of
<u>George</u>	4	Aston, son & heire.	heyre of John	Lyster of	Yorksh.
<u>Thomas</u>	5		of John Streteley	Craven in Com. York.	
			of Whyfeld in Co. Oxon.		
			<u>Elinor</u>		

<u>Edward</u>	<u>Michael</u>	<u>Sir Matthew</u>	<u>Rosamond</u>	<u>Mary</u>
M.D.	d. 1610	Knt.	m. Thomas South-	
(called	<u>Martin</u>	1564-1657	worth	
Bartolomew	d.s.p.			
evidently				
a mistake)				
d. 1620.				

<u>Thomas</u>	<u>Edward</u>
<u>Southworth</u>	<u>Southworth</u>

SOUTHWORTH HEIRS, 1595-1675 (80 years).

*26. Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, m. 1547, Mary Assheton.
(They had seven sons and four daughters. The Inq. P. M.
on his estate taken in 1595 shows nearly 8000 acres in
his possession. Actually, however, much of this was
mortgaged and parts were held by other families. His
expenses, fines, and borrowings had been excessive).

*33. 1595 Thomas Southworth, Esq.¹⁸, b. 1548, d. 1616, ae. 68.
(By his wife Rosamond Lister he had seven sons and four
daughters).

*40. 1612 John Southworth¹⁹, b. 1571, d. 1612, ae. 41 v.p.
(He had been granted much of his father's estate, as was
usual, when he came of age and was married. At his death
which took place before his father's, death duties and
fines had to be paid. He had nine children).

*55. 1616 Thomas Southworth²⁰, b. 1600, d. 1622/3, ae. 17, unm.

*63. 1622 John Southworth²¹, b. 1621, d. 1635, ae. 14, s.p.

*65. 1635 Thomas Southworth²¹, b. 1624, d. 1641, ae. 17, unm.
(This heir was a ward, 1636-1641. Wardships were farmed out
to the highest bidder and a considerable amount of cash and
property and profit was usually obtained at the expense of
the helpless ward).

*60. John Southworth²⁰, b. 1607, d. 1675, ae. 68.
(He had fourteen children).

67. John Southworth²¹, b. 1641, liv. 1664, ae. 23.
(He was a potential heir but did not inherit).

68. Thomas Southworth²¹, b. 1643, d. before 1675.
(Also a potential heir but died too young).

*69. 1675 Edward Southworth²⁰, b. 1645, d. 1694, ae. 49.
(Edward inherited in 1675, but by 1678, the estates were
found to be bankrupt, and by 1679, had passed out of the
possession of the Southworth family).

* Each of these heirs in succession was required to pay large
death duties, fines, etc., which eventually bankrupted
the estate.

(Potential heirs supposedly escaped death duties if they
died before their fathers, or other brothers who later
inherited. But, since fathers usually settled some or
most of their estates upon the heir at maturity or mar-
riage, death duties on these properties had to be paid
when the heirs died before their fathers).

Average length of tenure of the seven heirs, 1595-1675: 11 years

Length of tenure of the seven heirs, 1595-1675: 80 years.

KNOWN MEMBERS OF THE LEYDEN COMPANY ASSOCIATED WITH EDWARD SOUTHWORTH

(See Henry M. Dexter: "English Exiles in Amsterdam, 1597-1625", in Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, 2nd series, VI 41-64; "Known Members of the Leyden Company," Ibid., XVII 175-176; Dr. Evans, The Early English Baptists, London, 1862, p. 244; Clyfton's Plea, p. 4; George Johnson, Discourse, p. 63; Arber, Story of the Pilgrim Fathers, pp. 162-163; John A. Goodwin, The Pilgrim Republic, pp. 460-464).

Jane Southworth, one of Smyth's company at Amsterdam. (No. 360).

Mr. Southworth, Amsterdam, belonged to the gentry.

Alexander Carpenter, witness at a wedding in Amsterdam, 16 Dec. 1600.

The numbers in brackets below refer to individuals in Mr. Dexter's list of the Leyden Company.

* * *

Year

1610. Edward Southworth (93) was witness at the betrothal of John Jennings and Elizabeth Pettinger, 17 Dec. 1610; noted as brother-in-law of George Morton and Samuel Fuller.

1611. Edward Southworth (93) was witness at the betrothal of William Bassett (6) and Margaret Oldham, 13 Aug. 1611.

1611. Priscilla Carpenter (30), daughter of Alexander Carpenter (29), witnessed the betrothal of Isaac Allerton, 7 Oct. 1611. (She was b. ca. 1598; d. Plymouth, 1689, ae. 91 yrs.; m. at Plymouth, ca. 1627, William Wright, d. 1633, who had come to Plymouth in the "Fortune", 1621; she m. second, at Plymouth, 1634, John Cooper, of Scituate and Barnstable.)

1611. Alexander Carpenter (29) was father of Alice (94), Priscilla (30), Agnes (45), Juliana (67), also called Julia Ann, and Mary. As noted above, he was witness at a wedding in Amsterdam, on 16 December 1600.

1612. Juliana Carpenter (67), daughter of Alexander (29), was betrothed to George Morton, 6 July 1612; her father was a witness. (She was b. ca. 1584; d. at Plymouth, 19 Feb. 1665, ae. 81 yrs.; m. as his 2nd wife, at Leyden, Holland, 6 July 1612, George Morton, from Yorkshire, who d. Plymouth, June 1624; she came to Plymouth in the "Little James", 1628, bringing with her the two Southworth boys; she m. 2nd, Manasseh Kemp-ton, who d. at Plymouth, 1662.)

1613. Agnes Carpenter (45) (sometimes called Anne), m. at Leyden, Holland, as his 2nd wife, 30 Apr. 1613, Doctor and Deacon Samuel Fuller, a say weaver, from London, England, widower (his 1st wife was Alice Glascock); Alexander Carpenter (29), her father, and her sister Alice (94), witnessed her betrothal, 15 Mar. 1613; she was buried at Leyden, Holland, 3 July 1615; Dr. Fuller m. 3rd, at Leyden, 27 May 1617, Bridget Lee, dau. of Josephine Lee, and sister of Samuel Lee.)

1613. Edward Southworth (93), say weaver, single man (young, unmarried man), from England, accompanied by Thomas Southworth (96), his brother, Samuel Fuller, his brother-in-law, and Roger Wilson, his acquaintance, was betrothed to Alice Carpenter (94), single woman (young, unmarried woman), also from England, accompanied by Anna Ross and Elizabeth Jennings, her acquaintances. Banns were published on 11 May, 18 May, and

25 May 1613; and, on 28 May 1613, they were married. (Leyden, Holland, Marriage Records; a photograph of the betrothal record may be seen in The Mayflower Descendant, vol. X (1908), pp. 1-2).

1613. Thomas Southworth, brother of Edward Southworth (93) was a witness to the betrothal of Edward Southworth and Alice Carpenter (94), 7 May 1613.

1613. Alice Carpenter (94), daughter of Alexander Carpenter (29), was betrothed on 7 May 1613 to Edward Southworth (93), and they were married, 28 May 1613. She was b. ca. 1591; d. at Plymouth, 27 Mar. 1670, aged nearly 80 yrs. As we have seen, she m. 1st, at Leyden, 28 May 1613, Edward Southworth, b. ca. 1590, d. 1620. After his death, she came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the "Little James" or the "Anne", 1623, and she m. 2nd, at Plymouth, 14 Aug. 1623, Governor William Bradford (11).

1613. William Bradford (11), later Governor of Plymouth Colony, 1621-1651, was born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, 19 Mar. 1589/90, and he died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 9 May 1657, the son of William and Alice (Hanson) Bradford. He m. 1st, at Amsterdam, Holland, 10 Dec. 1613, Dorothy May (12), b. at Wisbeach, co. Cambridge, ca. 1597 (she was 16 in 1613), d. in Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts, 7 Dec. 1620. He m. 2nd, at Plymouth, 14 Aug. 1623, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth (94) the widow of Edward Southworth (93), who had d. in London, 1620.

1614. Constant Southworth (95), later Ensign, son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, was b. in Leyden, Holland, 1614, came to Plymouth, 1628, and d. at Duxbury, 1678/9, ae. 65 yrs.

1616. Thomas Southworth (96), later Captain, son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, was b. in Leyden, 1616, came to Plymouth, 1628 or soon afterwards, and he d. at Plymouth, 1669, ae. 53 yrs.

161-. John Bradford (13), son of Governor William and Dorothy (May) Bradford, came to Plymouth, 1627, or soon afterwards.

1644. Mary Carpenter, b. ca. 1577, unmarried daughter of Alexander Carpenter (29), and sister of Alice, Agnes, Juliana, and Priscilla Carpenter, came to Plymouth to live with her sister Alice at Gov. Bradford's invitation, after the death of her mother in 1644. She d. at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 19/20 March 1667, aged 90 years, unmarried.

THE IDENTITY OF EDWARD SOUTHWORTH OF LEYDEN

EDWARD SOUTHWORTH OF SAMLESBURY

1. 7th son, born London, 1590. Born after 1582 - not in his grandfather Lister's will of that date. Living 1595 when he was mentioned in his grandfather Southworth's will. Born before 1602.

2. Living 1602 (registered as born before that date as a Foreign Burgess of the Preston Guild).

3. Lived near Heneage House in London, 1590-1594; his father and grandfather were living in the home of Sir Francis Walsingham in the house across the street from Heneage House, 1584-1594.

4. Died before 1622, as shown by the fact that he was not recorded as living then in the records of the Foreign Burgesses of the Preston Guild.

5. He had a brother Thomas, born 1579; Oriel Coll., A.B., Oxon., 1602; entered Gray's Inn, 1614. Living 1582 (Lister's will); also 1602 (Foreign Burgess of Preston).

6. Had uncles: Dr. Edward and Sir Matthew Lister, Knt., who lived in London at this time. Dr. Edward, d. 1620, buried in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, not far from Heneage House.

EDWARD SOUTHWORTH OF LEYDEN

1. Born 1590; age at marriage (1613) and death (1620) give this approximate date of birth. (Leyden Marriage Records). Died after seven years of happy married life. (Morton's poem).

2. Obviously living in 1602, because he was married in Leyden in 1613.

3. He was living in Heneage House in June 1620, ae. 30 years. Letter from his friend, Robert Cushman, addressed to him there, from Dartmouth, England, 17 August 1620.

4. Died after June 1620, as shown by Nathaniel Morton's poem. News of his death was brought to Plymouth by the "Fortune" which left England in 1621, and reached Plymouth, 9 Nov. 1621; the ship again reached London in Feb. 1621/2; Edward's widow came to Plymouth in the "Anne" which arrived there in 1623.

5. He had a brother Thomas, who was a witness at his wedding in Leyden, 1613. (Leyden Marriage Records).

6. He was living at Heneage House, Aldgate Ward, 1620, in the extreme East End of London. (Letter of R.C. to E.S., 1620). Living with him there was the Pilgrim family of Experience Mitchell, born 1566, son of Thomas Mitchell; they were mentioned in the above letter; the Mitchells were living with the Southworths at Heneage House, 1620, before sailing for New England.

7. Edward Southworth of Samlesbury was a Protestant. His father became a Protestant between 1575 and 1584. His mother was a Protestant as were her brothers referred to above. She was the daughter of Sir William Lister, whose will, 1582, requests that "he be buried according to the Church of England."

8. Edward of Samlesbury was a gentleman by birth and breeding, but being the seventh son and youngest son of his father, with no other resources (except \$32.20 from his grandfather's bequest each year), he was thus obliged to earn his own living.

9. Edward Southworth belonged to the Southworth of Samlesbury family.

10. There was a decided tendency at this time among the members of the family of Southworth of Samlesbury, especially in this branch, to die young. He died aged 30 and his ten brothers and sisters averaged about 33 years. Seven heirs in the course of 80 years, most of whom died young, was unusual. Also three others in this period died before they could inherit.

11. Because of fines, dues, estate expenses, loss of property, cost of imprisonment, fines for recusancy, and years of neglect, together with heavy mortgages to raise funds for living expenses, the Samlesbury estates during most of Edward's lifetime were impoverished, insolvent, and finally bankrupt. The brothers of Edward of Samlesbury were undoubtedly hard put to eke out a living.

The Samlesbury brothers, Thomas and Edward, meet all chronological demands, and they are the only pair of brothers of these same names that do meet all of these requirements.

In eleven vitally important ways the above tables show that Edward Southworth of Leyden was none other than Edward Southworth of Samlesbury, the son of Thomas and Kosamond (Lister) Southworth.

7. Edward Southworth of Leyden was a life-long Protestant and a member of the Leyden company, 1610-1620.

8. Edward of Leyden worked for his living, but was acknowledged to be of a superior social position, called "well-to-do" among the Pilgrims. Undoubtedly he was the Mr. Southworth at Amsterdam in 1610, when he was witness at a wedding.

9. Edward Southworth of Leyden's American descendants possessed a very ancient hatchment of the Southworth of Samlesbury family to which these American descendants considered they belonged.

10. Edward Southworth of Leyden, born 1590, died 1620, aged 30 years.

11. Edward of Leyden's income was very small, especially with a wife and family to support (and even if he were the Edward of Samlesbury with his inheritance from his grandfather of 20 nobles a year, that only amounted to about \$32.20 a year).

SOME VALUABLE EXTRACTS FROM MRS. MARY J. SIBLEY'S CONTRIBUTION
TO THE GENEALOGICAL PAGE OF THE BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

1931

A correspondent called the Southworth family of Lancashire "rank Catholics." That might apply to John and Christopher, sons of Sir John Southworth, Knt., who were Catholic priests, educated abroad, but not to the family itself. Robert Halley's "Lancashire: its Puritanism and Nonconformity," 1869, Volume I, page 303, states: "The Southworths of Samlesbury and the Sherburnes of Stoneyhurst, moderate Catholics rather than Papists, were steady and powerful adherents of the cause of royalty." Sir John Southworth after he had been imprisoned for harboring priests was in the list of those who "subscribed for the defence of their country at the time of the Spanish Armada in 1588." His eldest son, Thomas, who was the father of Edward and Thomas, was the first Protestant in the family. Thomas married Rosmond Lister, daughter of Sir William Lister, who in his will probated in 1582, desires to be buried according to the Church of England. He mentions his son-in-law Thomas Southworth, with whom he has left annuities for four of his children, including Matthew who was later knighted and became physician to Ann, wife of James I, and Charles I. He lived in London. Sir John as father of Thomas is mentioned in the will. Thus identifying all parties.

Another Protestant in the family was Jane, the widow of John, the eldest son of Thomas and Rosamond, who had died in 1612, v.p. The same year she was arrested as a witch. The trial revealed it was a case of perjury because of her Protestantism brought about by the machinations of her husband's uncle, Christopher Southworth, alias Thompson, a Catholic priest, mentioned above.

* * *

Sir John Southworth being on bail and under surveillance he would be expected to be housed in the neighborhood of Walsingham, who was responsible for his freedom. "Many English Protestant visitors took refuge under Walsingham's roof and escaped unharmed" (Strype's annals). Also some Catholics under surveillance were sometimes housed there. Since not till 1594 did Sir John and his son finally return home, some of the children of Thomas and Rosamond were probably born in London including Edward. Opposite Walsingham's house was the London residence of Sir Thomas Heneage whose father had been Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster and would be known by Sir John. It would be quite natural that Thomas and his father would live there. Edward Southworth of Leyden in 1620 stayed at this Heneage House as shown by a letter from Robert Cushman addressed to his there, which letter was preserved by Governor Bradford who married Edward's widow. And since in a city the size of London it would hardly happen that an Edward Southworth would live there unless he were a near kinsman of Sir John, and since Edward, son of Thomas and Rosamond, is the only one that would fit the case, it is quite firmly established that he and Edward of Leyden are the same person.

* * *

There was plenty of time in Leyden while all parties were there prior to their marriages in 1613 for Alice to have had two or more suitors. The tradition that Alice's father preferred Edward Southworth to William Bradford because he was of a higher social status was probably true.

* * *

Robinson and his followers were in Amsterdam before going to Leyden and Clifton was an associate. In the list of Exiles in Amsterdam in 1610 was a Mr. Southworth ("Mr." then signifying gentry). The author-

ity given was Clifton's Plea. This was probably Edward Southworth, who witnessed the betrothal of William Pontus in November, 1610, in Leyden. Among the exiles in Amsterdam were Jane Southworth and six Pygotts, one named Matthew. The maternal grandmother of Edward Southworth of Samlesbury, Lancaster, was Bridget Pygott and she had a son Matthew Lister, mentioned above. Also we find in the said Southworth family several Jane Southworths that might have been the said Jane. One, the sister of Edward's father, was mentioned in Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, 1664-1665, with no further record given.

* * *

The Southworths were land poor. The estate which was encumbered past retrieval, and in 1679 passed entirely out of the family. We see by the law of Primogeniture that the estate had seven owners in less than a century and there were three others that would have inherited it but died too soon. The above also shows the tendency of the family to die young, and Edward Southworth of Leyden did die young. An illustration of the lack of wealth in the family is the pitiful case of Edward's niece Mary, whose father died v.p., and whose brother inherited the property from Edward's father in 1617, the year after Mary's marriage to the Rev. James Martin, M.A., of Oxford. In 1623 he lost his living because he had churching mothers of illegitimate children without a public confession. In 1633 he wrote two pathetic appeals to the Archbishop of York . . . that his wife and son had died of starvation in the streets. And this was the fate of Mary Southworth brought up in Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire. It is not surprising that we found her Uncle Edward earning an honest living in Leyden as a weaver.

* * *

Thomas's parents had seven sons and four daughters, and he also had seven sons and four daughters. All were named in the pedigree. Thomas was born about 1548, the year after his parents were married. Documentary evidence gives Thomas and four brothers born and living in 1582 (Will of Sir William Lister) and by comparison of the Visitations of Yorkshire we learn that Rosamond Lister, Thomas's wife, was married between 1563/4 and 1571, and by documentary evidence that their sons John, Thomas and William were born and living in 1582 and probably one or more of their four daughters. Richard, Michael, Christopher and Edward were born after 1582 but all eleven children were living (and named in the will of Sir John Southworth, their grandfather) in 1595. This would bring Edward, seventh son, born about 1590. All the sons were living in 1602, but evidence shows that only William and Christopher of the sons of Thomas (died 1617), were still living in 1622. This shows that Edward died earlier.

Nathaniel Morton, nephew of Mrs. Alice (Carpenter)(Southworth) Bradford, wrote a memorial poem in her honor. He states that she died 27 March 1670, and "To about fourscore years she did attaine," showing that she was born a little later than 1590, about the time that Edward Southworth of Samlesbury was born. The poem in speaking of her first husband says:

I mean good Edward Southworth, who not long
Continued in this world the saints amonge.
With him she lived seven years a wife,
Till death did put a period to his life.

This proves that Edward Southworth, husband of Alice, married in 1613, died young in 1620. Edward Southworth of Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, died young before 1622, so this is another identification.

* * *

The widow Alice (Carpenter) Southworth brought to America a letter to her deceased husband, Edward Southworth, from Robert Cushman which has been valuable in Edward's identification.

* * * * *

There has been in New England a hatchment of the arms of Southworth of Samlesbury in the possession of descendants of the Bradfords and the Southworths since 1700 and perhaps earlier. This, when Mrs. Sibley wrote her article for the Boston Evening Transcript in 1931, was supposed to have been brought over here by Mrs. Southworth or some member of the Southworth family. It appears more likely today that some member of the family embroidered the hatchment about the year 1700. There is one important and striking fact about the hatchment that is interesting. It bears the ancient arms of Southworth of Samlesbury: Sable a chevron between 3 crosses patonce argent; crest: a bull's head erased sable armed argent. These were the exact arms of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, grandfather of Edward and Thomas Southworth. To this extent it is unique, and has been in the family in New England from about 1700 to the present day. It belonged to the Samlesbury family, the main line, for all others would be descended from younger sons and would have to be in reverse colorings.

It was believed, when Mrs. Sibley wrote her article, that it had always been in the possession of the Bradfords and Southworths as early as the beginning of the 17th century, and was supposed to have been the "crest" in Governor Bradford's inventory of his estate. But it has since been found that the word "crest" is actually "rest", that is, a gun rest. Yet the fact of the possession of the hatchment for more than 250 years by descent in the same family proves that the family believed it to be their own correct coat of arms. And strong argument for the belief that Edward of Leyden and Alice are one and the same person.

* *

The strong position that Mrs. Sibley took in 1931, does not altogether hold today. None-the-less I will quote what Mrs. Sibley then wrote: "Therefore we have positive proof that Edward Southworth of Leyden, Holland, later of Heneage House, London, the first husband of Alice Carpenter, father of Constant and Thomas Southworth, immigrants to America, belonged to the Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, family of Southworths, and since there was in that family only one Edward that had a brother Thomas and they were, as we have shown, sons of Thomas, who died in 1617, and Rosamond, his wife, and grandsons of Sir John Southworth, died 1595, the identity of Edward Southworth of Leyden, Holland, and said Edward of Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, is fully established."

* * *

On the basis of all the various and sundry proofs which the writer has presented, each strongly emphasized and supplimented by Mrs. Sibley it has been demonstrated (except for the matter of the hatchment, and that in itself is a sound additional factor, though no longer a proven fact), that the foregoing statement of Mrs. Sibley is correct in every particular, for the cumulative effect of the many documentary evidences and numerous identifications, throughout the work, seems, to the writer at least, to lead only to that conclusion.

The article concerning the ancestry of Constant and Thomas Southworth by Mrs. Mary J. Sibley, as given above, is a masterpiece of clear statement and careful research. Every bit of evidence has been investigated and found true. Her whole argument is soundly and convincingly made plain. Though it is solidly based upon Mr. Webber's Southworth Genealogy, new data are added, and nothing is taken for granted. It is a splendid example of concise genealogical workmanship

Frederick Lewis Weis.

that Captain Southworth declined in early life, fell when next vacant to the orphan whom he had fitted for whatever station might await him, and who became the last ruling elder, known in Plymouth.

Captain Southworth died Nov. 28, 1669, when only 53, while his mother was still living. The record said that "He was a very godly man and he lived and died, full of faith and comfort, being much lamented by all of all sorts, sects and conditions of people."

Chart of the Southworth Pedigree
From Webber's "Descendants of the Southworths", pub. 1909

1. Roger de Croft, of 1189; 1199; 1212, a son or brother of Orm de Ashton, probably the same as Roger de Burton, who received Burton and Dalton from an alliance with the family of Giller michael de Whittenton: Falconer to John, C to Mortain
2. Hugh de Croft of 1212, held in Croft, Kent West Derby Hundred of brother, Gilbert
3. Gilbert de Croft "de Southworth" received Southworth and Croft in Makersfield from Uncle Gilbert, 1213 to 1219. Confirmed by Thurstan Banastre.
4. Gilbert de Southworth, held in Croft after 1232.
5. William de Southworth of Croft and Southworth, 1292.
6. Gilbert de Southworth, manor of Southworth, 1326; taxer and collector, Lans. 1327.
7. Sir Gilbert de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Middleton, Houghton, Arbury and Southworth Manor, recd. Samlesbury about 1332. Sheriff of Lancaster 1323-36; married before 1332, Alicia, living 1363, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Ewyas (of 1335) of Samlesbury, Lancaster (q.v. royal ancestry)
8. Sir John de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Middleton, Southworth, Samlesbury; at Siege of Harfluer Oct. 5, 1415; married Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard de Houghton (d. 1415) of Houghton Lanes; Royal Ancestry.
9. Sir Thomas de Southworth, Lord of Croft, Aruby, Middleton, Houghton, Southworth etc.; to Parliament from County Lancaster, d. April 27, 1432; married Johanna, daughter of John Del Booths (Royal Ancestry) d. 1422, of Barton (q.v.) widow of Thomas Sherbourne.
10. Richard de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury etc., b. 1420; d. Dec. 21, 1467; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux (d. 1454) of Befton, Royal Ancestry.

11. Sir Christopher de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury, b. 1443, Knight in Scotland 1482; married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Dutton (d. 1459) of Dutton; Royal Ancestry.
12. Sir John de Southworth, Lord of Samlesbury etc. b. 1478; d. 1519; knighted Feb. 18, 1503; married Helen, daughter of Langton, d. 1500, of Newton, Walton de Jale, etc. Royal Ancestry. Sheriff of Lancaster County, 1514.
13. Sir Thomas Southworth, b. 1497; restored and enlarged Samlesbury Hall; 1532-1545 fought at Flodden Sept. 9, 1513. High Sheriff of Lancaster Co. 1542; d. 1546. Married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Boteler; d. 1522, of Bevey (Royal Ancestry).
14. Sir John Southworth, owned vast estates; commended for service in Scotland 1557; High Sheriff of Lancaster 1562; H. P. Knighted 1557. Persecuted by Protestants, imprisoned for harboring Catholic Priests; d. Nov. 3, 1597; leaving long will. Married July 23, 1547 at Lenards, Middleton, to Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Ashton, d. 1548, widow of ? Goulard of Offerton.
15. Thomas Southworth, b. 1548, became the first Protestant in the family, threatened with disinheritance, d. 1617; married Rosamond, daughter of William Lyster (d. 1581) of Thornton and Medhope (q.v.) Royal Ancestry.
16. Edward Southworth, 7th son, b. ca 1590; granted annuity of 20 nobles (L-6) by grandfather's will. Fled to Holland at Amsterdam 1610; at Leyden as silk-weaver; returned to London before 1620; d. 1620-1621; married May 28, 1613 in Leyden to Alice (b. 1590) daughter of Alexander Carpenter, d. 1620 at Wington, England. She came to America in 1623, married Governor Bradford - his second wife. She died in Plymouth, March 26, 1670.
17. Constant Southworth, b. Leyden, Holland, 1614-15, followed his mother to Plymouth 1628, ward of his step-father Gov. William Bradford. Freeman, Duxbury, 1636; Ensign 1646-53; Constable 1645-47; Deputy Treas. 1653-68; Council of War 1658-65; Treas. Plymouth Colony 1659-1678; Governor's Assis. 1670-1678; died Duxbury March 10, 1678. Married Nov. 2, 1637 to Elizabeth, dau. of William Gollier (d. 1671). She came to America with her father 1633; 8 children:
 1. Mercy, b. about 1638; d. Nov. 25, 1712 age 75 yr. m. May 12, 1658 to Samuel Freeman, Watertown, Mass., b. May 11, 1638, d. Nov. 25, 1712.
 2. Edward, 2nd child, b. ? d. 1727
 3. Alice, b. Mar. 5, 1648; d. Dec. 26, 1719; m. Dec. 26, 1667 to Col. Benjamin Church, celebrated Indian fighter, b. 1639, d. Jan. 17, 1718.

Using these two pages as a base, aided by some of Dr. Weis's charts on the preceding pages it is not very difficult (though it is time-consuming) to discover that the Southworths, and thus we, are descended from many ancient royal lines. Many kinds of source books including peerage books and many other lineage books are readily available in historical libraries and at Salt Lake City. Some examples are interspersed in my working data here. There are still some lines I haven't gotten around to looking up yet, as you will notice. This could be extended and then indexed.

Probable Southworth Pedigree

(Not in Index)

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Southworth 2

Southworth 3

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Rev. 1985

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN

CHART No. 1

CHART No. 1

3768, 824
Gilbert de Southworth
(Father of No. 2)
had man of Southworth 1326
taxer & collector of
Lancashire in 1327

1, 984, 824
Sir Gilbert de Southworth, Kn't
(Father of No. 1)
Sheriff of Lancashire 132-36
before 1332 (Lord of Croft Middleton
Haghton, Arbury &
Southworth houses near
Sarncliffe ca 1332)

3, 984, 825
(Mother of No. 2)

992, 206
Sir John de Southworth
Lord of Croft Middleton Southworth
& Sarncliffe

3965, 826
Nicholas de Fwgas
(Father of No. 4)
of Sarncliffe, Lancashire
living 1355

8984, 43
Alice de Fwgas
(Mother of No. 1)
living 1363

992, 207 Margaret de Haghton, of Haghton Lanes
Spouse of No. 11

1984, 44 Richard de Haghton d. 1445
a desc. of Richard de Clare

7, 937, 648
William de Southworth
(Father of No. 4)
of Croft & Southworth
in 1292

(Mother of No. 4)

(Father of No. 5)

(Mother of No. 5)

7, 937, 652
Sir John D'Ewgas, knight
(Father of No. 6)
of Lancashire, 1295
Member Parliament
1295
before 1311

7, 937, 653
Cecily de Sarncliffe
(Mother of No. 6)
(sole heiress of Sarncliffe)

(Father of No. 7)

(Mother of No. 7)

15, 875, 296
Gilbert de Southworth
held Croft after 1232
Son of Gilbert de Croft de
Southworth (held Croft in
Macclesfield from 1240 Gilbert
1213-4)
Son of Hugh de Croft (in 1212
held in Croft, Kent West Dorset
Hundred of Gros Gilbert)

Son of Roger de Croft (de Barton?)
lives 1189-1199-1212) held
Barton & Barton three villages
with Giffen - Michael de Whittington,
falconer to Henry I & II of Moitain
(relative of the Earl of Cornwall)

(Note: Moitain was cousin of
William the Conqueror)

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

15, 875, 306
William de Sarncliffe
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. d. before 1246-1256 (in Haghton 3)

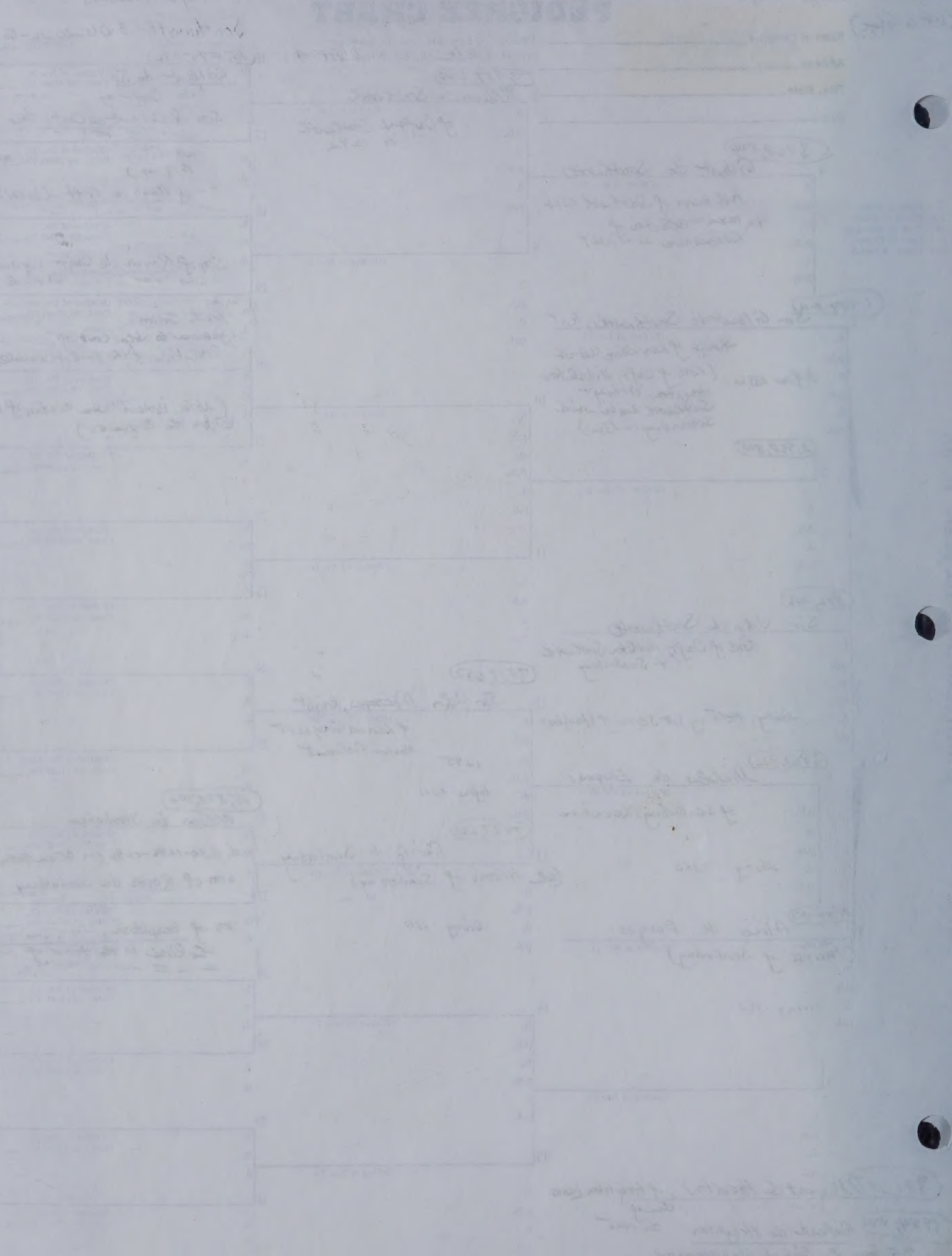
son of Roger de Sarncliffe
m. 1194 Margaret Robur
son of Gaspatric, Lord of Sarncliffe
the line in the time of
Henry II and King John

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)



Re: Southworth Pedigree

Two books, which do not cover all peerages, shed some light on origins of many of the families mentioned in the Southworth Pedigree Chart. One Feudal Lords of Arms by Joseph Foster describes court array and gives some indication of time frames (that is, under which king the individual served) which is often lacking in pedigrees - but coverage is limited. The other book is The Norman People (1900) London - but is primarily limited to surnames found in the London directory during that time frame - a very few of the most famous noble families were at all.

There were no surnames when the Normans conquered England, though people used nicknames to distinguish individuals - e.g. only kings William II "Rufus" (the Red) or Richard I "Lionheart" (Lionheart). You see the first error described by the place they came from on the continent - e.g. Piers de Lutegastoke ^{ca 1198} in Europe had son Geoffray Fitz Piers (meaning son of Piers) who became earl of Mandeville - in Essex England and ancestor of the Mandevilles. Another example is that Geoffray V Plantagenet's natural son Hamelin Plantagenet, could not pass his name on but was married to an heiress Isabel, daughter of William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey thus himself becoming the earl, and his children assumed their mother's name - the beginning of the Warren family. Later the oldest son who inherited an earldom or barony might keep a name like de Warenne while the younger son assumed the name of his estate as a surname. The common people assumed surnames centuries later than the baronial class - from ancestral origin or their own geographical origin, their father (or mother's) first or last name, or even a nickname or occupation. The Southworths, being of a privileged class, as well as the families they intermarried with, were naturally of Norman descent, for the ^{most of} landed estates which had belonged to Anglo-Saxons or other indigenous Englishmen soon fell into hands Norman knights or barons as a reward for service.

The feeling may seem like a lot of bother when it has not been 100% proved that our Southworths were descended from the Tamberbury Southworths, though I am inclined to believe they were because of the religious dissent which eventually led to their impoverishment - due to high fines and imprisonment under the Tudors. But even if it would somehow turn out they aren't ours, that's a good study in social history.

Bannester, from Banastre, now Beneter, near Estampes. Warin Banastre was Baron of Newton, Lancashire, t. William I. (Baines, Lancashire, i. 115). Alard and John B. possessed lands, Berks, t. Henry I. (Lib. Nig.). The lands of Ralph B. were confirmed to the Church of Bayeux, 1144, by Eugenius III. (Mon.); Adam B. was Viscount of Berks, 1169; Alard, 1173; Thomas, 1204. Robert B. held one fee in capite in Lancaster, 13th cent. (Testa). From him descend the Banastres of Bank. See also NELSON, MAUDSLEY.

Piggott, or Picot. Bartholomew, Hubert, William, Lambert, Ralph, Reginald, Richard, Roger Picot, Normandy 1198 (MRS). See also PICKETT.

Pigot, or Avenel. See AVENEL. C. 1030 Osmeline Avenel, Lord of Say, made grants to St. Martin's, Seez, which were confirmed by Picot Avenel, his son, and Robert and Henry, his sons (Gall. Christ. xi. 152, 153). This Osmeline was probably a brother of Hervey A. Baron of Biars 1035. Picot de Say or A. had great grants in Salop. One of his younger sons, Picot Miles, obtained from him the barony of Clun. His younger son William Picot or De Say held one fee in Salop from De Ver 1165 (Lib. Niger), which Ralph P. also held before 1180. His son Robert was living 1200-1260. From this time the P.s have been seated in Salop, and from them descend the baronets Pigot in England and Ireland, and the Lords Pigot of Ireland.

See also List of arms of a Yorkshire branch

Leicester or De Ganville. Thomas de Joannisvilla and his fief mentioned in Normandy 1180-95, Ralph de Jehanville 1198 (MRS). Of this family Roger de Geneville gave the Church of Pictariville c. 1000 to St. Taurin Abbey, Evreux, Normandy (Gall. Christ. xi. 139 Instr.). His descendants came to England 1066, and t. Henry I. Hugh [de Janville], Viscount of Leicester, witnessed the charter of Lenton Priory 1100-1108 (Mon. i. 646). He was Viscount of Leicester 1130, and Senechal to Matilda de Senlis (Rot. Pip.; Mon. i. 672). Ivo de Leicester, his son, was living 1130 (Rot. Pip.). The family then became widely spread. In the same century Odo de L. and Ralph de Leicester gave lands in Normandy to Plessis Priory (MSAN, viii. 156, 157). William de Ganville, M.P. for Leicestershire 1322, occurs as 'William de Leicester' (PPW). Roger de Leicester of this family possessed estates Leicestershire, t. Richard I. (he was son of Robert de L., witness to a charter of Salop Abbey, c. 1170, son of Ivo de L.). He witnessed 1190 the charter of Cokersand, Lancashire (Mon. ii. 631) and was of that county c. 1200 (RCR), and in 1208 paid a fine in Leicester (Hardy, Obl. et Fin.). From this line descended the Lysters of Rowton, Salop. He had two grandsons: 1. Sir Nicholas, of Lancashire, who acquired Tabley, Cheshire, and was ancestor of the Leicesters of Tabley; 2. Thomas, father of, 1. Geoffrey de L., M.P. for Derby 1311; 2. John of Derby, who, in 1321, obtained pardon as an adherent of Roger Mortimer, of Wigmore, and to whom in 1311 the Abbot of Salop was commanded by the king to make a payment of 20l. (PPW). He m. 1312 Isabel, dau. and heir of John de Bolton of Boland, Lancashire, and had Richard Leicester, whose son John inherited estates in Craven from the De Boltens, and was ancestor of William Lister, Lord of Midhope Craven, ancestor of the Listers, Barons Ribblesdale.

Stuart, or De Dinan. The Stewards, afterwards kings of Scotland, as has been shown by Chalmers (Caledonia), descended from Walter Fitz-Alan, created Steward of Scotland by David I. He was son of William Fitz-Alan (founder of Haughmon, Salop), son of Alan Fitz-Flaald, Baron of Oswaldestre, Salop, and Mileham, Norfolk, who came to England with the Conqueror, and whose origin has not yet been determined. In 1098, however, Alan Fitz-Flaald (Flaud) granted the Church of Gugnan, Bretagne, to the Abbey of Combourne or Combourg, a place where a great castle of the Viscounts of Dinan existed from 1000 (Morice, Hist. Brit. Preuves. i. 492). In 1079 the name of Flaald, father of Alan, occurs in that vicinity, when, at the foundation of the Abbey of Mezuoit, near Dol (a cell of St. Florent, Saumur, of which William de Dol or Dinan was then abbot), a grant was made by 'Alan the Seneschal' (of Dol), confirmed by his brother Fledaldus or Flaald, of the site of the abbey at Mezuoit; the gift being confirmed by Oliver, Viscount of Dinan, whose charter is witnessed by Alan the Seneschal (Lobineau, Hist. Bretagne, ii. 138). About the same time Geoffrey, Viscount of Dinan, granted lands at Dinan to the same abbey, which were part of the estate of 'Alan the Seneschal, son of Guienoc,' which were given with consent of Rivallon, Alan's brother (Ib. 139).

Rivallon, in the preceding deed (p. 138), is mentioned as brother of Alan and Flaald, and is received as a monk into the abbey of Mezuoit. It appears, then, that Alan Fitz-Flaald was nephew of Alan Seneschal of Dol, and grandson of Guienoc.

The latter was probably a son of Hamo I., Viscount of Dinan, representative of the ancient Counts of Dol and Dinan.

The identity of the families appears from their arms. The house of Dinan bore a fesse indented; that of Fitz-Alan and Fitz-Flaald bore fessy or barry; the Stuarts a fesse chequy. The historical importance of this family seems to demand some additional space. The principality of Dinan and Dol appears to have extended from Alet (St. Malo), by Dol, Dinan, and Combourg; to the central hills of Bretagne, over a tract of ninety miles by sixty. Its chiefs (on whom numerous barons were dependent) were rather sovereigns than magnates: their origin is lost in antiquity. In all probability they represented the patriarchal sovereigns of the Diaulites, the nation who held that part of Armorica in the time of Julius Caesar. The alleged colonisation of Armorica from Britain in the third or fourth century is rejected by Niebuhr, and seems to rest upon no authentic data. The Bretons were indigenous, although there was a close intercourse between them and Great Britain. About A.D. 500 the Frisians invaded Armorica, at the instigation of Clovis; but in 513 Hoel, son of Budic, king of Armorica, returned from exile with the principal chiefs, and re-established the national independence (Morice, Hist. Bret. i. 15).

From this time the Counts of Dol begin to appear. Frogerius is mentioned as possessed of great power there in the time of Samson, Abbot of Dol, c. 570 (Alb. le Grand, Vies des SS. de Bretagne, 423). Count Loiescan, his successor, granted to

the Abbey of Dol an estate in Jersey, part of which had been formerly given to Samson. 'Quidam comes, nomine Loiescan, valde divitiarum opibus obsitus.' (Acta SS. October x. 756; see also Vita Maglorii, apud Bouquet, iii. 435.) Rivallon, who is mentioned as a 'tyrannus' or dynast of great power, 'potentissimus vir,' c. 710, restored a monastery at request of Thurian, Bishop of Dol (Acta SS. Jul. 3, 5, 615). Early in the following century Salomon appears to have been Count of Dol. Rivallon, his son, with his brothers Alan and Guigan, witnessed a charter of Solomon, King of Bretagne, c. 868 (Lobineau, Hist. Bretagne, ii. 59, 62, 68). About 919, according to Ogee (Dict. Hist. et Geogr. de Bretagne, Art. Dinan), Alan, Count of Dol, gave his daughter in marriage to Ralph, Lord of Rieux in Bretagne. About 930 mention is made of Salomon as 'Advocate' or Protector of the Church of Dol (Bouquet, x. 188, 214), being evidently the dynast of the surrounding territory, and representative of the founders, Frogerius and Loiescan. He appears to have been succeeded by Ewarin, whose son Alan, 'son of Ewarin,' with Gotscelin de Dinan (his brother), witnessed, c. 980, a charter of Bertha, mother of Duke Conan (Lobineau, ii. 114). This Alan, 'son of Ewarin,' Count of Dol, was probably succeeded by his brother Hamo, Viscount of Dinan, who had six sons; viz., 1. Hamo, Viscount of Dinan, ancestor of the Viscounts of Dinan and the Barons De Dinant of England (by writ 1294); 2. Juahoen, or Junkeneus, Archbishop of Dol, c. 1000; 3. Rivallon, Seneschal of Dol, ancestor of the Counts of Dol;

Fitz Alan / Stuart origin

Butler, or De Glanville. This family derives its name from Theobald Walter, the first butler of Ireland, to whom that dignity and vast estates were granted by Henry II. He also possessed the barony of Amounderness, Lancashire, which he held 1165 by service of one knight (Lib. Nig.). By his charters to Cokersand, Lancashire, and Wotheny, Limerick, it appears that Hervey Walter was his father; Hubert W., Archbishop of Canterbury, his brother; and Ranulph de Glanville, the justiciary, his dear friend (Mon. ii. 631, 1054).

Hervey Walter, his father, 1171 granted lands to Butley Priory, Suffolk (founded by Ranulph de Glanville, at the chief seat of the G.s), for the souls of 'our ancestors,' i.e., of Ranulph and himself (Mon. Angl. ii. 245); and he is a witness, as Hervey de Glanville, to the foundation charter (Ib.). In the reign of Stephen he witnessed a charter of Bartholomew de Glanville for Bromholm Priory. T. Henry III. a noble granted lands to St. Osyth's, Essex, for the soul of Hervey de Glanville, his wife's grandfather (Mon. ii. 183); and in 1155 Hervey de Glanville and Ranulph de G. witnessed the foundation charter of Snapes, Essex (Mon. ii. 894).

✓ Hervey Walter, or De Glanville, had relinquished his barony of Amounderness to his son Theobald before 1165; at which time as Hervey de Glanville he held one fee in Suffolk from the See of Ely (Lib. Nig.).

He was son of another Hervey Walter, who granted lands in Rouchcliffe, Thistleton, Greenhale, Lancashire, to Ormus, son of Magnus (Testa, 403), which Ormus witnessed a charter of Richard Bussel, baron of Penwortham (Mon. i. 361). He appears as Hervey de Glanville in the foundation charter of Eye by Robert Malet, early t. Henry I. (Mon. i. 357).

Walter (de Glanville), his father, appears 1086 as owner of estates in Lailand, Lancashire (Domesd.). He is styled in a charter of Warin Bussel, baron of Penwortham, granted to Evesham Abbey, 'his knight' (Mon. Angl.); and no doubt held from him Rouchcliffe, Weeton, &c., which descended to his posterity (Baines, Lanc. i. 117; Testa, 411).

Walter's descendants, the Butlers, bore the arms of De Glanville; a chief indented; merely varying the tinctures. This family was of Glan-

ville, near Caen. About 1064 Rainald de Glanville witnessed a charter of Roger de Mowbray in favour of Holy Trinity, Caen (Gall. Christ. xi. 60, Instr.), and had issue, 1, Robert de Glanville, who, in 1086, had great possessions in Suffolk, and was ancestor of William de G., whose barony in Suffolk, 1165, consisted of nine and a half fees; 2, Walter, ancestor of the Butlers.

Hence spring the Marquises of Ormond, Earls of Carrick, Viscounts Mountgarret, Barons Dunboyne, &c.

Butler, Earls of Lanesborough, descended from Hugo Pincerna, feudal Butler of the Counts of Mellent, who accompanied the Count of Mellent 1066, and in 1086 was a baron in Bedford (Domesd.). The family were hereditary butlers of the Earls of Leicester and Mellent. Ralph Pincerna, son of Hugo, in 1130 had custody of the E. of Mellent's estates (Rot. Pip.). Henry I. confirmed his gifts to Kenilworth Priory (Mon. ii. 115, 118, 134). Ralph, his son, was baron of Oversley, and from him descended the barons of Wemme. John, son of Robert Pincerna, son of Ralph (Mon. Angl. ii. 309), held lands in Bedford 1165. Ralph le Botiler, of Bedford, c. 1300, m. Hawisia Gobiun, of the same county (Roberts, Cal. Gen.). In 1376 John B. m. Isolda Gobiun, heiress of Waresley, Hunts, where he resided (Lodge, Irish Peerage). From him descended the B.s of Waresley; one of whom, George B., of Fen Drayton, Cambridge, was lineal ancestor of the Earls of Lanesborough. The arms of this family in various branches are those of the B.s of Wemme.

Butler. Several other families of distinction bore the same name, derived from the feudal dignity of Pincerna, viz., the Butlers of Cornwall and Kent, descended from Alured, feudal butler of Mortaine and Cornwall, t. William I.; the Butlers of Essex, derived from Hugo Pincerna, feudal butler of Eudo Dapifer, a great baron t. William I.; the Butlers, Barons of Warrington, feudal butlers of Chester, and probably a branch of the houses of Venables and Grosvenor; the Butlers of Bramfield, a branch of the Barons of Wemme, and others; the particulars of which families would occupy too much space.

Re #117, Margaret de Hoghton

Woman not named, but the
family below would have been
her kin. Richard d 1425
right age to be her father.

See Savage slip

Re; Southworth II

See Savage Over

1 Adam d 9 R4

$$1377 + 9 = 1386$$

2 Richard d 10 Hen 4

$$1415 + 10 = 1425 \quad \left(\text{Henric} = 1410 \right)$$

3 William d 6 Jf —

4 Ricard

$$1422 + 19$$

$$1441$$

~~5 Ricard d 19 E VI~~

Henric? (Henric? lived only 7 years!)

$$1444 + 1499 \text{ (too young)}$$

Re: Sir John Savage #26

This starts too late to give his ancestry. He was of an age to be the first Sir John Yester. Dows died 1450 - reign of Henry IV

SAVAGE, OF ROCK SAVAGE.

CREATED
29th June, 1611.



EXTINCT
in 1728.

Lineage.

Of this family, whose chief abode for many generations had been at the castle of Frodsham, in Cheshire, and occasionally at another house more recently erected at Clifton, on the opposite side of the river, called ROCK SAVAGE, was

SIR JOHN SAVAGE, a good and faithful ally of the Earl of Richmond, and one of the brave soldiers who placed that prince upon the throne as HENRY VII. Sir John was subsequently in the wars of France, and fell at the siege of Boloine. His son and heir,

SIR JOHN SAVAGE, knt. m. Lady Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Charles, first Earl of Worcester, and was s. by his son,

SIR JOHN SAVAGE, knt. who m. Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland, and had two sons, JOHN and Thomas. The younger,

1. SIR THOMAS SAVAGE, knt. of Rock Savage, in the county of Chester, was created a BARONET (being the nineteenth from the institution of the order) 29th June, 1611. He m. Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Allington, esq. and left at his decease in 1613, with two daughters, Elizabeth, wife, first, of Thomas Manwaring, and secondly, of Sir Ralph Done, and Grace, wife of Sir Richard Wilbraham, bart. of Woodhey, several sons, of whom the eldest,

II. SIR THOMAS SAVAGE, of Rock Savage, who was raised to the peerage as Viscount Savage 6th November, 1626. He m. Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Lord Darcy, afterwards Viscount Colchester and Earl Rivers, and had issue,

JOHN, his heir.

Thomas, who m. Bridget, widow of Sir Edward Somerset, and daughter and heir of William Whitmore, esq. of Leighton, by Margaret, his wife, sister and heir of Sir George Beeston, of Beeston, in Cheshire. From this marriage descended the Savages of Beeston, in Cheshire.

Francis.

Charles, whose daughter, Mary, married Jeremy Thoresby, of Leeds.

Jane, m. to John Pawlet, Lord St. John, afterwards Marquess of Winchester.

Dorothy, m. to Charles, Lord Andover.

Elizabeth, m. to Sir John Thimbelby, of Irnham, Lincolnshire.

Anne, m. to Robert Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan.
Katharine, a nun at Dunkirk.
Henrietta-Maria, m. to Ralph Sheldon, esq. of Beoley.

His lordship, who was chancellor of the Queen's Court at Westminster, died in London in 1635, and was s. by his son,

III. SIR THOMAS SAVAGE, second Viscount Savage, of Rock Savage, who succeeded to the EARLDOM OF RIVERS in 1639. His lordship m. first, Catharine, daughter of William Parker, Lord Morley and Mount-eagle, by whom he had issue, *Parker*

THOMAS, his heir.

John, d. s. p.

Richard, who m. Alice, widow of John Barnston, esq. of Churton, and daughter and heir of Thomas Trafford, esq. of Bridge Trafford, and had a son,

JOHN, of whom presently as inheritor of the family honours.

Elizabeth, m. to William, Lord Petre.

Jane, m. first, to Lord Chandos; secondly, to Sir William Sidley; and thirdly, to George Pitt, esq. of Strathfieldsay, Hants. Her grandson by the last, George Pitt, esq. was created BARON RIVERS in 1776.

Mary, m. to Henry Killigrew, esq. groom of the bedchamber to James, Duke of York.

Catharine, m. to Sir Charles Sidley.

Lord Rivers m. secondly, Mary, daughter of Thomas Ogle, esq. and had by her a son, Peter. His lordship d. in 1651, and was s. by his son,

IV. SIR THOMAS SAVAGE, Earl Rivers, who m. first, Elizabeth, illegitimate daughter of Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland; and secondly, Arabella, daughter of Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey. The latter d. s. p. but by the former his lordship had issue,

THOMAS, Viscount Colchester, who predeceased his father, having had by Charlotte-Maria, his wife, daughter of Charles, Earl of Derby, an only daughter, Charlotte-Catherine, who d. s. p.

RICHARD, successor to his father.

Elizabeth, d. s. p.

Annabella, m. to Sir Erasmus Norwich.

Lord Rivers d. in 1694, and was s. by his son,

V. SIR RICHARD SAVAGE, Earl Rivers, who married Penelope, daughter and heir of Roger Downes, esq. of Wardley, in Lancashire, and had by her an only daughter,

ELIZABETH, m. to James Barry, Earl of Barrymore, and had an only daughter,

LADY PENELOPE BARRY, m. to James, second son of George, Earl of Cholmondeley, but d. s. p.

His lordship* d. in 1714, and was s. by his cousin,

VI. JOHN SAVAGE, a Catholic priest, who never assumed the honours. He died, of course unmarried, in 1728, when the BARONETCY, as well as the superior titles, became EXTINCT.

After the decease of this the last male heir of the family, the estates, under a settlement made by Richard, Earl Rivers, passed to Lady Penelope Cholmondeley, that nobleman's granddaughter. Her ladyship died issueless in 1786, when Clifton

and her other estates devolved on her husband's great-nephew, George-James, Earl of Cholmondeley, who was afterwards created EARL OF ROCKSAVAGE and Marquess of Cholmondeley. ✓

Arms—Arg. six lioncels sa. three, two, and one.

* His lordship left two illegitimate children: by Mrs. Colydon, a daughter, Bessy Savage, who had a fortune of £60,000, and married Frederick, Earl of Rochford; and by the Countess of Macclesfield, a son, RICHARD SAVAGE, the celebrated and unfortunate poet.

Arg. six lioncels rampant sable
Crest: a silver unicorn's head
cat on the shoulders.

① de Craft (coe)

14-5 Sir Nicholas de (E III Roll) baron, lozengy argent & sable (master in his son)

(See Regis Ordinary and Holland Roll); borne also by Sir Peter Lee of de Leac.

- ✓ Craft, Sir Hugh of Salep - born at the first Danstolle tournament 1308, quarterly per fess indented azure (in the first quarter) a Lyon passant guardant or (F.) and party ~~roll~~ roll - H. 6137 fo 27^b. In Harl. MS 4033 the tincture reversed, the Lyon appearing in the second quarter. In the Ashmole Roll it is erroneously ticked per pale and a chief indented, etc.

not in VA but ^{de}Crafton is shown as a branch of de La Mure. (Britany) p 223 ^{223/4} section in Chester

NP has no Ashton; but Buxton on p. 180/1 (= de Richmond) (Richmond - See Buxton Engingham)

coe - As(h)ton, Richard de (EIV Roll) baron, ~~per chevron~~ per chevron sable & argent - with crest; Ballard etc.

Assheton, Sir Robert de, (E III baron, argent a mallet pommel sable - (Short) F.

(see illustration) Buxton
Buxton - egg incl illus coats p 40/1

② Ewyes coe shows p 25 - Delver (—) E III Roll baron, argent a chevron gules

between three billets (delvers) sable, with crest: A hand holding a sword NP Sudamore for (in Leaver) Chas. f. 117
D'Evies. (see de Escudemore), Normandy 1185 (1185) In 1185 Geoffrey de Sudamore was a baron in Wilt. (Lib. Niger) and had sub. enfeoffed Helmer de Sudamore and Walter Wiffard. He also held 4 fees of ancient enfeoffment. Sir Robert D'Evies of Hereford (16) hence the Viscounts Sudamore.

③ Houghton, Sir Robert of Notts (E III Roll) baron, argent 3 bars henneté argent; Ashmole Roll

Stephen de Houghton took up the Cross in last Crusade 1270. See also Houghton

Houghton, Sir Alexander of Houghton in Lancashire (E III Roll) baron, argent, 3 bars sable; Ballard & Ashmole Rols.

Houghton, Richard de (E I Roll) baron, sable 3 bars argent.

Arundel, Surrey & Verger's Coll. John (E I) diagonal with the mallet sable; larger roll.

another Richard diagonal with a label (3) gules. Surrey Roll

Houghton, Sir Robert (or Houghton) of Notts. (E III Roll) baron, argent 3 bars henneté argent; Ashmole Roll

NP 282 (Hawtin). In 1086 Godwin Halden, Norfolk (Domesday) may have been Janus

but the name appears also in Normandy (see Haldane) The family in England

bore the name Hantegyn, then Houghton

Haldane, Halden. Robert Alden, Normandy ¹¹⁹⁵. See Hawtin. (Alden says same)

Answer to the Student Reading in English
Author: [illegible]
Editor: [illegible]
Publisher: [illegible]
Year: [illegible]

1. The first part of the book is a general introduction to the study of English literature. It discusses the importance of literature in our lives and the role of the reader. It also introduces the reader to the basic concepts of literary criticism and the different types of literary texts.

2. The second part of the book is a detailed study of the English Renaissance. It covers the period from the late 15th century to the early 17th century. It discusses the social, political, and cultural changes that took place during this time and how they influenced the development of English literature.

3. The third part of the book is a study of the English Romantic period. It covers the period from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century. It discusses the ideas of the Romantic writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

4. The fourth part of the book is a study of the English Victorian period. It covers the period from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. It discusses the ideas of the Victorian writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

5. The fifth part of the book is a study of the English Modernist period. It covers the period from the early 20th century to the mid-20th century. It discusses the ideas of the Modernist writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

6. The sixth part of the book is a study of the English Postmodernist period. It covers the period from the mid-20th century to the present. It discusses the ideas of the Postmodernist writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

7. The seventh part of the book is a study of the English Contemporary period. It covers the period from the present to the future. It discusses the ideas of the Contemporary writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

8. The eighth part of the book is a study of the English Future period. It covers the period from the future to the end of time. It discusses the ideas of the Future writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

9. The ninth part of the book is a study of the English Past period. It covers the period from the past to the present. It discusses the ideas of the Past writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

10. The tenth part of the book is a study of the English Present period. It covers the period from the present to the future. It discusses the ideas of the Present writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

11. The eleventh part of the book is a study of the English Future period. It covers the period from the future to the end of time. It discusses the ideas of the Future writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

12. The twelfth part of the book is a study of the English Contemporary period. It covers the period from the present to the future. It discusses the ideas of the Contemporary writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

13. The thirteenth part of the book is a study of the English Postmodernist period. It covers the period from the mid-20th century to the present. It discusses the ideas of the Postmodernist writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

14. The fourteenth part of the book is a study of the English Romantic period. It covers the period from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century. It discusses the ideas of the Romantic writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

15. The fifteenth part of the book is a study of the English Renaissance. It covers the period from the late 15th century to the early 17th century. It discusses the ideas of the Renaissance writers and how they reflected the changes in society and thought of the time.

Southgate Lines

- (4) Del Booths (not in NP) coe Booth, Sir John (BOUTH) of Barton - (E II Roll)
 bar, argent, 3 bars heads erect & crossed sable, with crest, Boiled Roll
 Booth, Sir William, knighted at the capitalisation of Calais 1348 - bar verme argent
 and galles ~~above~~ bendlet sable. F.
 (in case of this Shabona - not in NP. (coe) Osherborne, Sir John - knight the king of Calais 1345 & Ver, algon rampant or quarterly with Sir John
 Ver, an eagle displayed argent, with crest Boiled Roll
 (Ver algon rampant, quarter argent) (2) the quarterly
- (5) Sir Richard Molyneux coe - (illus) 170/1 ^{pix} (E II Roll) bar azure a fess-le
 moulin pierced or, Jengns ordinary & Boiled Roll - an escutcheon of pretence, the
 achievement of Sir Thomas of Seston, in Boiled Roll
 NP p 235 - eng
- (6) Sir Thomas Dutton ^{NP} - under Spencer ^{eng 404} coe
 Dutton, Laurence de - (R II Roll) bar, argent, quarterly with galles & fess or, Seng Roll
 awarded to Sir Piens in the Atkinson Roll. See also Alagon de Ellesfeld.
 p 85 - Ellesfeld Alagon de (E I Roll) bar Dutton or & or a bendlet sable three
 molets (6) of the third (or). F. Seng Roll. (Spencer ~~coe~~ (Le) Dutton ~~eng~~ etc)
- (7) Boteler (d 1522) of Dery coe 29-30/3 incl ^{ind pix} NP 181-2
- (8) Langton ^{Langton} - not in NP. coe 147 ^{eng} 6 entries - ~~Langton~~ ^{Langton} being of Walter in Lewis.
- (9) Ashton - see above - no Goulard - NP shows Goulard or Gollard - ~~Langton~~ ^{Langton}
 (Gollard - Hema, William & Geoffrey Gollard of Normandy 1180-88 (MRS))
- (10) Lyster - NP says this is a form of Leicester - 308 - ^{eng} coe - eng
- (11) Carpenter NP 188 not in coe (may be scribal name)

9) Do Butte (1815) - (1815) (1815)

has a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

10) Do Butte (1815) - (1815) (1815)

has a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

11) Do Butte (1815) - (1815) (1815)

has a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

12) Do Butte (1815) - (1815) (1815)

has a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

13) Do Butte (1815) - (1815) (1815)

has a very high peak and is a very high peak

Butte is a very high peak and is a very high peak

14) Do Butte (1815) - (1815) (1815)

Sir Edward d. 8 Dec. 1793, and was s. by his eldest son,
VII. SIR EDWARD, b. in 1757; who m. in 1782, Anne,
dau. of William Hale, Esq. of King's Walden, Herts, by
whom (who d. 17 July, 1830) he had issue,

1. Edward, b. in 1783; m. Henrietta, eldest dau. and co-heir of Richard Neville, Esq. of Furness, co. Kildare; and dying in 1808, left,

1 EDWARD-CHOLMELEY, present baronet.

- 2 Henrietta-Charlotte, m. in 1829, to the Rev. Julius Deedes, of Marden, son of William Deedes, Esq. of Sandling, near Hythe.

Mrs. Dering m. 2ndly, the late Sir William Geary, Bart.

- III. Cholmeley-Charles-William, of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts, b. 1 May, 1785; m. 1st, in 1809, Charlotte-Bucknall, eldest dau. of William Hale, Esq. of King's Walden, and by her (who d. 18 Sept. 1843) had issue,

- 1 Heneage-William, b. 14 Nov. 1819; m. 21 Jan. 1847, Ann-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Clotworthy Upton, Esq., capt. R.N., and has one dau.

- 2 Osmond, b. 24 Feb. 1826.

- 3 Anne-Mary, d. unm. 4 Emily-Charlotte.

- 5 Frances, m. 16 July, 1844, to the Rev. William-Philip Haslewood, rector of Ardingley, Sussex.

He m. 2ndly, 30 July, 1846, Charlotte-Mary, 2nd dau. of Sir William-Walter Yea, Bart., and by her has a son, Edgar-William-Wallace, b. 15 Aug. 1848.

- III. Charlotte, m. in 1808, to Henry Hoare, Esq., only son of Sir Richard-Colt Hoare, Bart., and d. 14 Feb. 1839, Sir Edward d. 30 June, 1811, and was s. by his grandson.

Creation—1 Feb. 1626.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, ar., a fesse, az., in chief, three torteaux, (in augmentation); 2nd and 3rd, or, a saltier, sa.

Crest—On a ducal coronet, or, a horse, passant, sa., maned, or.

Supporters—Two horses, sa., maned, or.

Seat—Surrenden-Dering, Ashford, Kent.

DE ROS.



DE ROS, BARON, (William-Lennox-Lascelles Fitzgerald-De Ros,) in the peerage of England; col. in the army; s. his brother, 29 March, 1839; b. 1 Sept. 1797; m. in June, 1824, Georgiana, dau. of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond, and has issue,

DUDLEY-CHARLES, of the 1st Life-gds., b. 11 March, 1827.
FRANCES-CHARLOTTE. Blanche-Arthur-Georgiana.

Lineage.

"That Peter, the ancestor of this great and noble family," says Dugdale, "did originally assume his surname in the time of HENRY I., from that lordship in *Holderness*, called *Ros*, where he then had his residence, needeth not to be doubted."

This Peter m. Adeline, one of the sisters and co-heirs of the famous Walter Espee, and was s. by his son,

ROBERT DE ROS, who was s. by his son,

EVERARD DE ROS. This feudal lord m. Roysia, dau. of William Trusbut, of Wartre, in Holderness, and at the decease of her brothers without issue, co-heir to her father's estate; which estate was eventually inherited by her descendants, the Lords Ros, her sisters and co-heirs leaving no posterity. Everard de Ros died about the year 1186, and was s. by his son,

ROBERT DE ROS, surnamed *Furfan*. This feudal lord, in the time of RICHARD I., was imprisoned in Normandy, and forced to pay a considerable sum for his deliverance. But, under King JOHN he regained the whole barony of his great-grandfather, Walter Espee, and was soon after employed as one of the commissioners to conduct WILLIAM, King of Scotland, into England. Robert de Ros was the founder of *Hamlake Castle*, in Northumberland. During the troubles in King JOHN's reign, he espoused the baronial interests and was a

leader in the baronial army. He m. Isabel, dau. of WILLIAM the Lion, King of Scotland, and had issue,

WILLIAM, of *Helmsley*, of whom presently.

Robert, of *Werke*, whose lineal descendant, and the eventual heir of the family, ELIZABETH DE ROS, m. Sir William Parr, Knt., from whom sprang the *Parrs* of *Kendall*.

William, of *Agmanthorpe*, from whom descended the *Roses* of that place.

Having assumed the habit of the order of Knights Templars, Robert de Ros d. in 1227, and was buried at London, in the Temple Church. His eldest son's eldest son,

ROBERT DE ROS, taking an active part against the king, was one of the chief barons, who, after the battle of Lewes, in 1264, where HENRY III. and his son, Prince Edward, became prisoners, was summoned to the parliament, which was called by the barons in the king's name, as *Baron de Ros*, 24 Dec. 1264. His lordship m. Lady Isabel, the great heiress of William de Albini, Lord of *Belvoir*, in *Leicestershire*; and dying in 1285, was s. by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, 2nd Baron de Ros. This nobleman was an unsuccessful competitor for the crown of Scotland in 1292; and in 1296, he obtained from EDWARD I. a grant of *Werke Castle*, upon its forfeiture by the treason of his kinsman, Robert de Ros. His lordship m. Matilda, dau. and co-heir of John de Vaux, and was s. in 1316, by his elder son,

WILLIAM, 3rd baron; who m. Margery, eldest sister and co-heir of Giles, Lord Badlesmere, of Ledes Castle, in Kent; and dying in 1343, was s. by his elder son,

WILLIAM, 4th baron. This nobleman had the glory of leading the second division of the English army at the celebrated battle of *Cressy*. He m. Margaret, dau. of Ralph Nevil; and dying s. p. in 1362, was s. by his brother,

THOMAS, 5th baron; who m. Beatrice, widow of Maurice Fitzmaurice, Earl of Desmond, and dau. of Ralph Stafford, 1st Earl of Stafford; and dying in 1384, was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN, 6th baron. This nobleman having undertaken a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, d. at Paphos, in 1394, and leaving no issue, was s. by his brother,

WILLIAM, 7th baron; who was constituted, 4th HEN. VI., LORD TREASURER OF ENGLAND. His lordship m. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Arundel; and dying 1 Sept. 1414, was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN, 8th baron. This nobleman m. Margaret, dau. and heiress of Sir Philip Despenser, but had no issue. He was killed in France, where he served under the Duke of Clarence, in 1421, and was s. by his brother,

SIR THOMAS DE ROS, as 9th baron. His lordship m. Eleanor, dau. of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; and dying 18 Aug. 1431, was s. by his eldest son,

THOMAS, 10th baron, who was summoned to parliament from 2 Jan. (27th HENRY VI.) 1449, to 30 July, 1460. His lordship being attained, 4 Nov. 1461, his honours became forfeited; but his son, (by Philippa, sister of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester),

EDMUND, 11th baron, obtained a reversal of the attainder in 1485: he was not, however, summoned to parliament. Upon the decease of this nobleman, without issue, in 1508, the barony fell into abeyance between his three sisters and co-heirs, which terminated in favour of

GEORGE MANNERS, as 12th baron, the son and heir of Eleanor, the eldest sister, by her husband, Sir Robert Manners, Knt., (the two younger sisters having d. without issue.) This nobleman was never summoned to parliament. His lordship m. Ann, only dau. and heir of Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knt., by Ann Plantagenet, sister of

EDWARD IV. He d. in 1513, and was s. by his son,

THOMAS, 13th baron; who was summoned to parliament 12 Nov. 1515, and created EARL OF RUTLAND, 18 June, 1525, being also installed a knight of the Garter. His lordship d. in 1543, and was s. by his son, (by Eleanor, dau. of Sir William Paston),

HENRY, 2nd earl* and 14th baron; who d. in 1563, and was s. by his eldest son,

* HENRY, 2nd Earl of Rutland and 14th LORD DE ROS, m. Margaret, dau. of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, and had issue,

EDWARD, who s. as 3rd Earl of Rutland. His lordship JOHN, who became 4th Earl of Rutland. His lordship m. Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Charlton, Esq. of Apley

EDWARD, 3rd earl and 15th baron. This without male issue, in 1587, when the Earldom reverted to his brother, and the Barony of Ros to his only dau. and heir, (by Isabel, only dau. Sir Thomas Holcroft, of Vaie Royal, Cheshire, ELIZABETH MANNERS, who m. William Cec of Exeter. Her ladyship d. in 1591, and the Ros was confirmed to her son and heir,

WILLIAM CECIL, as 16th baron, 22 July, lordship d. however, in two years afterwards, v issue, (his father, the Earl of Exeter, being when the barony reverted to his cousin,

FRANCIS MANNERS, 6th Earl of Rutland, as This nobleman had previously contested it, as l and obtained, on the same day that it was con cousin, 22 July, 1616, a patent, creating hims heirs male, *Baron Ros of Hamlake*; he d. i 1632, without male issue, when the new bar but the old one devolved upon his only dau. as

KATHERINE, as Baroness de Ros. This ad Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham; and dying

in the barony by her eldest son, GEORGE, 2nd Duke of Buckingham and 18th

d. in 1687, without male issue, when the bar abeyance between the heirs of Bridget, wife of Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Frances, wife of William

loughby of Parham, sisters of Francis, 6th Ear and so continued, until terminated in favour dau. and heir of the Hon. Robert-Boyle

youngest son of Henry, 1st Earl of Shannon, dau. of Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams, Bart., th of the before-mentioned Frances, Lady W Parham,

CHARLOTTE-FITZGERALD, wife of Lord Henr son of James, 1st Duke of Leinster, as 3rd B Ros. Her ladyship had issue, (by Lord H 8 July, 1829,)

- I. HENRY-WILLIAM, heir.

- II. ARTHUR-JOHN-HILL, a lieutenant-col.; b. 23 Dec d. 23 Feb. 1826.

- III. WILLIAM-LENNOX-LASCELLES, present

- IV. EDMUND-EMILIUS-BOYLE, b. 4 May, 1791 Sept. 1810.

- V. JOHN-FREDERICK, capt. R.N.; b. 6 March, vi. AUGUSTUS, b. 23 Oct. 1805; d. young.

- VII. CHARLOTTE, d. unm. in 1813.

- VIII. HENRIETTA-MABEL, m. 24 Oct. 1828, to

- IX. OLIVIA-CECILIA, m. in Oct. 1833, to the

- X. RICHARD WELLESLEY, eldest son of Lord Co

- XI. GERALDINE, m. in Nov. 1830, to the Rev. Fr

- XII. CECILIA, m. 10 Dec. 1835, to the Hon. Jol

Lady de Ros d. in Jan. 1831, and was s. by he

HENRY-WILLIAM, 19th baron, and 22nd suc

barony, b. 12 June, 1792. He d. unm., 29

and was s. by his brother, the present peer.

Creation—By writ of summons, 49 HEN. III.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., three w

ar., for De Ros; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a saltier,

ORALD.

Crests—On a chapeau, gu., turned up, erm.,

pride, ppr., for De Ros; a monkey statant, p

round the loins and chained, or, for FITZGER

Supporters—Two falcons, wings expanded

ppr.

Motto—Crom a boe.

Seats—Strangford, Downshire; and Boyle I

Castle, Salop, and had Roger, Francis, ar

successively Earls of Rutland, besides f

whom

Bridget m. Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. of

colnshire.

Frances, m. William, 3rd Lord Willou

ham, and had, with other issue,

ELIZABETH, m. to Richard Jones,

lough, and had four daus., of who

LADY FRANCES JONES m.

Coningsby, and had, with of

LADY FRANCES CONING

Sir Charles-Hanbury V

her younger dau. and co

CHARLOTTE WILLIA

Admiral the Hon.

who assumed the

SINGHAM, was mot

CHARLOTTE, late

Ros.

DER

EDWARD, 3rd earl and 15th baron. This nobleman *d.* without male issue, in 1587, when the Earldom of Rutland reverted to his brother, and the Barony of Ros descended to his only dau. and heir, (by Isabel, only dau. and heir of Sir Thomas Holcroft, of Vaie Royal, Cheshire.)

ELIZABETH MANNERS, who m. William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Exeter. Her ladyship *d.* in 1591, and the Barony of Ros was confirmed to her son and heir,

WILLIAM CECIL, as 16th baron, 22 July, 1616. His lordship *d.* however, in two years afterwards, without male issue, (his father, the Earl of Exeter, being still living,) when the barony reverted to his cousin,

FRANCIS MANNERS, 6th Earl of Rutland, as 17th baron. This nobleman had previously contested it, as heir-general, and obtained, on the same day that it was confirmed to his cousin, 22 July, 1616, a patent, creating himself, and his heirs male, *Baron Ros of Hamlake*; he *d.* however, in 1632, without male issue, when the new barony expired, but the old one devolved upon his only dau. and heir,

KATHERINE, as Baroness de Ros. This lady m. George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham; and dying in 1666, was s. in the barony by her eldest son,

GEORGE, 2nd Duke of Buckingham and 18th baron; who *d.* in 1687, without male issue, when the barony fell into abeyance between the heirs of Bridget, wife of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Frances, wife of William, Lord Willoughby of Parham, sisters of Francis, 6th Earl of Rutland, and so continued, until terminated in favour of the only dau. and heir of the Hon. Robert-Boyle Walsingham, youngest son of Henry, 1st Earl of Shannon, by Charlotte, dau. of Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams, Bart., the descendant of the before-mentioned Frances, Lady Willoughby of Parham,

CHARLOTTE-FITZGERALD, wife of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, son of James, 1st Duke of Leinster, as 3rd BARONESS DE ROS. Her ladyship had issue, (by Lord Henry, who *d.* 8 July, 1829.)

I. HENRY-WILLIAM, heir.
II. Arthur-John-Hill, a Lieut.-col.; *d.* 23 Dec. 1793; and *d.* 23 Feb. 1826.
III. WILLIAM-LENNOX-LASCCELLES, present peer.
IV. Edmund-Emilius-Boyle, *b.* 4 May, 1799; and *d.* 12 Sept. 1810.
V. John-Frederick, capt. R.N.; *b.* 6 March, 1804.
VI. Augustus, *b.* 23 Oct. 1805; *d.* young.
VII. Charlotte, *d. unm.* in 1813.
VIII. Henrietta-Mabel, *m.* 24 Oct. 1828, to John Broadhurst, Esq. of Foster Hall, co. Derby.

IX. Olivia-Cecilia, *m.* in Oct. 1833, to the Hon. Henry-Richard Wellesley, eldest son of Lord Cowley.
X. Geraldine, *m.* in Nov. 1830, to the Rev. Frederick Pare.
XI. Cecilia, *m.* 10 Dec. 1835, to the Hon. John Boyle.

Lady de Ros *d.* in Jan. 1831, and was s. by her son, HENRY-WILLIAM, 19th baron, and 22nd successor to the barony, *b.* 12 June, 1792. He *d. unm.*, 29 March, 1839, and was s. by his brother, the present peer.

Creation—By writ of summons, 49 HEN. III., 24 Dec. 1264.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., three water-bougets, ar., for DE ROS; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a saltier, gu., for FITZGERALD.

Crests—On a chapeau, gu., turned up, erm., a peacock in pride, ppr., for DE ROS; a monkey statant, ppr., environed round the loins and chained, or, for FITZGERALD.

Supporters—Two falcons, wings expanded and inverted, ppr.

Motto—Crom a boo.

Seats—Strangford, Downshire; and Boyle Farm, Kent.

Castle, Salop, and had Roger, Francis, and Sir George, successively Earls of Rutland, besides four daus., of whom

Bridget m. Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. of Kettleby, Lincolnshire.

Frances, m. William, 3rd Lord Willoughby of Parham, and had, with other issue,

ELIZABETH, m. to Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh, and had four daus., of whom

LADY FRANCES JONES m. Thomas, Earl Coningsby, and had, with other issue,

LADY FRANCES CONINGSBY, who m. Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams; and her younger dau. and co-heir,

CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS, marrying Admiral the Hon. Robert Boyle, who assumed the name of WALSHINGHAM, was mother of

CHARLOTTE, late BARONESS DE ROS.

14th baron; who *d.* in 1563, and

Rutland and 14th LORD DE ROS, Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland,

Earl of Rutland. His lordship

Francis Charlton, Esq. of Apley

DES
DESART.

DESART, EARL OF, (John-Otway-O'Connor Cuffe,) Viscount Castle Cuffe, and Baron of Desart, co. Kilkenny, in the peerage of Ireland; *b.* 12 Oct. 1818; s. his father, as 3rd earl, 22 Nov. 1820; *m.* 28 June, 1842, Elizabeth-Lucy, dau. of Earl Cawdor, and has, Alice-Mary, and two sons, viz., WILLIAM-ULICK-O'CONNOR, Viscount Castle Cuffe, *b.* 10 July, 1845; and Hamilton-John-Agmondesham, *b.* 30 Aug. 1848.

Tintage.

This noble family was originally of the counties of Somerset and Northampton. Its founder in Ireland,

HUGH CUFFE, Esq., had a grant, temp. ELIZABETH, of 6000 acres of land, co. Cork, by patent, dated 28 Nov. 1598, and settled at Cuffe's Wood. He left, at his decease, two daus., his co-heirs, viz., Elizabeth, m. to Sir Francis Slingsby; and Dorothea, m. to Sir Charles Coote. The male line of the family was continued by his nephew,

MAURICE CUFFE, of Ennis, co. Clare, merchant; who *d.* in 1638, leaving a large family, of which the sixth son,

JOSEPH CUFFE, having joined the army under Cromwell, in 1639, was rewarded for his services by considerable grants of lands. He m. Martha, dau. of Col. Agmondesham Muschamp, by whom he had no less than twenty children. The second son, Maurice, was of Cuffesborough, in Queen's Co. The eldest,

AGMONDESHAM CUFFE, Esq., was attainted by King JAMES's parliament, in 1689, and had his estates sequestered, but was restored by King WILLIAM. He m. Anne, dau. of Sir John Otway, of London, and relict of John Warden, Esq. of Burchurch, co. Kilkenny; and dying in 1727, was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN CUFFE, Esq. of Desart, co. Kilkenny, M.P., who was elevated to the peerage of Ireland on 10 Nov. 1733, by the title of *Baron Desart*. His lordship m. 1st, Margaret, only dau. and heir of James Hamilton, Esq. of Carnesure, but by her had no issue. He m. 2ndly, Dorothea, eldest dau. of Gen. Gorges, of Kilbrew, co. Meath, and left,

I. JOHN, } successive lords.
II. OTWAY, }

III. Hamilton, in holy orders; m. Esther, only dau. and heir of William Williams, Esq. of Williamstown, and left issue at his decease, in 1811,

1 JOHN-OTWAY CUFFE, Esq. of Williamstown, co. Meath; *d.* in 1833.

2 Nichola-Sophia, m. to Thomas Freeman, Esq. of Shirehampton; and *d.* 9 June, 1825.

3 Lucy-Susannah.

IV. William, a col. in the army, M.P. for Kilkenny; *d. unm.* in 1792.

V. Nichola-Sophia, m. in 1759, to Edward Herbert, Esq.; and *d.* in 1818.

VI. Lucy-Susannah, m. to Sir John Blunden, Bart.

VII. Martha, m. 8 April, 1766, to the Rev. Nicholas Herbert.

VIII. Margaretta, *d.* in 1742.

IX. Catherine.

Lord Desart *d.* in 1749, and was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN, 2nd baron; who m. in 1752, Sophia, dau. and heir of Brettidge Badham, Esq. of Rockfield, co. Cork, and widow of Richard Thornhill, Esq., by whom he had three daus.,

Sophia, m. to — Cooke, Esq.; and *d.* in 1815.

Lucy, m. 28 May, 1792, to William Weldon, Esq.

Catherine, m. to Sir Charles Burton, Bart., and *d.* in 1827.

His lordship *d.* in 1767, and was s. by his brother,

OTWAY, 3rd baron; who was advanced to a viscounty, as Viscount Castle Cuffe, 6 Jan. 1781, and created EARL OF DESART, 20 Dec. 1793. His lordship m. 18 Aug. 1735, Lady Anne Browne, eldest dau. of John, 2nd Earl of Altamont, by whom (who *d.* 15 Aug. 1814) he had issue,

II. SIR RICHARD SHERARD, who died also unm. 14th June, 1730, and was buried with his family in North Wytham Church, where a monument was erected to his memory with an inscription, concluding with these lines

Honour'd where known, endearing where allied;
Much lov'd he liv'd, and much lamented died.

He was s. by his only surviving brother,

III. SIR BROWNLOW SHERARD, who wedded Dame Mary Anderson, relict of Sir Richard Anderson, bart. of Penley, in the county of Hertford,* and daughter of the Right Hon. John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. By her he had an only son, BROWNLOW, his successor. He d. 30th January, 1736, aged sixty, and was interred in the family vault in North Wytham Church,† and was s. by his son,

IV. SIR BROWNLOW SHERARD, of Lophorp Hall, in Lincolnshire, and Newton Hall, Essex, who m. 16th July, 1738, Mary, eldest daughter of Col. the Hon. Thomas Sydney, of Ranworth, in Norfolk, and granddaughter of Thomas, Earl of Leicester, but died without issue, when the BARONETCY EXPIRED.

Arms—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three torteauxes.

SHERBURNE, OF STONYHURST.

CREATED
4th Feb. 1695.



EXTINCT
14th Dec. 1717.

Lineage.

The family of Sherburne was of great antiquity and distinction in the county of Lancaster, and possessed Stonyhurst from the time of the early Plantagenets. Under EDWARD I. Sir Robert Sherburn was seneschall of Wiswall and Blackburnshire, and in the martial reign of the third EDWARD, Sir John Sherburn, attending his royal master in his French wars, served at the siege of Calais. His direct descendant,

HUGH SHERBURNE, esq. son of Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, by Johanna, his wife, daughter of Henry Langton, of Walton, founded the chantry at Mitton, in Lancashire. He m. Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, and had issue,

THOMAS, his heir.

Robert.

Grace, m. to Roger Nowell, 3 HENRY VIII.

Anne, m. to John Talbot, of Salisbury.

Jane, m. to Ralph Cliderow, of Awkeley.

Ellen, m. to John Brockholes, esq. of Claughton.

Hugh Sherburne died 19 HENRY VIII. and was s. by his son,

* She was previously widow of Humphrey Simpson, esq.

† A handsome marble monument was erected to his memory, with an inscription, concluding in verse thus:

To shun the follies, vices, cares of life,
And private peace prefer to public strife;
To taste below the sweets of heav'nly rest,
Gives us on earth th' enjoyments of the best.
Thus thought the man, whom virtuous actions gave
Ease in the world, and refuge in the grave;
Who would not wish to be like him retir'd,
And find in death, what he in life desir'd.

THOMAS SHERBURNE, esq. of Stonyhurst, who m. Jane, daughter of Sir John Townley, of Townley, and dying 28 HENRY VIII. left issue,

RICHARD, his heir.

John, who m. Katherine, daughter of Evan Browne, and co-heir to her brother James Browne, with whom he acquired the estate of Ribleton.

Robert, a lawyer, reader to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, who m. Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Catteral, of Little Mitton, and thus acquired that property.

Grace, m. to Roger Sherburne, esq. of Wolfhouse.

The eldest son,

RICHARD SHERBURNE, esq. of Stonyhurst, who died 26th July, 1594, m. first, Matilda, daughter of Richard Bold, esq. of Bold, and had by her,

RICHARD, who m. first, Katherine, daughter of Charles, Lord Sturton, secondly, Anne, daughter of Henry Kighley, and thirdly, Anne, daughter of Holden, of Chaighley. He died before the 2nd April, 1628.

Thomas, died young.

Hugh, m. a sister of Sir Roger Dyneley.

Margaret, m. to Lord Townley, of Barnside.

Dorothy, m. to Thomas Fleetwood, esq. of Calwich.

Mary, m. to John Edwards, esq. of Cheeke.

Richard Sherburne m. secondly, Dame Isabel Wood, and had by her (with three daughters, Grace, wife of William Hoghton, of Grimsargh; Jane, m. to John Southworth, esq. of Samlesbury; and Isabel,) one son,

RICHARD SHERBURNE, esq. of Dunnow, near Sladeburn, who m. Dorothy, daughter of Richard Ashton, esq. of Downham, and had issue,

Henry, who m. Anne, daughter of Francis, Lord Dacre, and died without surviving issue, in 1612.

RICHARD, successor to his father.

Katherine, m. to William Pennington, esq. of Manchester.

The only surviving son,

RICHARD SHERBURNE, esq. of Stonyhurst, aged thirty-seven, 4 CHARLES I. m. first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who died young, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walmesley, esq. of Dunkenhagh, by whom he left at his decease, 11th February, 1667, a daughter, Anne, wife of Sir Marquise Constable, bart. of Everingham, and a son,

RICHARD SHERBURNE, esq. of Stonyhurst who m. Isabel, daughter of John Ingleby, esq. of Lawkland, and had issue,

NICHOLAS, his heir.

Richard, of Wrigglesworth, who m. Anne, daughter of John Causefield, esq. and d. s. p. 6th April, 1690.

ELIZABETH, m. to WILLIAM, son and heir of Sir JOHN WELD, knt. of Lulworth, in Dorsetshire, and had issue.

Richard Sherburne died 16th August, 1689, and was s. by his son,

I. NICHOLAS SHERBURNE, esq. of Stonyhurst, who was created a BARONET 4th February, 1685. He m. Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Charlton, bart. of Hesleyside, in Northumberland, and had issue,

Richard-Francis, b. in 1693, died in 1702.

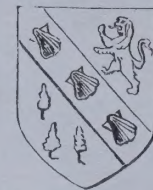
MARIA-WINIFRED FRANCISCA, m. to Thomas, eighth Duke of Norfolk.

Sir Nicholas died 14th December, 1717, when the BARONETCY EXPIRED. The estates devolving on his only surviving daughter the Duchess of Norfolk. Her grace d. without issue in 1754, and was succeeded in the possessions of the Sherburnes by the children of her aunt Elizabeth, wife of William Weld, esq. of Lulworth, and they are still enjoyed by the WELD family. (See BURKE'S *Commoners*, vol. i.) In 1794, the stately mansion of Stonyhurst, was fixed upon as the seat of an English Catholic College, the heads of which having been driven from their establishment at Liege, by the proscriptions of the French Revolution, were induced, in consequence of the judicious mitigation of the penal enactments in England against Catholic seminaries, to seek an asylum in their native country. A long lease was accordingly obtained of the house and of the college farm, on moderate terms, from the late Thomas Weld, esq. and the old baronial hall of the Sherburnes, with its towers and park-like grounds, converted into a seat of learning.

Arms—Arg. a lion rampant guardant vert.

SHIERS, OF SLYFIELD.

CREATED
16th Oct. 1684.



EXTINCT
18th July, 1685.

Lineage.

ROBERT SHIERS, esq. of Slyfield House, in Great Bookham, Surrey, son and heir of George Shiers, esq. of London, who purchased Slyfield in 1614, died 29th July, 1668, leaving by Elizabeth, his wife, six children. The eldest son and successor,

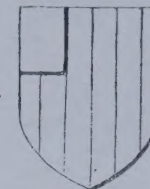
I. GEORGE SHIERS, esq. of Slyfield House, was created a BARONET 15th October, 1684. He m. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edmund Dickinson, M.D. of St. Martin's Lane, London, but had no issue. He died 18th July, 1685, aged twenty-five, when the title became EXTINCT. Sir George bequeathed £30 a year to the poor of Great Bookham, and £20 a year to those of Fetcham. The residue of his estates he gave to his mother, Elizabeth, who died 14th August, 1700, having been a most liberal benefactress to the poor, to whom, as her monumental inscription states, she administered medicine with a skill equal to that of the most experienced physician. In 1693, Mrs. Shiers settled the estate of Slyfield and the manor farm of Tollimores, with lands in Herts, on herself for life, with remainder to the Rev. Hugh Shortridge and the heirs of his body, remainder to herself in fee, with power to revoke and appoint new uses. She subsequently made a will, and devised her estates to charitable uses, of which Exeter College, Oxford, was to have a considerable part. In consequence of infor-

mality in the document, Dr. Shortridge set the will aside, but fulfilled the testator's injunctions, by vesting it in trustees for the same purpose as she did.

Arms—Or, on a bend az. between a lion rampant in chief sa. and three oak leaves in base ppr. as many escallops of the field.

SHIRLEY, OF PRESTON.

CREATED
6th March, 1665.



EXTINCT
in 1705.

Lineage.

I. ANTHONY SHIRLEY, esq. of Preston, in Sussex, who was created a BARONET in 1665, was son of Thomas Shirley, esq. by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Drew Stapley, esq. of London, grandson of Thomas Shirley, esq. of Preston, and great-grandson of Anthony Shirley, who was second son of William Shirley, esq. of Wistenston, and lineally derived from the Shirleys of Staunton Harold. The baronet m. Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Onslow, knt. of West Clandon, in Surrey, and dying about 1683, left with a daughter, Elizabeth, a son,

II. SIR RICHARD SHIRLEY, of Preston, b. about 1654, who m. Judith, sister of Sir James Bateman, knt. and had by her, who wedded, secondly, Sir Henry Hatsell, RICHARD, his heir; Anthony; Anne, wife of Thomas Western, of Rivenhall; Judith; and Mary. Sir Richard d. in 1692, and was s. by his son,

III. SIR RICHARD SHIRLEY, of Preston, at whose decease unm. in 1705, the BARONETCY became EXTINCT, his sisters being his co-heirs.

Arms—Paly of six or and az. a canton erm.

SHIRLEY, OF OAT HALL.

CREATED 27th June, 1786.—EXTINCT 26th Feb. 1815.

Lineage.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, esq. son of William Shirley, who died in 1701, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Goodman, derived (it is stated) his descent from the Shirleys of Wistenston. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Baker, of London, and had issue,

William, killed in America in 1755.

John, died at Oswego.

THOMAS, of whom presently.

Ralph, died young.

Elizabeth, m. to Eliakim Hutchinson, esq.

Frances, m. to William Bolland, of London.

Judith.

Harriet, m. to Robert Temple.

Maria, m. to John Erving, of Boston, New England.

The third son,

I. THOMAS SHIRLEY, esq. b. at Boston, New England, a major-general in the army, and governor of the Leeward Islands, was created a BARONET in 1786. He m.

Burton, Sir Rauf de—bore, at the battle of Boroughbridge 1322, paly (6) or and gules on a bend sable three water-bougets argent; borne also by JOHN; see Surrey Roll and Jenyns' Ordinary. F.

Burton, Sir John de—(E. III. Roll) bore, gules, three plates on each a chevron sable; Ashmole Roll.

Burton, Sir Roger de—(E. III. Roll) bore, argent, a fess sable fretty or; Ashmole Roll.

Burton, Sir William—(E. III. Roll) bore, sable, a chevron between three owls argent (F.); Ashmole Roll. THOMAS, R. II., bore, the owls crowned or; Surrey Roll.



Leicester, Earl of, SIMON DE MONTFORT.
1230-65—bore, gules, a lyon rampant, tail
fourchée argent. (F.) Arden, Glover, St.
George and other Rolls; bore on his banner—
per pale dancettée argent and gules; Glover,
Grimaldi and other Rolls.

Leicester, John, of Cheshire—(E. IV. Roll)
bore, azure, a fess gules fretty or between three
fleurs-de-lys 2 and 1 of the last—with crest;
Ballard Roll. See also LEYCESTER.

Southworth, Thomas—(R. II. Roll) bore, sable, a chevron between three crosses patonce argent; Surrey Roll. Sir CHRISTOPHER, of Samlesbury, bore the same, with crest; Ballard Roll (E. IV.), in which crosses flory are intended.

Carpenter. Robert, Gaufrid, Ansketel, Richard, William, Bernard Carpentarius, of Normandy, 1180-95 (MRS). In 1189 Reiner, Adam, Roger, William C., of England (Rot. Pip.). Durand C. was a tenant in capite, Norfolk, 1086, and Rabel and Roger C. at the same time. The latter gave lands to Stoke-Clare Priory, 1090 (Mon. i. 1008). Simon C., 1165, held a knight's fee, Suffolk. William Carpentarius was father of Henry and Manasser Biset, Barons t. Henry II. (Mon. ii. 93, 95).



Molineux, for MOLYNEUX.

Molyneux, from the Castle and ville of Molinelles or Molineus, Normandy. Robert, surnamed le Diable, built the castle in 11th century. Gervase de Molinelles 1180-95 (MRS). The family appear to have been castellans of this fortress. Richard de Molinelles, t. William I., witnessed a charter of William de Braiose in favour of the abbey of B. (MSAN. xxii. 120). He acquired from Roger de Poitou land in Lancashire, where Adam de Molinaus held a fee temp. Stephen, which descended to his grandson Richard de M. 1203 (Rot. Canc.). Hence the Earls of Sefton and the Baronets Molyneux.



(Put in order)

Poyning's

✓ 916-13

✓ Gallows 239-4 (Seymour 2)

✓ Ufford 1061-2

Touche 1044-11 (Touche 1)

? Talbot - NE 46 795 313 (1925)
96: 317 (1942)

we need CC 1400-1500

John (of Salisbury) & Schell

So/Ashton

Hutton

(Pearis)

Ganderson or anything

✓ 1017-11 Fitz Hugh Sw-Langton 3
✓ 1027-5 (Re Clinton) Sw-Lang

Line 625 (Fitz Richard)

Sw-Buckley

1055-2 de Turpinham

So-Barn 4

Ganderson de Vernon, Baron of

Dutton

Staple

Houghton (Hoghton)

Sw-Ashton to ~~Staple~~

John Kenobles (de Turpin)

de Turpin

Age 1000 de Turpin

BANASTER? Royal de Turpin

de Turpin, etc

John Gifford (Touche 1)

Strangeways - 66

Sw-Langton

Henry Fitz Henry 310-11?

Sw-Seymour 2

Wm de Meschin 116-13

Sherborne Lister

de Turpin "4

Normanville

Lutterell

Swillington

Hampden (Pigot)

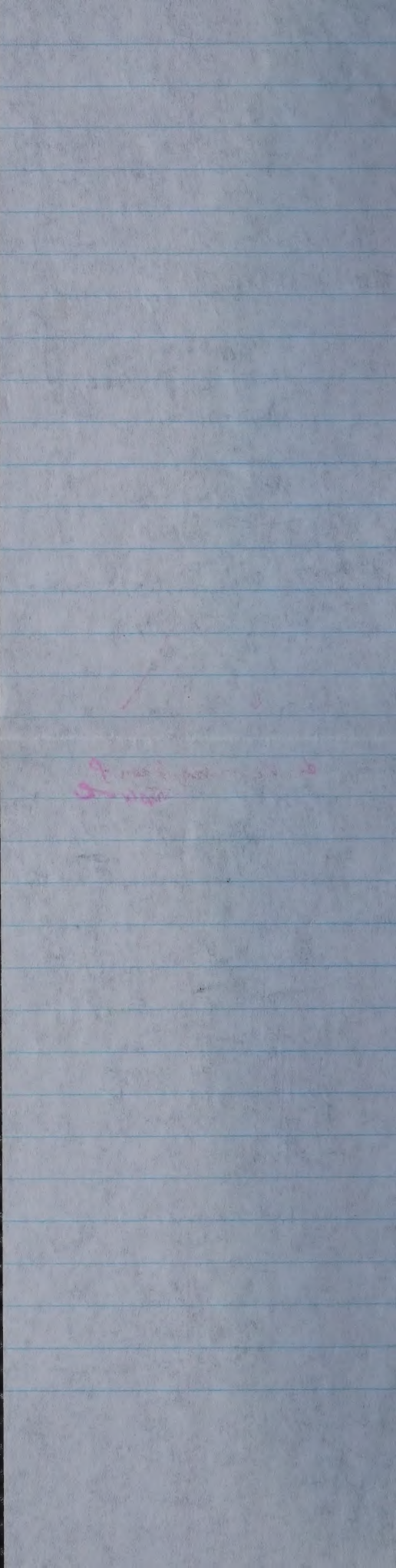
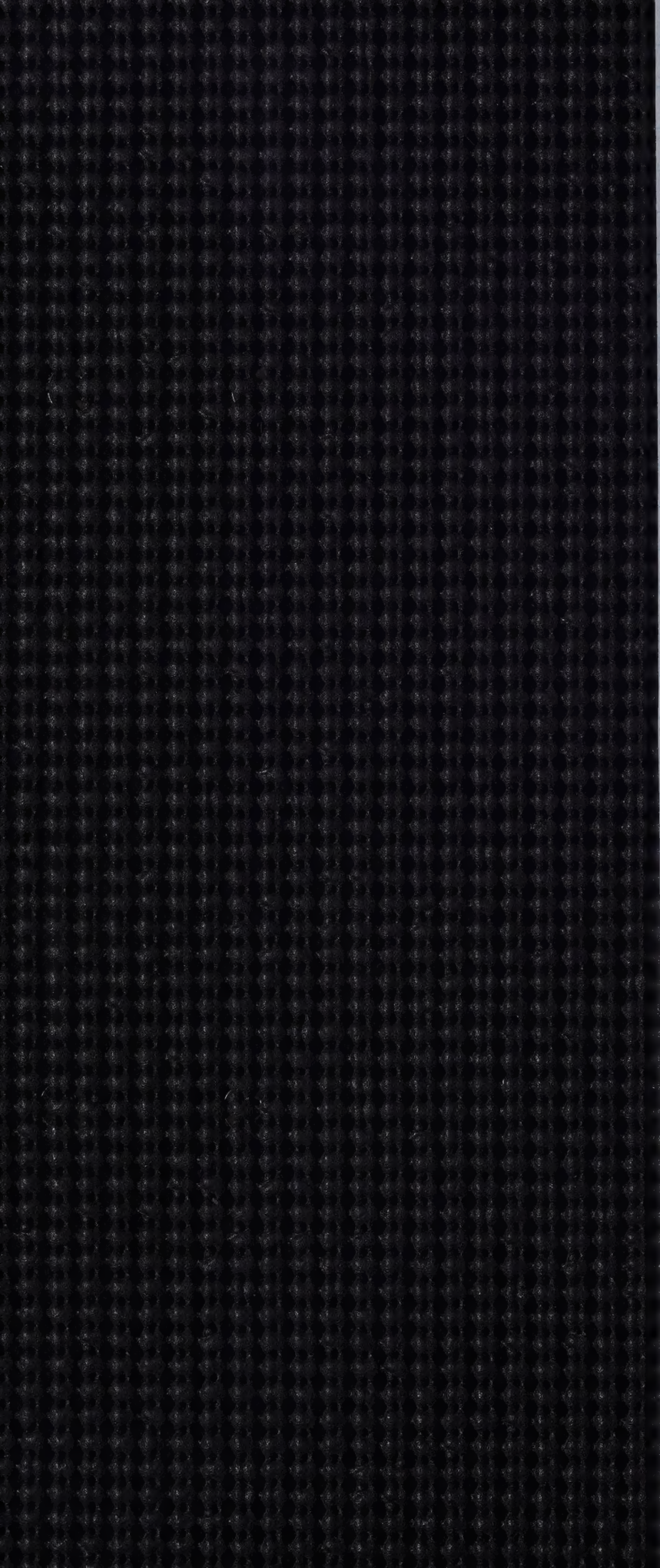
Savage (Seymour)

✓ 141-11 de Greux Touche 4

✓ 141-10 Foyas

✓ 150-4 Thaw

✓ 149-6 Linger



Langton (—) baron of Walton in Lanc., Knighted at the capitulation of Calais 1348—bore, argent, three chevronels gules (F.); ascribed (with crest) also to Sir JOHN, of Walton, E. IV., Ballard Roll, and also to THOMAS, baron of Newton, in Jenyns' Ordinary; CHRISTOPHER, differenced with a label (3) azure; Surrey Roll.

Langton (—) a Knight—(H. VI. Roll) bore, gules, a chevron argent between three lyonceaux rampant or; Arundel Roll.

Langton, John de—(E. III. Roll) bore, per pale or and vert, a cross reccelee (moline, in trick) gules, over all a baston sable; Jenyns' Ordinary.

Langton, Raffe—(E. III. Roll) bore, gules, an orle argent, a bend sable; Jenyns' Ordinary.

Langton, Thomas, of Wingarde—(E. II. Roll) bore, or, a lyon rampant sable vulned on the shoulder proper; Jenyns' Roll.

***[Langton** — of Langton, co. Linc.—(temp. H. II.) bore, paly (6) argent and sable, a bend or.—Shirley.] F.



Molyneux, William—(E. III. Roll) bore, azure, a fer-de-moulin pierced or; Jenyns' Ordinary and Ballard Roll; on an escutcheon of pretence, the achievement of Sir THOMAS of Sefton, in Ballard Roll.

A

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d' Abitot - cha

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Aldringham - Har

~~d' Anvers~~ Ash

King Alfred - Hunt's

Arnason - Har

Arheton - Jar 1, Ash - Har

Avenal - Jar, Ros

Arranches - Bas

Audley - Jar, Trenchard, ~~Mor~~, Bot, Es

Aubigny - Bas, FA, Ros

Anschetil - Clare

Anglovene - Tar

Some may be missing
entriesIndex needs finishing
and refiningBaldric - Har B
Baldersmore - Bot, Ros

Bassett - Bas, Jar, Lis, Surg, Ros, Staf

Bagot - Staf

~~Bassett~~ Beaufort Jar
Beggiley AshBelesme - Jar Benaster Jar, Bg, Lis, Har,
Bartm - Ash, Borth Bg

Beaneke - Bg

Bohun - Jar, Bot Both Boh Jar, Ash

Boteler Bot Lang Jar

Brechet Bas

Breiose Jar, Nor Byron - Ash, Bg, Mor, Surg, Staf, Bot, Burg, Cha

Beauchamp - Cha, FA

Beaumont - Bas, Clare

Beetham - Str.

Belesme - Bas, Bas

Brenley - Mor

Beke - Surg

Boesseg - Mor

Birmingham - Ros

Bromhall - Stan, Bas,

Berkely - Bas, FA

Boulogne - Pig

Bourgogne - Bas

Belmeis - Bark

Bradshaw - Stan

Berwick

Barnville - Bot

Briwere - Mor, Bot, Cha

Bras Mor

~~Birmingham~~

de Burgh - Burg, Har,

Bigod } Lis, Burg, Cha

Bulmer - Nev

Bjorn - Hunt

de Balbec - Har

Blois - Ros

Castile - Boh
Castellou - Boh
Calverley (Eot) - Lis
Castow - Boh

Chester - Fer
de Caen - Fer, Beau
Clagton Sar, By
Colwick By Combors Det
de Canonel Ash

de Craft var, str
Cotesford - str.

Cancefield - Har

de Clara clare Boh cha
Lacy Burg eos staf
War

Clinton Lacy
clay

Clifford - Har Aud

Clitheroe - Lis

Corbet - eos, Staf - Tou

Charlmagne - Pig

Chaworth - cha, Sug, Burg, FA

Conteville - Bas

Crispin - Bas

Colambers - Har

Coril - Sug

Cortmay - Cha

Creil - clare

Crecy - Boh

Croinan - Har, Hunt, Nev

DANVERS - Ash

Dammartin - Boh
k David of Scots - Hunt
~~de Baill - Bas~~ Delvres - Bot

Dineley/Dynley - Lis

~~Dor~~

Dogget - Pig

Dolphin - str, Nev

Duncan - Har - Hunt

Dunbar - Fer, Har

~~de~~

de Denton Bas, ~~stap~~

Donne - Mol

Dutton So, Ash, Fer, Lis

Dore - Bark

Dunstanville - Staf

de Dreux - Tou

Ethelred -

E

k Edward the Elder - Bot
Edward the Exile - Hunt
Ellall Mol

Elwas So?

Ewgas - Tou

d' Ewgas So?

d' Eu - Boh

Euxton - Staf

d' Eyncoort

Dacre - Har
Dabney - Har

k. Edmund - Hunt
Edmund Ironside - Hunt
Kins

Edward - Boh

Edward - Hunt

Engaine - Bot, Har

English - Bot

Edgar - Hunt

Engueroand - Hunt

Boteler
Boten (Stacy, Goshell, de la Phe) + stat abul ~~the~~

Bassat (Sombly, Bayard, Aubigny, B. Jol, Kevallia, Geron) to with C. Mary Damsk, ^{Montguy} ^{him the C,} ^{Bastien, Hefden} ^{Stalant}

Beaumont (de Gal, Grandmirel de Beal, Fitz Robert)

Berkley (Fitz Roy, Paul de Fosse, Gocher,)

Bohan (Bedlam, Fitz Barab, Treves, ^{Donner, Plantagenet Talors} ^{Letegoshole} ^{Wesfarch} ^{Clifford} ^{Luspen d'Eu} ^{Griffith}
(Need Mandeville) + de Say

De Boye (Byge, Letegoshole, Mandeville, Lacy ^(Fey), Araire, St Valere, Mandeville, Marshall

Cherith (Lente, de Londe, Hardin, Beauchamp, Ab. tot)

De Clara (Gifford, Rony, Tarbois, Malot de Meschire, Coz, Chant/Oval, Stout-Dela ^{Irish Kings}

De Fevers (Lethen, Venables, Knasly, Quing, ^{Moning, Lacy} ^{de Verba, Aved} ^{Montguy, Feval, de Vitre, Musongner,}

Fitz Ahen (Sclaz, Plantagenet, Maltreus, de Jay, ^{De Heron} ^{Veres bar / Veresing, Verden} ^{to Elmer of Veresing} ^{Aras?}

Hartington

Hartington (Cenafell, Flany, Banastro, ^{Hofad, Kellit?} ^{English?} ^{D'ac?} ^{Moltar,} ^{Ketel}
Loring Birney, Fitz Hany, Engain, Luy, Fitz Villan, Stoterille, Remy, ^{Talbot}

Huntingdon (Six Kings of England by land to Jaly, Norm Dike, Valtrof)

Malgneox (Unse, Ellad, Holles, Wyet, ^{Jans brich?} ^{Throat?} ^{Donno?} ^{de Villars})

Martimer (Dhu, Hamelly, de Vaxin, Le Meschire, Ferriers, Adby, Longespe, Cliffr, ^{Fitz Oren?} ^{Cliffid, Plantagenet, Hany}

Neville (Kings of Sots)

Blank lined paper with three binder holes on the right side.

F

Forgent - Sarg

Fieunes - Pig, Boh, Tou

de Ferrars - Fer, Mor, Bas, Bark, Char, stap

Fitz Alan ^{Bot} ^{PA} ^{sw} } Fitz Ingelbre - Fer
Fitz Bernard - Boh

Fougues - Fer

Foucheoret - Sw, x, Ash, Str.

Foxle - Pig

Fitz Ansculf - Bas
(Fitz) Fitz Henry - Sw, Har, Ros

Fitz Gilbert - Boh

Fitz Hugh - Lang

Fitz John - Har

Fitz Patrick - Mor, Sarg, Ros

Fitz Hamon - Bas, Beau

Fitz Osborne - Beau

Fitz Robert - Beau, Cla

Fitz Roy - Bark

French Loyalty - Pig

Fitz Herbert - Bas, Beau, Boh, Clara

Fitz Gerald - Ros

Fitz Maurice - Boh, Ros

Fitz Other - Ros

Fitz Roger - Ros

Fitz Richard - Bark, Mor

Fitz Walter - Boh, Burg, Ros, Mor

G

Gerard - Lang

Gernet - Har

Gospetico - Fer

de Gaal - Beau

de Gent - Beau

Giles (and) - Str.

Geneville - Tou

Gemeltane - Str.

Gernet - Mol, Har,

Gooshell - Bot

Giffard - Pig, Cla, Tou

Gournay - Bark

Grandmesnil - Bas, Beau,

Gumora - Mor

Greythorpe - Lang

Goldsborough - Lis

Goldingham - Str

Gospetric - Bot, Har

Gorges - FA

la Goz - Cla, Har

H

Hampden - Pig

de la Haye - Beau

R. Henry - Fer

Hagden - Fer

Hereford - Fer, Boh, Mor

Hesket - Bot

Highton - Sw

Houghton - Fer

Hobland - Har, Lis, Mol, Sarg

Handing - Bark

Harrington - Har, Lang,

Hasting - Str.

Hastang - Sarg

Hebden - Lis

Hesket - Bot

Hedersette - Bot

R. Henry II - Mor, Bas, Beau, FA, Har, Ros, Tuck

Huntington - Boh

Hesdin - FA

Hungary - Hunt

Henry of Huntingdon - Ros

I

de l'ice - Boo, Bg

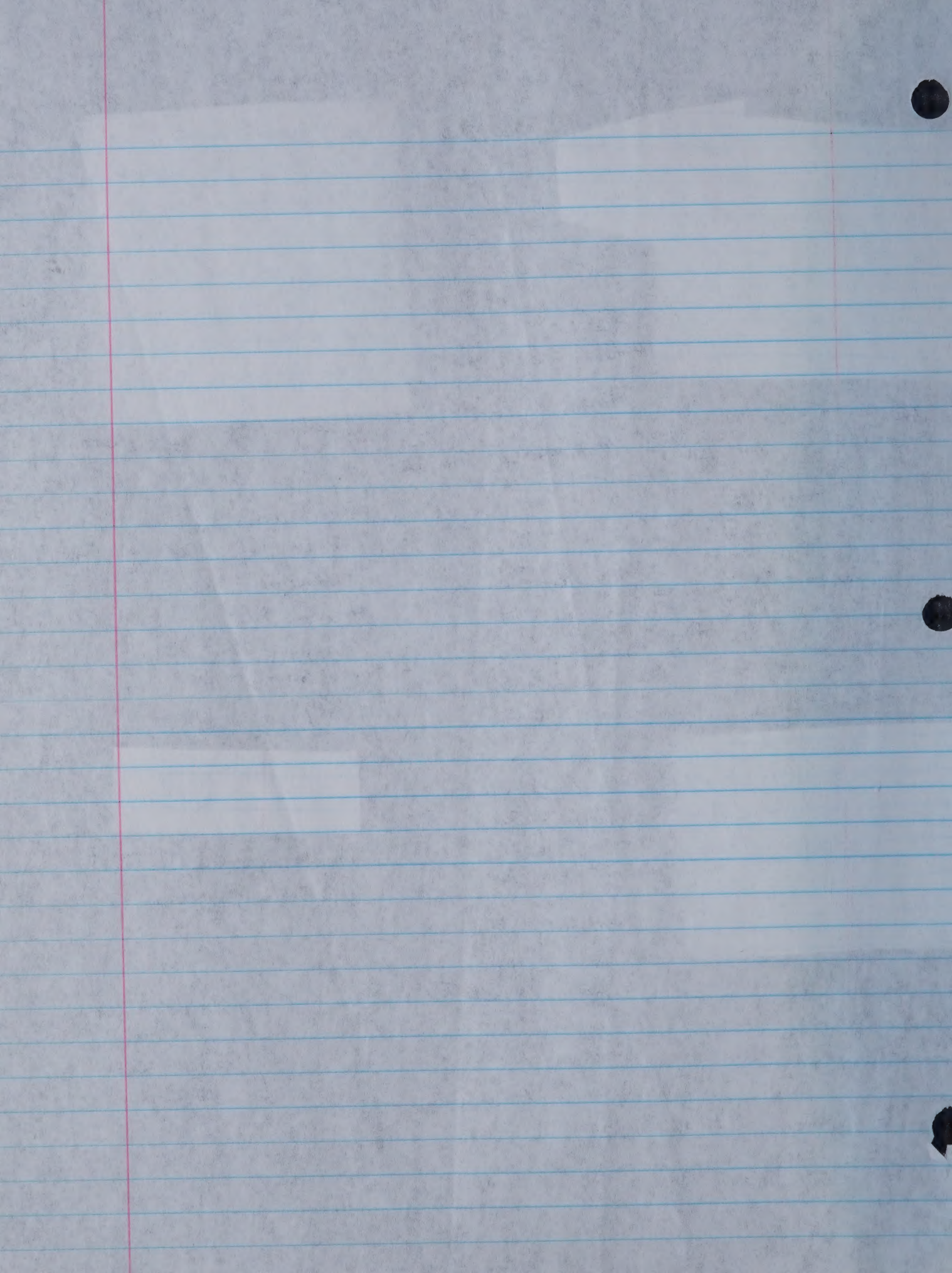
Ancient Irish Kings - Clere

Isabella of Anglourne - Tou

King John - Bark

Jarvislar - Har

Jarvislar - Mor



K

Kier (Swedish Viking Rules)
- War

Kellet - Dot, Har,
Ketel - Str., Bot, Har
Kereloc - Fer, ^{And} ~~Har~~, Bas, Cla, FA
Krossing - Fer

Kgralon - Bot

L

de Lacy - ^{Lacy} Fer - Burg, Cla
de Lucy - Har
Latham - Fer, Str, Bot
Langley - Staf
Lengta - ^L ~~Str~~
de Lea - ^{ser} ~~Str~~
de Lesh - ^{ser} ~~Str~~
Lenthall - ^{ser} ~~Str~~
Legard - Lis
Linter - ~~ser~~ ^{ser}, Lis

Longe spee - Mor, Ser, Ros
Tou

Lorraine - Prj
Lusignan - Bot
Lutterell - Lis

Luxembourg - Beau

de Lee - Bot

Lestrangle - Staf

Letehan - Str

Leuchars - War

Llewelgn, etc - Bot, Mor

Londres - Cha

Loring - Bot

Lusignan - Tou, War

Lutgaroshale - Bot, Burg, Cha

M

de Mandeville - Burg
Mainwaring - ^{And} ~~Har~~, Tou
Maltravers - FA
Maldred - Har - Nev
Malcolm - Har, Nev

Markenfell - Lis

la Morde - Fer, Tou

Malbank - Fer

Mallet - Fer, Bas
Cla

Millom - Fer

Margaret of S

Q Metelba - Bas

Meschin - Mor, Bark, Cla Har

Mobberley - Lis

de Mons - Prj

Meulan - Beau

Molynaux - ^M ~~Str~~

Montfort - Fer; ^{And} ~~Har~~, Bas, Beau, Cla

Monmouth - Lacy I

Montgomery - Fer, Bas, Beau, Ros

Mortain - Fer

Mortimer - Mor, Cha, Ros, Tou

Mowbray - Long

Morville - Fer, Har

Motton - ^{ser} ~~Str~~

Muscenegros - Fer

Munchesi - Str

~~Metelba~~ ^{And} ~~Str~~

Marshall - ^{Clar} ~~Bas~~, ^{nor} ~~Bark~~
ian ^(Burg) ~~Cla~~

Massey - Bot, Det

Martin - Tou

Harrington
+ Neville?

have early sets prob. ans. of Egermont (Strickland)

N

Neufmarke - ^{Mor}Boh, Burg, Ros
Neville - Bot, Nev

"Ness" - Fer

Norwich - Bot

Norby Ash

Normerville - Lis

Normen-Dukes-Bas
Beau
Boh
Clare
Har
Hunt

O

de Oxta Ash
Oughterington Ash

O'Brien - Borg

Ordger - ~~Hunt~~ Hunt

Oswulf - Hunt

Oslac the ~~the~~ Jute - Hunt

Penintan Ash
Pilot - Fer
Pigot - Sw, Pig,
Peveral - Fer

de Pinkney - Bas

Plumptre Long

Plentagenet - ^{Ash}Boh, FA, Ros, War

Ponthieu - Cho

Pottingham (Potman) ^(Sw)Mor

Pagnal - Bas

Pagnal - Bas

de la Pole Bot

Q - R

Phy - ^ATeatr - Ros
de Rie - FA

Ridelford - Sw, Ros

Ros - Ros, Long

Quincy - Sw, Beau
Bark, Clare, War

Reimer - Sw

Roogy - Clare

de Ros ^{Nes}FA

Potenberging - Bot

Rhiwallon ap Cysfyn - Ros

Handwritten notes on lined paper, including:

- Top left: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
- Top right: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
- Middle right: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
- Bottom left: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
- Bottom right: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

5

Salsburg - ^{pad} ~~er~~, Burg, Ros

Sambury ^{sa}, Dut, Lis, say, cla

Savage ^{sa}, say

de Say ^{Bo}, FA

Scluzgo - FA

Scarsbrick - Mol

~~Sects~~

Ancient
Scots Ragnell - ^{Tu} Nev,

Segrave Lis - b

Sharburne Lis

Shoersworth - ^{Boo} Bg, sten,

Singleton - Boo

Southworth

Stafford - ^{Staf}, say

Standish - sten

Stapleton - Lis

St. Hilary - ^{Bes}, Cha, clath Storeton - Bot

St Valorie - ^{Burg}, che Mor

St Vladimir - ^{warkang}

Strangeways - Lang

Strickland ^{str.}
str,

Stoteville - ^{Hav}, Nev

Swillington - Lis

Swinnerhead ^{ash}

Syngmerton ^S
ser

de Tabley ^T ^{Arh}

Talbot - ^{As}, Haru

Talves - ^{Say}, Aud

Tancarville - ^{clera} cha, jang

Taillebois - ^{clera}

Tangy ste - ^{Mor}

Tempest - Lis

Tewdgr - Ros

Thornton ^{Boo}, Dut, Mol

Thored - Hunt

de Toeni - ^{aud} ~~thor~~, Staf

Totnes - Burg

Touche - ^{Tou} ^{sa}, ^{Tu}, Lis - Tray

Sigehelm - Hunt

Siward - Hunt

Tracy - ^{Tush}

Simony - Bas

Trafford ^{sa}, ^{Boo}, Bg

Sten ley - Bot

Stainford - ^{Hav}

Trosschat - Ros

St. Liz - ^{aur}

Stafford, ^{Staf}, Ros

Tges/Thies Bg

Taenge - nd

Index List That
List Martin

Fitz - Habit

Fitz Piers

Vivian

Chang

Tracy

Brian

W

Waltheof - Fer, ^{and} ~~thwart~~ Nev

Ward - Lis

Westarck - Leng

Waddington - Lrs

William the Lion - Ros

Wolfric Ash

Urswick - Sw

Kirchtrede - Hunt - Ned

Warren(ne) ^{van} Berk, Bot
FA, Ros

Warbleton - Pig

Waler (Princes) Toar

Worsley Boo, Pig

Walter - FA

Workington - Bot

Walcher - Nev

Winchester - Ros

de Wath - Lis

Windsor - Ros

V

Vaux - Str.

Vaufort - Stop

de Valle - ^{Mor} Berk - Chw

Venables Ash, Fer

William the Conqueror - Bas

de Vere - Cla, FA, War

Valoignes FA, Ros

Varasoor FA

Verdun Bg, Fer, ^{Leng} ~~Leg~~, FA

de Vernau Fer

de Vexin Mor

Villars - Mol, Bot

Vitro Fer, Surg, Bas, Aud

Vermendros ^{Beau} Ver., clow

Special Catalog Sections Not
Indexed — Southworth Ancestry

Dukes of Normandy

Mrs. of Queens Matilda I

Capitain Kings

Vermendros ^{Strong} Charlemagne & Hildegard Ancestors

Y

Z

Zaiche - Lis, Surg, Berk, FA

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(Southwark) Section

Get more data
on these

① Margaret D'Evas

Faulstich

Boneste Gerard (Anglian)

Jan Clayton & Clayton 500's

Thos. Lenthall (Oxfordsh)

② Sir Robert Urris

Gilbert Haydock

Sir John Savage & Clayton

③ " d'Erves (ca 1300)

Richard Houghton (Warwicksh)

d ca 1400

Lee (get Kendal data)



Southworth Pedigree

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. 015.

Southworth 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 generation

15 gen. (15504) Sir John Southworth, Kt
(Father of No. 2) (1541)

b. 1526
p.b. Semlarbury Hall, Lancashire
m. 23 July 1547
p.m. St. Leonards, Middleton (imprisoned in 9
d. 3 Nov 1597 (raining Q Eliz - imprisoned in 46-38)
p.d. Semlarbury (paying fines for being a Catholic)

16 gen
17 gen
18 gen
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25 gen
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28 gen
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30 gen
31 gen

b. 1497 (Father of No. 4)
p.b. Semlarbury Hall, Lancashire
m. 9 Aug 1588 (Gough's History of Lancashire)
p.m. 1573
d. 13 Jan 1546 (Lancashire, S. Hall)
p.d. 1509

Margaret Boteler
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

2 (7752) Thomas Southworth, Kt.
(Father of No. 1)

b. ca 1848 (oldest son - for, thirteenth
p.b. Semlarbury Hall
m. 1570
p.m. 1617
d. 1617
p.d. Semlarbury
(widow Goulard of Afferton)

Mary Asheton
(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Sir Richard Asheton, Knt
(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b. of Middleton, Lancashire
m. 1548
p.m. 1548
d. 1548
p.d. 1548

11 Anne Strickland
(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 (7876) Edward Southworth
(Father of No. 1)

b. 1580 (youngest son of 1)
p.b. London, England
m. 28 May 1613
p.m. Leyden, Holland
d. Winter 1620/1
p.d. London, England

15506 William Lyster, Esq.
(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b. of Medhope & Thornton - in
m. Caven, Yorkshire
p.m. (A Protestant)
d. 1581/2
p.d.

12 Christopher Lister
(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b. of Medhope, Yorkshire
m. 1548
p.m. 1548
d. 1548
p.d. 1548

13 Eleanor Clayton
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

3 (7753) Rosemond Lyster
(Mother of No. 1)

b. 15
p.b. ca 1621
d. ca 1621
p.d.

15507 Bridget Pigot (Rept)
(Mother of No. 3)

b. (wid. of Thos. Barnter of Braden)

p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Bartholomew Pigot, Jr.
(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b. of Ashton-Barny, Yorkshire
m. 1548
p.m. 1548
d. 1548
p.d. 1548

15 Julian Lenthall
(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

3877 Alice Carpenter
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. ca 1590
p.b. Wington, Somerset, Eng.
d. 26 Apr 1670
p.d. Plymouth, Plymouth Colony

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Re #25 Norman Ragle pg 243 says the Norman family of Banastre were
barons of Newton, Lancashire t. Henry I. In 1287 John Banastre held in Maudsley
heirs for Ferrars. In 1508 Richard Banastre had a lawsuit with
Thos. Nelson, desc of a branch of the family, as were the Maudslays.

The family came from Banastre (now Benet) near Etampes. Also see pg 149.

Nelson. The Norman family of Banastre (see BANNISTER) were barons of Newton, Lancashire, t. Henry I. In 1287 John Banastre held in Maudsley, Lancash., two bovates from the heirs of Ferrars. Adam, Thomas, and the heirs of Robert B. held adjacent estates (Baines, Lanc. iii. 392; Testa, 398, 399). The Banastres of Maudsley adopted the name of Maudesley, and bore the cross sable of Banastre. In 1377 Richard Nelson (Fitz-Nigel) of Maudsley (a branch of the Maudslays), whose descendants bore the arms of M. (with a bend), granted lands at M. with remainder to George, son of Robert Nelson. In 1405 Robert Nelson of Maudsley conveyed lands to Peter Banastre and Edward Maudesley, and sealed with the above arms. Richard N. was of M. 1508, t. Henry VIII. Richard Banastre had a suit with Thomas Nelson (Ducat. Lanc.), and Ellen B. claimed rent from him. A younger son of the Nelson family, t. Henry VII., accompanied Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Ely, and settled in Norfolk. He was the direct ancestor of Admiral Lord Nelson (see Burke, Peerage; Hoare, South Wilts, Hundr. Downton). See MAUDSLAY.

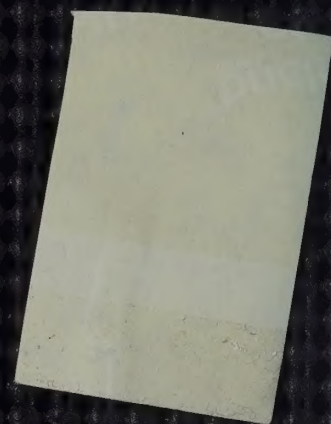
Re: ^{John} Clayton #26. This man was part of our Clayton (later of VA) clan in the period some were moving to Yorkshire (Hjv Hjvnd) not far away. Which Sir John has just yet been determined - this is

#23 Name of Margaret (Margary) Faulcher taken from Agnes Benedick by Mark B. Byron III pg 34. She had no children of that marriage - ^{John Byron} he died childless in 1488 - was a distinguished man, knighted by the Earl of Richmond (later R. Henry VII) in 1485. Etc - See book.

#21 & #23 Sir Robert Foules' coat of arms, (Pickard & Roll vol 1377-1400) were:
Gules, fretty or on a chief argent 2 sparrows setle.

Re #17 Reverse, Helen Langton
(said to have been my ~~ance~~
descended). At least the first
below would have been her kin.

Look up
Gerard
for Royal
Line



Southworth Pedigree

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. 114-20

Southworth 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

11th gen.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

18th generation

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Sarah Langston
McGraw

(124, 034) Sir Richard de Langston, Baron of
(124, 025) Isabel Gerand, d. d. d. d.
(See note over)

4 Richard de Southworth
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1420
p.b. Lord of Sarnesbury
m.
p.m.
d. 21 Dec 1487
p.d.

2 Sir Christopher de Southworth, kt
(Father of No. 1)
b. 1443 knight in Scotland
p.b. Lord of Sarnesbury, Lancashire
m. 1482
p.m.
d. 1487
p.d.

5 Elizabeth Molineux
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Sir John de Southworth, knight
b. 1478
p.b. Lord of Sarnesbury, Sheriff of Lancashire
m. 12 Feb 1503/4
p.m.
d. 1517/8
p.d.

6 Sir Thomas Dutton
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1421
p.b. of Dutton, co. Chester
m. 1438
p.m.
d. 23 Sep 1459 slain in battle
p.d. of Blakeney, Staffordshire

3 Isabel Dutton
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Anne Tuchet de Audley
(Mother of No. 8)
m. 2 Hugh Dones of Olton, Cheshire
b. 1503
p.b. Royal blind
d. 1503
p.d.

8 Sir Thomas de Southworth
(Father of No. 4)
p.b. Lord of Menn. Parliament from
m. Cragg, Arches, Middleton +
p.m. Southworth
d. 27 Apr 1432
p.d.

9 Johanna del Booths (Booth)
(Mother of No. 4)
b. (widow of Thomas Sherbourne)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Sir Richard Molyneux
(Father of No. 5)
b. of Sarnesbury
m. 1434/1439
p.m. (Royal Ancestry)
d. 1439
p.d. Sarnesbury, Lancashire (monument there)

12 Sir John Dutton, Esq.
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1418
p.b.
m. 1445
p.m.
d. 1445
p.d.

13 Margaret Savage
(Mother of No. 6)
b. (a descendant of King Henry II)
p.b.
d. Living 1450
p.d.

14 James Tuchet
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1398
p.b. Lord of Audley
m. 1421-1455
p.m. Member Parliament
d. 23 Sep 1459
p.d.

15 Margaret de Ras
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Sir John de Southworth
(Father of No. 8)
b. Living 1445
p.b. To Southworth
m. 1445
p.m. Margaret de Hoagston
d. 1445
p.d. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 5)

18 John del Bothe
(Father of No. 9)
b. of Barton
m. 1442
p.m. To Booth
d. 1442
p.d. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 2)

20 Sir Richard Molyneux
(Father of No. 10)
b. (See note over)
p.b. To Molyneux
m. 1442
p.m. Ellen Urswick, dau of
d. 1442
p.d. Sir Robert Urswick (See note over)

22 Sir Gilbert de Haydock, knight
(Father of No. 11)
b. of Haydock, Lancashire
m. 1442
p.m. (See note over)
d. 1442
p.d. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 2)

24 Sir Piers Dutton, of Dutton
(Father of No. 12)
b. (See note over)
p.b. To Dutton
m. 1442
p.m. Elizabeth Dutton, dau Sir John
d. 1442
p.d. 3. (Lord of Dutton) (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 2)

26 Sir John Savage, III, knight
(Father of No. 13)
b. of Clifton
m. 1440
p.m. d. 1 Aug 1450
p.d. NP 390
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 2)

28 Sir John Tuchet, Lord Audley
(Father of No. 14)
b. 23 Apr 1371
p.b. NP 1408-8
m. 1408-8
p.m. To Touchet
d. 1408-8
p.d. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 2)

30 Sir William de Ras, k.g.
(Father of No. 15)
b. 1384
p.b. To De Ras
m. 1384
p.m. 1500 1414
d. 1500 1414
p.d. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 2)

#21 - Chamberlain - Great says Ellen's father was Sir Thomas rather than Robert
Re: #21 + #22 above. + #24

The names Urswick and Haydock are obviously English place names.
Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names by A.D. Mills

pg 357 - "Urswick, Great & Little Cambrin (Cumberland then) says 1150 spelling was
"Ureevico" = "Dwelling or dairy farm by the bison lake".
Old English ur + see + vic.

Ellen Urswick's husband Sir Richard, Holy Trinity's home at Salford, Mersey
(then Lancs) was spelled Sexton^{Sutton} then Safflan 1215 - Old Scandinavian "saf"
+ Old English "tan" - farmstead where rushes grow.

pg 172 "Haydock, Mersey" (same area as Heynesax) gives a 1169 spelling
"Heda" "probably a Welsh name from heiddiog - barley place or
barley farm." (Pall grain even in 500 years after that our cereal
brought by English colonists to America.)
See Haydock on Lancashire map

pg 120 "Dutton, Chester (called Duntune in Domesday Book 1086) =
farmstead on a hill. Dan (hill) + tun, Old English."

pg 218 Leigh (or legh) "a common name" (many examples given, including
in Greater Manchester) "place of the wood or woodland
clearing (pasture)." (Iron Haydock was widow of Piers de Legh.)
See Leigh on Lancashire map

These four examples show how difficult it is to prove ethnicity in that
section of England in those times. There were Saxons, Celts, and great settlements
of Vikings in the 800's in Lancashire & Chester!

Coats of Arms pg 249

Robert de Urswick (R.I. Roll 1189-99) bar, argent on a bend sabb 3 bezants of the field, each
charged with a saltire gules

Walter " charged with a crescent of the second; Sunny & beaded border.

Lawrence de Dutton (Somerset Roll) bar, argent quarterly with crest or; Semy de (F); ascribed to

Sir Piers in the Atkinson roll. (See also Alain de Ellersfeld)

Ellersfeld, Alain de - (E.I. Roll 1272-1307) bar, DUTTON, or on a bend sabb 3 bezants
of the third (or) (F) Segal roll.

No entry in Haydock

#27 See 3 Seigniorial CoO pg 237 - get West Lane line (illeg)

On bottom Sir John's mother-in-law Isabel Gerard - see NP pg 259 - Burtons Gerard in Lancs &
Cheshire + see text pg 109 - Wm Gerard (16 E 1 = 1288) + later Gerard + ffij's of Peter's pg 109.
In Warrick Church, Lancs 1492 priory desc from her family.

Langston (Langton is a common place name) Coa shows several pg 147 - one a baron in Warrington Lancs
knights in Colors B 48

PEDIGREE CHART

Southworth 3

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. Southworth 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Gilbert de Southworth
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m. fl. 1330
d.
p.d.

2 Sir Gilbert de Southworth, 1st
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b. of Samlesbury Hall co Lancs.
m. bef 1332
p.m.
d. living 1344
p.d.

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Sir John de Southworth
b.
p.b. Lord of Croft, (had estates in Lancashire, York, Lincoln & Nottingham which he sold before going to France)
m.
p.m.
d. 31 Oct 1415 - died siege of Harfleur & dysentery
p.d.

6 Nicholas d'Ewges
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b. of Samlesbury, Lancs.
m.
p.m.
d. living 1313
p.d.

3 Alicia d'Ewges
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. living 1363
p.d.

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Margaret Hoghton, dau Sir Richard Hoghton
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. of Hoghton, Lancs.
p.b.
d.
p.d. (a desc. of Richard de Warenne)

8 William de Southworth
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. of Croft & Southworth
m.
p.m.
d. fl. 1282
p.d.

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Sir John D'Ewges
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b. Member of Parliament of Lancashire 1295
m. 1295
p.m.
d. bef. 1311
p.d.

13 Cecily de Samlesbury
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d. living 1311
p.d.

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Gilbert de Southworth
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d. To Southworth 4

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

18 _____
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

20 _____
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22 _____
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 _____
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d. (see over)

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

26 William de Samlesbury
b.
m.
d. died 1246-1256
p.d. Alind (No Hottens) Matton
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 Roger de Samlesbury
(Father of No. 28)
b.
m. 1184
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 Margaret Oseburn
(Mother of No. 26, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

29 Roger's father Gaspatric, Lord of Samlesbury
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m. lived during reigns of Kings John & Henry II
p.m.
d.

30 _____
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d. (see note over)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Re #12 reverse d' Ewges is a rare place name. Ewges (ewries) is a Welsh word meaning "sheep district". Ewges Harold is a few miles SW of Hereford on the way to Abergavenny, co. Gwentland SE Wales, somewhat east of the Black Mountains — most of the way across the Welsh/English border from Lancaster from where the Southearths lived, yet Alice's grandfather Sir John must have been descended from the family at ^{the castle at} Ewges Harold, which seems to have "disappeared" early or changed name to Sedbury etc. C.G. gives this line, which ends short of Sir John's birth

- ⑥ Ralph de Gael, "the Timid" (d. 1057) was Earl of Hereford. His mother Godgifu (Gode) was a sister of Edward the Confessor, King of England (who promised the throne of England to him. He conquered when he took refuge in Normandy & then reigned). He was owner of the castle at Ewges Harold, named for his sons.
- ⑦ Harold de Ewges (living 1115) Lord of Sedbury & Ewges Harold who had
- ⑧ Robert I de Ewges (d. after 1147) Lord of Ewges Harold. (His younger brother who took Sedbury & the surname.)
- ⑨ Robert II (d. 1178) Lord of Ewges Harold stayed there (m. Petronilla). His daughter Sibyl (d. 1236) m. Robert I de Trégu, son of Arthur, & the line now follows the Trégu family.

The first Harold had owned many other manors besides in co. Wrexham & Wrexham. It seems as though conventional names along the line moved further north. Llandovery and Chester and Shropshire had been considered settling "marches" or co. Debatins in early Norman days — are likely to have nobles of native or Gaelic descent. (I will keep looking for more.)

1049 6000 This Gospetric, living in the 1200's is rather late for that, but was he descended ~~from~~ from Earl of Northumbria (died 1074/5) Gospetric, a descendant of Alfred the Great & early kings of Scotland? Or merely a namesake?

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. Southworth 3

Southworth 4

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Hugh de Croft

b. In 1214 (Father of No. 2)
p.b. Held land in Croft (of his bro.
m. Gilbert who had held in Croft
p.m. Southworth, both in Makenfield &
d. Dalton in Lonsdale)
p.d.

8 Gilbert de Croft

b. (Father of No. 4)
p.b. Received Dalton in hands
m. from his father
p.m.
d. living 1212
p.d.

16 Roger de Croft

b. of Croft West Darby Hundred
m. to Lons, was felon to
d. John, Count of Mortain,
(living 1134-1194)
p.d. was son of Orm of Ashton,
son of Roger.

Roger de Croft #16 above married

17. () a relative of

d. Gilmichael de Whittington who
held Burton & Dalton which
she inherited

2 Gilbert de Croft de Southworth

(Father of No. 1)

b. Held Southworth & Croft 1213-19
p.b. (Conferred by Thurstan Benet,
m. Lord of Makenfield)
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
p.d.

19 b. (Mother of No. 9)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

20 b. (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 d. (Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 b. (Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 d. (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 b. (Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 d. (Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 b. (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 d. (Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 d. (Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 d. (Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

1 Gilbert de Southworth

b.
p.b. Held 2 oxgangs in Croft (Lancs)
m. in 1232
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

24 b. (Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 d. (Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 b. (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 d. (Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 d. (Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 d. (Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

3 (Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 d. (Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 d. (Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b. (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

#17 over (name not known) related to Gilmichael de Whittington (a place name in Shropshire)
near Widen Gilmichael, the given name is Celtic. There are many English towns Gaston Dacton.
One of the Dactons is in Lancashire, other Semlaby is.

PEDIGREE CHART

Southworth 5

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 17 on chart No. Southworth 2

Chart No.

Sir Adam de Houghton

Date

4 William de Houghton

(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

before 1425

2 Sir Richard de Houghton

(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

of Houghton, Lancashire
Member of Parliament
In 1365 had license to
enclose & im park at
Houghton

5 ()

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Margaret de Houghton

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(said to be desc. of
Sir Richard de Brevenne)
?

6 ()

(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 ()

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 ()

(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Sir John de Southworth Lord of Cragt

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d. 01 Oct 1455 - in

p.d. both - siege of Bangor p.d.

8 Sir Richard de Houghton

(Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

In 1406 he founded a
chantry in the church
at Richester

1425? (to Hen V is impossible,
must have been
Hen VI)

9 Sibilla de Lea

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

only dau + heiress
(8th in descent from 1st Chappin
+ Baron of Kendall whose wife
Lucia was sis + heiress of
Edwin + Morcan, Earls of
Northumbria)

10 ()

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 ()

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12 ()

(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 ()

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

14 ()

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 ()

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
m.
d. 1396
(See Reverse)

(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No.)

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No.)

William de Lea

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No.)

(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No.)

20 ()

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No.)

21 ()

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No.)

22 ()

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No.)

23 ()

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No.)

24 ()

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No.)

25 ()

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No.)

26 ()

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No.)

27 ()

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No.)

28 ()

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No.)

29 ()

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No.)

30 ()

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No.)

31 ()

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No.)



DE HOGHTON, SIR JAMES, Bart., of Hoghton Tower, and Walton le Dale, co. Lancaster, major late Lincolnshire regt., b. 2 Feb. 1851; m. 27 June, 1878, Aimée-Jean, only dau. of John Grove, Esq. of Ferne, Wilts. (see GROVE, Bt.), and has,

i. Guy, b. 12 May, 1879, d. 27 Dec. 1880.

ii. CUTHBERT, b. 27 Aug. 1880.

iii. Vere, b. 6 March, 1882.

iv. Guy, b. 21 Nov. 1886.

i. Dorothy, b. 29 April, 1883.

ii. Cicely, b. 27 Dec. 1884.

iii. Joan, b. 21 Sept. 1891.

iv. Barbara, b. 2 May, 1894.

Lineage.

The family of DE HOGHTON is of great antiquity, and in point of precedence the second in the Baronetage. The name, originally written de Hooton, was derived from the lands of Hooton or Houghton, still held by the family, and stated to have been in their possession so far back as the time of King STEPHEN. In the time of EDWARD III.,

SIR ADAM DE HOGHTON, had letters of protection from Henry, Duke of Lancaster, on going abroad in company with John, Earl of Richmond. He died 9th RICHARD II., leaving

SIR RICHARD DE HOGHTON, who, 7 HENRY IV., founded a chantry in the church at Ribchester, and died 10 HENRY V. He was succeeded by his grandson (his son, Sir William de Hoghton, having died in his lifetime) SIR RICHARD DE HOGHTON, who was knighted 22 HENRY VI., and died 19 EDWARD VI.

His son and successor, HENRY HOGHTON, Esq., was father of WILLIAM HOGHTON, Esq., who died 17 HENRY VII., leaving

SIR RICHARD HOGHTON, Knt., who died 1 ELIZABETH, and was succeeded by his son, THOMAS HOGHTON, Esq., who was slain at Lea Hall, 32 ELIZABETH, having m. Anne, dau. of Henry Kighley, Esq., and was father of

I. SIR RICHARD HOGHTON, Knt. of Hoghton Tower, created a baronet 22 May, 1611 (upon the institution of the Order). This gentleman m. Katharine, dau. of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knt. of Bromley, co. Stafford, master of the Rolls, by whom he had five sons and eight daus. Sir Richard represented the co. of Lancaster in parliament, and entertained King JAMES I. at Hoghton Tower for several days on his progress into Scotland in 1617. He d. in 1630, and was s. by his eldest son,

II. SIR GILBERT, who had previously, 21 July 1606, received the honour of knighthood, and subsequently distinguished himself in the ranks of the cavaliers. He m. Margaret, eldest dau. and co-heir of Sir Roger Aston, Knt., master of the Great Wardrobe to King JAMES I., by whom he had four sons and four daus. He died in 1647, and was s. by his son,

III. SIR RICHARD, M.P. for co. Lancaster, who m. Sarah, dau. of Philip, 1st Earl of Chesterfield (who d. May 1698), and had several children. He d. Feb. 1677-8, and was s. by his son,

IV. SIR CHARLES, M.P. for co. Lancaster, who m. in 1676, Mary, dau. of John, Viscount Massereene, and by her (who d. 30 April, 1732) he had,

Hoghton, Sir Alexander, of Hoghton, in Lancs.—(E. iv. Roll) bore, argent, three bars sable; Ballard and Ashmole Rolls.

Hoghton, Richard de—(E. i. Roll) bore, sable, three bars argent; Arundel, Surrey and Jenyns' Rolls. JOHN (E. i.) differenced with a mullet sable; Jenyns' Roll. Another RICHARD differenced with a label (3) gules; Surrey Roll.

Hoghton, Sir Robert (or HOUGHTON), of Notts—(E. iii. Roll) bore, azure, three bars humettée argent; Ashmole Roll.

I had a better Burke's article that has been misplaced & felt, now.

This is obscure & needs more study. In Dorset the manor is called Hooton, meaning clearing on a hill in old English. This says the family was there in the time of Stephen (approx 1150).

The description of Sibilla Lee's ancestors sounds like 100 Terlebachs & Lucie Mallett — but was Lucie really post English??

Adm'd Richard R

William (3)

Richard is only Sir Richard right age to be Margaret's father.

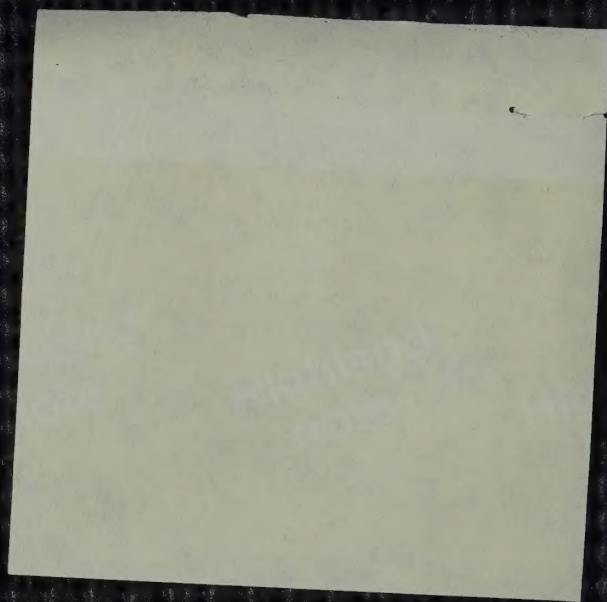
As before

1 - John Bator, Middle Ages (1400s)

John Talbot of Salisbury
2 - Adam de Northampton
Wm Begg, 1300s

3 - Alan Penington, R. Lanes.
Swiss head
John de Oughtington
de Groat

5 Ranulf de Oton Oxon
ca 1200



PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. Southworth 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Richard Assheton
(Father of No. 2)
page of honor to K. Hen VI
knight marshal of London
Lt of Tower of London
Sheriff of Yorkshire 12-13
in 1482 Lt banner of
Hector Field Scotland - Robert
in procession in coronation of Richard III

2 Sir Richard Assheton
(Father of No. 1)
Scottish
p.b. of Middleton co. Rutland Lancaster
m.
p.m.
d. 28 Apr (23 Hen. VI) 1508
p.d.
10 John Barton, Esq.
(Mother of No. 5)
of Middleton (Lancs.)

5 Margaret Barton
(Mother of No. 2)
heir to her Uncle Richard Barton
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
11 Sir Richard Assheton
(Father of No. 3)
Knights at Haddon
Field-took Scots annually
1st porter prisoner
Rec'd men
from king

6 John Talbot, Esq.
(Father of No. 3)
of Salisbury
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
13 Isabel Talbot
(Mother of No. 1)
(See N-P for origin of family)

3 Isabel Talbot
(Mother of No. 1)
(See N-P for origin of family)

7 Anne
(Spouse of No. 1)
Anne, dau of Sir Robert Foulshurst
of Crewkeshire

8 Sir John Assheton
(Father of No. 4)
Both at Carr. Hen. IV 1399
Lt of Shire - co. Rutland
1st banner Hen. V
Governor of Constance in France
Must have been late marriage!

9 Mary Byron
(Mother of No. 4)
Younger sis of John Soeubro's

10 John Barton, Esq.
(Mother of No. 5)
of Middleton (Lancs.)

11 John Barton, Esq.
(Mother of No. 5)
of Middleton (Lancs.)

12 (Roy & Lina)
(Father of No. 6)

13 Talbot's descent from
Ricard I Duke of Normandy
— Grandfather of
William the Conqueror

14 (Father of No. 7)

15 (Mother of No. 7)

16 (Father of No. 8)

17 (Mother of No. 8)

18 (Father of No. 9)

Sir John de Ashton
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. 2

To Ashton
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. 1

Sir John Byron
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. 1

Margaret Booth
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. 4

Barton
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. 10

(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. 10

(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. 11

(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. 11

(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. 12

(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. 12

(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. 13

(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. 13

(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. 14

(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. 14

(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. 15

(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. 15

Talbot, or D'Eu, a baronial name. Bartholomew, Robert, Quintin, Hugh Talbot, Talebot, or Thalebot, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS); Geoffrey, Hugh, Robert T. 1198 (Ib.). This family originally bore, bendy of ten, the arms of the Cornets of Eu, being barry of ten; and descends from Hugh Taleboth, probably younger son of William first Count of Eu (son of Richard I. of Normandy). He, c. 1035, granted a charter in favour of Trinité du Mont, Rouen, which was witnessed by his brother Count Gilbert of Eu (Forester's Ordericus, iii. 452). William Talebot his son was mentioned in the foundation charter of Treport, Eu, by his cousin Robert Count of Eu; and was a benefactor

at abbey (Gall. Christ. xi. 15, Instr.). This William T. came to England 1066, and had, 1. Richard; 2. Geoffrey, ancestor of Lord Talbot of Malahide. Richard in 1086 held in Bedford from Walter Giffard, Baron of Bolbec (Domesd.). He had Hugh Talebot, Castellan of Plessis, Normandy, 1119 (Ord. Vit. 815), who m. a sister of Robert Fitz-Hamon, Baron of Creully, Gloucester, and Glamorgan; and of Hamo Dapifer; and had, 1. Richard; 2. Hugh, Baron of Cliville, Normandy, by m. with the dau. of Hugh de C., before 1130 (Rot. Pip. 31 Hen. I.). His son Hugh m. a sister of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex; and his descendants continued in Normandy.

Richard, the elder son, obtained 1156 a grant of Linton and Wilton, Hereford; and in 1165 held two fees from Giffard Earl of Bucks; also a baronial fief in Normandy (Lib. Niger, Feod. Norm. Duchesne). Gilbert, his son and heir, in 1165 held the Herefordshire estate (Lib. Niger). Richard, his son, was father of Gilbert t. Henry III., Constable of Grosmont, Skenfrith, and other castles in the Welsh marches. From him descended the Lords Talbot of Blackmere and Goderich, summoned by writ 1387, and the famous John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury; also the Lord Chancellor

Talbot, ancestor of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

The Lords Talbot of Malahide descend from Geoffrey T. (See above), who 1086 held lands in Essex (Domesd.), and was a benefactor to the church of Rochester (Mon. i. 30). In 1130 Geoffrey, his son, paid 200 marks for his father's estates Kent (Rot. Pip.). William T., his son, was governor of Hereford 1139, and soon after was granted Gainsborough, Lincoln; and was ancestor of the Talbots of Bashall and Thornton, York (Banks, Dorm. and Ext. Bar. i. 179). He had, 1. William Talebot, living 1186 (Mon. ii. 506), ancestor of the T.s of Bashall; 2. Richard; 3. Walter.

Richard Talbot accompanied Henry II. to Ireland, and obtained grants in Ulster and in Fingal and Malahide near Dublin. The latter was confirmed to him by King John in 1199, as appears by the extant charter. He gave the church of Malahide to his brother Walter; and had issue, 1. Robert; 2. Reginald; 3. Adam. Robert T. had great possessions in Ulster and in Fingal. In 1215 the estate of Irewe and Castle of Carrickfergus were restored to him, after his rebellion (Hardy, Rot. Claus. i. 233); also the estate of Brakenburgh given to him by De Lacy (241). In 1241 his estates were seized (Ib. ii. 32); and the rent payable from Fingal by his brother Reginald de Fingal was granted away (Ib. 40); but he subsequently recovered his estates (Ib. 60). He is mentioned in Yorkshire as Robert de Tolebu, who granted lands to Gisburne, and directed his body to be buried there (Burton, Mon. Ebor. 354). He and Reginald probably died s. p.

Adam, the younger brother, inherited the barony of Malahide, which his descendants have always since retained. Hence the Barons Talbot, summoned by writ 1361, the

Earls, & Duke of Tyrconnell & the Lord Talbots of Malahide

*Chamberlain Great also
has married on beginning
pat fester on Essex line.*

*Several known Talbot
Coats of Arms are shown
by Foster. He says
Sir John Talbot of Salisbury*

*bore argent 3 gonces
rampant 2 & 1 pale argent.*

illustrated p. 238

"Talebot Coats of Arms"

(white with 3 purple bars) - washed color.

PEDIGREE CHART

Ashton 2

Name of Compiler Norma Zonewski

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Ashton 1

Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Thomas de Assheton

(Father of No. 2)

b. captured the royal
p.b. standard of Scotland at
m. the battle of Barham
p.m. 17 Oct. 1446
d.
p.d.

2 Sir John de Assheton

(Father of No. 1)

b. represented the co of Lancast
p.b. in parliament 12 Oct 1379
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 ()

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Fraternal

1 Sir John de Ashton

b. 1410 + 3
p.b.
m. had 2 sons
p.m.
d.
p.d. drowned at Northam

6 Sir Piers de Legh

(Father of No. 1)

b. (Parkins de Legh)
p.b. of Lyme, co. Chester
m. Nov 1388
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Margaret de Legh

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 1390 + 3
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Margaret (Danvers)

(Mother of No. 2)

b. lands of Harlow (now Lyme)
p.b. in Macclesfield, Chester
m. (only child) (she m 3 times)
p.m.
d.
p.d.

daug of Sir Robert Standish of Standish, Nth.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Sir Robert de Assheton

(Father of No. 4)

b. Vice Chamberlain to R. Edward II
p.b. came to France - then governor of
m. Guyges, warden of the English ports
p.m. & admiral of the narrow seas. in
d. 1372 Justice of Ireland. 1376
p.d. Treasurer of England, Constable of
Orre, Castles. Exec of King's will
London again of English ports 418
(1391)

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 ()

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Sir Robert of Legh

(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b. (2nd son)
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 Matilda (de Norby)

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Sir Thomas De Agge, Kent.

(Father of No. 7)

b. of Bradley
p.b. (Coat of Arms, E.H. 100 - of Cheshire)
m. Gules, a Chevron between 3
p.m. 1353 (bezants or)
d.
p.d.

15 Isabel Baggiley

(Mother of No. 7)

d & h of father

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Early Lineage

Ashton - Under Lyme, a market town in Salford Hundred co. Lancashire gave name to this ancient family which was founded by

- ① Orm Fitz Edward who m. Emma, dau. of Albot de Grassey who gave Orm a concubine of lord Thores, & a knight's fee in Dalton, Ribbles & Wigginton temp H II (in 1200's)
- ② Fitz Orm had son
- ③ Sir Thomas, Lord of Assheton who had son
- ④ Sir de Assheton father of #8 Sir Robert de Assheton at left

(Ashton Lineage taken from "Burke's Extinct & Dormant Peerages")

John Legh of Booths

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

To Ashton 3

Elen dau Thomas de Grouse

(dth) (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Adam de Norby

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Thomas Danvers

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

① of Bradley to Ashton 4

Margaret de Tesley

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Baggiley

William Baggiley

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

see Ashton 3 #14 +

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

#14000 - Denby, town in N. Yorkshire - (means "town of the Danes.")
Viking Danes occupied lived there in the 800's & 900's. Norman People says the
name Denvers is from de Anvers (Antwerp). "Richard de Anvers witnessed a
charter of Roger de Newbray (Mon. ii, 38.) Ralph de Anvers held ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~feud~~ ^{feud} of the Honour of
Wallingford (Oxon.) 13th century (Teste.) In 1310 Simon Danvers of Oxford and William of
Bucks; and 1324 Henry of Leicester are mentioned - Hence descend the
Earls of Denby, Lords Denby.

PEDIGREE CHART

Asheton 3

Name of Compiler Norma Zaniewski

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. Asheton 2

Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

4

Sir William Venables of

(Father of No. 2)

b.

p.b.

m. ② 1254

p.m.

d. by 1293

p.d.

2

Sir William Venables, kt

(Father of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

m. her ③ his ① 1072

p.m.

d.

p.d.

5

Margaret de Dutton

(Mother of No. 2)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

Fraternal

1

John Legh

b.

p.b.

m. ②

p.m.

d.

p.d.

Maternal

6

Richard de Legh

(Father of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

3

Agnes de Legh

(Mother of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

7

Margery de Oughtington

(Mother of No. 2)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

15

Ellen, dch of Thomas de Corona

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

8

Roger de Venables

(Father of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

m. c. 1240

p.m.

d. c. 1261

p.d.

9

Alina de Peninton

(Mother of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

10

Thomas de Dutton, Knight

(Father of No. 5)

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

11

Lord of Dutton

(Mother of No. 5)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

12

William de Legh

(Father of No. 6)

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

13

() Swineshead

(Mother of No. 6)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

14

John de Oughtington

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

15

of Adlington Cheshire

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

16

Hugh de Venables

(Father of No. 8)

b.

m. ②

d.

p.d.

17

Agnes, dau Ranulf de Oxtou

(Mother of No. 8)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

18

Alan Peninton

(Father of No. 9)

b.

m. ②

d.

p.d.

19

of Peninton Hall, Lancs

(Mother of No. 9)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

20

de Dutton

(Father of No. 10)

b.

m. (see Dutton 1 & 4?)

d.

p.d.

21

(Mother of No. 10)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

22

(Father of No. 11)

b.

m.

d.

p.d.

23

(Mother of No. 11)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

24

Hamon de Legh, Lord of the

(Father of No. 12)

b.

m. "Muriel" of High Legh

d.

p.d.

Said "to have been seated there before the conquest & these Norman Rulers says they were a branch of the Norman family of de la Mare"

(Father of No. 13)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

(Mother of No. 13)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

Arms—Az. two bars or, over all a bend gules; quartering Pennington, of Mun-caster, Leigh, of the West Hall, Corona, of Adlington, Baggilegh, Sandbach, Lech, Grosvenor, Barcroft, Wade, and Dawson.

Motto—Prudens, fidelis et audax.

Crest—An arm embowed, couped at the shoulder, vested gules, hand ppr. holding a sword erect, also ppr. a snake twisting round the same, arg.

Estates—In Cheshire.

Seats—Norbury Booths Hall, near Knuts-ford, and Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, both in the county of Chester.

LEGH ARMS

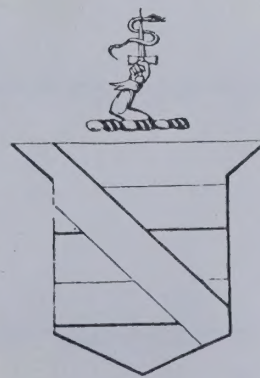
(Mother of No. 15)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.



#4 Venebles over.

Norman Ragle says

Venebles, a heronical name, from Venebles near Evreux, Normandy.
The name does not appear as such in Normandy its proper name being
le Venen or Venetor. Arnalphi, Berlebat, Geoffridus, Hagis, Richard, Venetor,
Normandy 1188-89 (MRS) Richard V 1198 (16).

Giselbert Venetor and Venetor held the barony of Kinderton, Sheshire 1086, from
whom descend the Venebles, barons of Kinderton and many other families.
See Kerish, Trowley, also Grosvenor.

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 28 on chart No. Ashton 2

Ashton 4

Chart No. _____

de Anvers

(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Date _____

8

(Father of No. 4)

b. A list of companions at the
p.b. Battle of Hastings include
m. William I (Norman) (William the
Conqueror) & Edward the Confessor
p.d. Version has died, but records
in between were destroyed

9

(Mother of No. 4)

Temp. de Charles I

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12

(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16

b.
m.
d.

17

b.
d.

18

b.
m.
d.

19

b.
d.

20

b.
m.
d.

21

b.
d.

22

b.
m.
d.

23

b.
d.

24

b.
m.
d.

25

b.
d.

26

b.
m.
d.

27

b.
d.

28

b.
m.
d.

29

b.
d.

30

b.
m.
d.

31

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

de Tabley

4

(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2

(Father of No. 1)

Williams de Anvers
de Anvers byrg, Cheshire
1276

5

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1

Thomas de Anvers

Had sons & Limme (Cognate)
from Jan 1324. In 1301 bought
Bradley farm Peter Dutton, Lord of
Woburn.

6

(Father of No. 3)

Thomas de Legh
of High Legh of the West
Hall

3

(Mother of No. 1)

Agnes de Legh

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

Margaret, dau of Adam de Tabley
Margaret & her sons all died early

p.b. p.d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Ashton 5

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. 3

Chart No. _____

Date _____

4 Gilbert de Venables

(Father of No. 2)
b. Baron of Rynderton
m.
p.m.
d. in time of King Hen II (c 1154-89)
p.d.

2 Sir William Venables

(Father of No. 1)
b. Baron of Rynderton as of 1185
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. survived to 1228
p.d.

5 Margery

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Hugh de Venables, Baron of

Rynderfont
b. by the time of Roger, Abbot
m. of Chester 1240-9
p.m. (his 1st wife Wentilien →)
d.
p.d.

6 (Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 (Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Agnes de Oxtou, dau Ranulf de Oxtou

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Waltham (als. Waltham)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Gilbert de Venables
b. (als. Vencor) supposed to be of
m. Venables in Normandy
d. Son of Eudo, "Earl" of
Glois, living 1086

18 (Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

19 (Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

20 Welfric, Lord Hattou
b. (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

22 (Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 (Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 (Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 (Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 (Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 (Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 (Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 (Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 (Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

de Oxtou



WILLIAM LONGESPÉE, EARL OF SALISBURY,
SON OF HEN. II. BY FAIR ROSAMOND.
IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, 1226-7. After Stothard.

de Clifford

His mother was a gorgeous blue-eyed blonde.

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

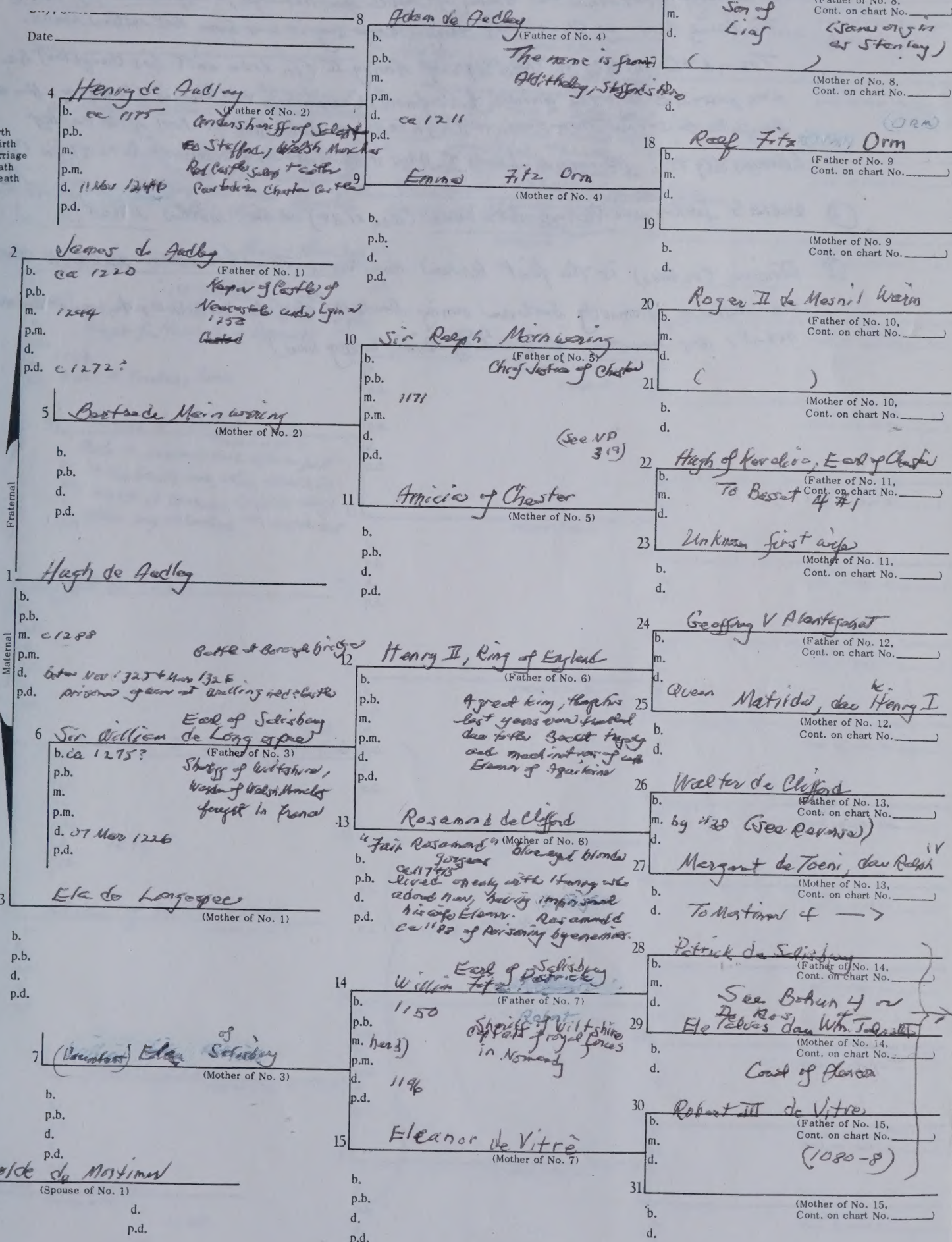
Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. De Ros

Audley 1
No. 13

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



The name "Clifford" is taken from a small village of the same name in the family's possession near
Wey, co. Hereford.

#26 Walter de Clifford (d 1150) succeeded to the estates of his uncle Walter & Drogo Fitz Renc.

① He probably obtained the barony of Clifford from his wife, Margaret de Toeni.

This family was of Gloucestershire, though some say it was from his mother's blood.

Toward the middle of the reign of Henry II (in 1150 with his daughter) he
was possessed of the manors of Carleton, Calmington, & others in Shropshire. He was
benefactor to several monasteries. Welsh annals show him as lord of the castle

Llangynllyf. He received lands of Rhys & Gruffydd & is said to have slain Cadwaladr of
Mereudd.

② Walter's father was Richard Fitz Renc (d c 1130) & his mother Maud ().

③ Rencius (or Rens) is the first known ancestor. (Two sons, Walter and Drogo

are listed in Domesday book as owning lands in Hereford, Berkshire, & elsewhere, &
about, & ancestor of a de la Hay line. See line.)

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 27 on chart No. 4642

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Ralph de Toeni II *Haroldson*
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1029
p.b. *disappeared from St. Helens*
m. *with 37 knights, with*
p.m. *in 1040 but into Flemish*
d. *area, 1040s*
p.d. *fruitful clasp seat*

2 Ralph de Toeni IV *Lord of Hamstead*
(Father of No. 1)
b. *in 1102 he went to England to succeed his father for Henry I in Normandy*
p.b. *at Conches, France*
m. *1126*
p.m. *1126*
d. *1126*
p.d. *1126*

5 Isabel de Montfort
(Mother of No. 2)
b. *Rode in army took active part*
p.b. *in husband's war after attack by*
m. *him at St. Eusebe (private war)*
p.m. *After long withdrawal she took the veil*
d. *1126*
p.d. *1126*

1 Margaret de Toeni
(Mother of No. 1)

6 Walther II, Earl of Northumberland
(Father of No. 3)
b. *29-3*
p.b. *1076*
m. *1076*
p.m. *1076*
d. *1076*
p.d. *1076*

3 Alice of Northumberland
(Mother of No. 1)

7 Jadith of Leas
(Mother of No. 3)

14 Walter de Clifford
(Spouse of No. 1)

15 Walter de Clifford
(Spouse of No. 1)

8 Rogor de Toeni
(Father of No. 4)

b. *1090*
p.b. *While Duke Robert I of Normandy*
m. *was away on pilgrimage, Rogor led*
p.m. *an army to Spain to defend and*
d. *1030*
p.d. *Caracian infidel - named 1st*
(Spanish) after the story
15 years before the story he
Boche heet
(Mother of No. 4)

9 Boche heet
(Mother of No. 4)

10 Sirron de Montfort
(Father of No. 5)

b. *844-2*
p.b. *844-2*
m. *844-2*
p.m. *844-2*
d. *844-2*
p.d. *844-2*

11 Sirron de Montfort
(Mother of No. 5)

12 Sirron de Montfort
(Father of No. 6)

b. *29-3*
p.b. *29-3*
m. *29-3*
p.m. *29-3*
d. *29-3*
p.d. *29-3*

13 Sirron de Montfort
(Mother of No. 6)

14 Sirron de Montfort
(Father of No. 7)

b. *29-3*
p.b. *29-3*
m. *29-3*
p.m. *29-3*
d. *29-3*
p.d. *29-3*

15 Sirron de Montfort
(Mother of No. 7)

16 Sirron de Montfort
(Father of No. 8)

b. *29-3*
p.b. *29-3*
m. *29-3*
p.m. *29-3*
d. *29-3*
p.d. *29-3*

17 Sirron de Montfort
(Mother of No. 8)

18 Sirron de Montfort
(Father of No. 9)

16 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

17 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

18 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

19 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

20 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

21 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

22 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

23 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

24 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

25 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

26 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

27 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

28 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

29 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

30 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

31 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

32 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 16)
Cont. on chart No. _____

33 Ralph de Toeni II
(Mother of No. 16)
Cont. on chart No. _____

34 Ralph de Toeni II
(Father of No. 17)
Cont. on chart No. _____

Re: #16 on reverse -

- ③ Ralph de Toeni II, b. before 1100 was given ~~castly~~ custody of the castle of Tillières by the Duke of Normandy in 1013/4 + son Roger + Neel, Vicar of the Vexy, about 1015 he set off for Jerusalem but at Apulia was persuaded to stop & fight the Greeks

son of

- ② Ralph de Toeni I was given Tosni (present name of Toeni) annuities of Bailion, arrondissement of Louviers, Normandy by his brother, Archbishop of Rouen.

sons of

- ① Hugh de Caltecamp (see 880) Lord of Caltecamp in Neustria. He was first known ancestor, though some believe he was son of Meltrule, uncle of Duke Rollo of Normandy. (Not proven & some doubt it.)

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
Address _____ person as No. 20 on chart No. *Andly 3*

City, State _____ 8 *Ranulphus* (Father of No. 4)

Date _____ 10 *the manor (mesnil) of Warin* (Mother of No. 4)

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Roger I de Mesnil Warin* (Father of No. 2)
prob. brother of Richard rather than son.

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. *10*
p.b. *the manor (mesnil) of Warin*
m. *in Normandy - a soldier*
p.m. *of fortune in the retinue*
d. *of William the Conqueror*
p.d. *mentioned in Domesday Book (1086)*
He & son Richard were killed in

9 *Wars with the Welsh, who* (Mother of No. 4)
considered Chester to be their
territory.
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 *Radulph, son of* (Father of No. 8)
Radulph de Cont. on chart No. _____
warenn, grandson of
Hugh, Bishop of Contarans,
Normandy (Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____ (Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____ (Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

2 *William de Mesnil Warin* (Father of No. 1)

b. *10*
p.b. *witness his father's grant*
m. *of Plaimy to St. Warburgh*
p.m. *Abbey in 1149*
d. _____
p.d. _____

5 _____ (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____ (Father of No. 5)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 _____ (Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 _____ (Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 _____ (Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 _____ (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 _____ (Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 _____ (Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 _____ (Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 _____ (Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 _____ (Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 _____ (Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 _____ (Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 _____ (Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

1 *Roger II de Mesnil Warin*

b. *first of the family active*
p.b. *in civil affairs of Chester -*
m. *signing many documents*
p.m. *of the Baron de Melpas.*
d. *during reign of Henry II*
p.d. *gave 1/2 of Nether Torky*
to abbey of St. Warburgh, Chester

6 _____ (Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 _____ (Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____ (Father of No. 6)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____ (Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____ (Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____ (Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____ d. _____
p.b. _____ p.d. _____

PERFORMANCE CHART

1. Name of the person		2. Date of birth		3. Date of entry		4. Date of exit		5. Date of return		6. Date of departure		7. Date of arrival		8. Date of departure		9. Date of arrival		10. Date of departure		11. Date of arrival		12. Date of departure		13. Date of arrival		14. Date of departure		15. Date of arrival		16. Date of departure		17. Date of arrival		18. Date of departure		19. Date of arrival		20. Date of departure		21. Date of arrival		22. Date of departure		23. Date of arrival		24. Date of departure		25. Date of arrival		26. Date of departure		27. Date of arrival		28. Date of departure		29. Date of arrival		30. Date of departure		31. Date of arrival		32. Date of departure		33. Date of arrival		34. Date of departure		35. Date of arrival		36. Date of departure		37. Date of arrival		38. Date of departure		39. Date of arrival		40. Date of departure		41. Date of arrival		42. Date of departure		43. Date of arrival		44. Date of departure		45. Date of arrival		46. Date of departure		47. Date of arrival		48. Date of departure		49. Date of arrival		50. Date of departure		51. Date of arrival		52. Date of departure		53. Date of arrival		54. Date of departure		55. Date of arrival		56. Date of departure		57. Date of arrival		58. Date of departure		59. Date of arrival		60. Date of departure		61. Date of arrival		62. Date of departure		63. Date of arrival		64. Date of departure		65. Date of arrival		66. Date of departure		67. Date of arrival		68. Date of departure		69. Date of arrival		70. Date of departure		71. Date of arrival		72. Date of departure		73. Date of arrival		74. Date of departure		75. Date of arrival		76. Date of departure		77. Date of arrival		78. Date of departure		79. Date of arrival		80. Date of departure		81. Date of arrival		82. Date of departure		83. Date of arrival		84. Date of departure		85. Date of arrival		86. Date of departure		87. Date of arrival		88. Date of departure		89. Date of arrival		90. Date of departure		91. Date of arrival		92. Date of departure		93. Date of arrival		94. Date of departure		95. Date of arrival		96. Date of departure		97. Date of arrival		98. Date of departure		99. Date of arrival		100. Date of departure	
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PEDIGREE CHART

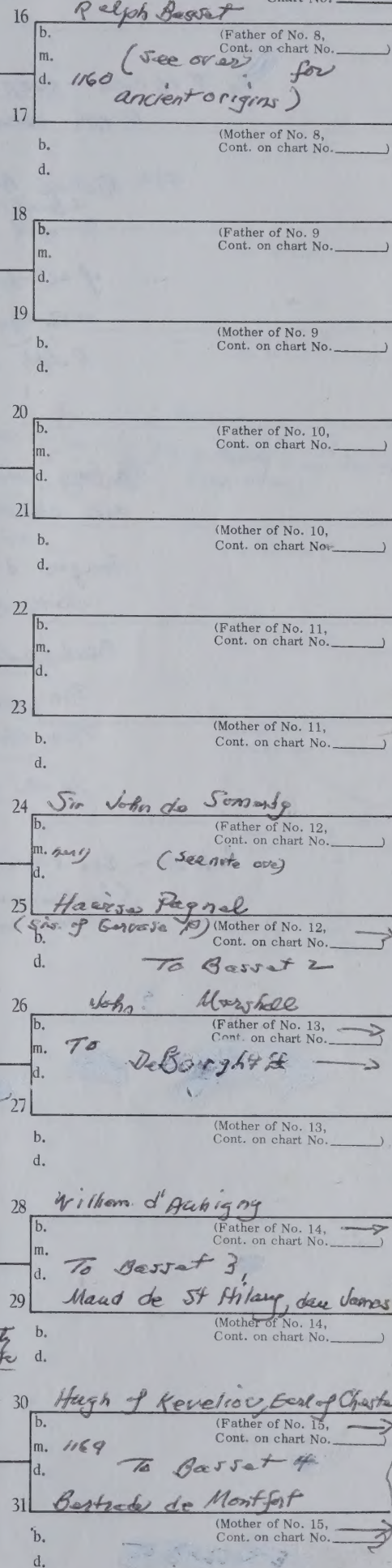
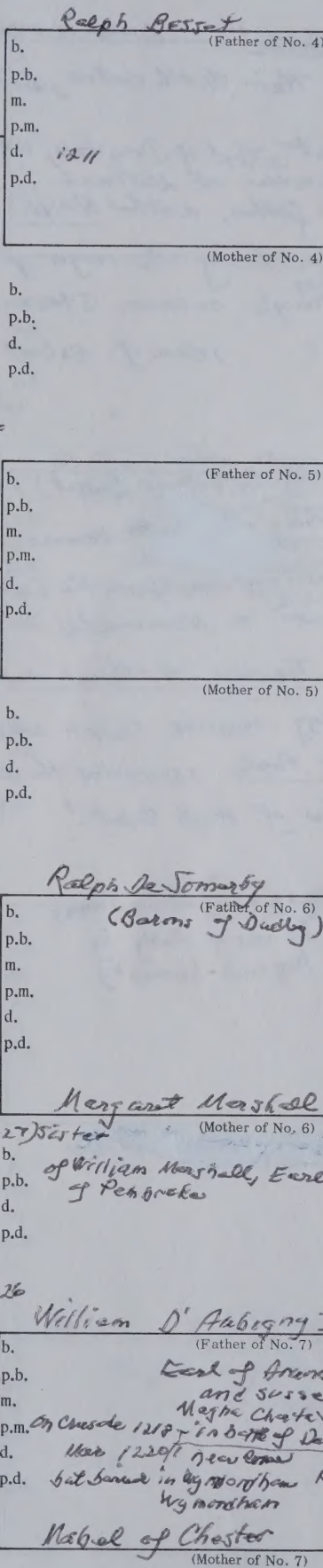
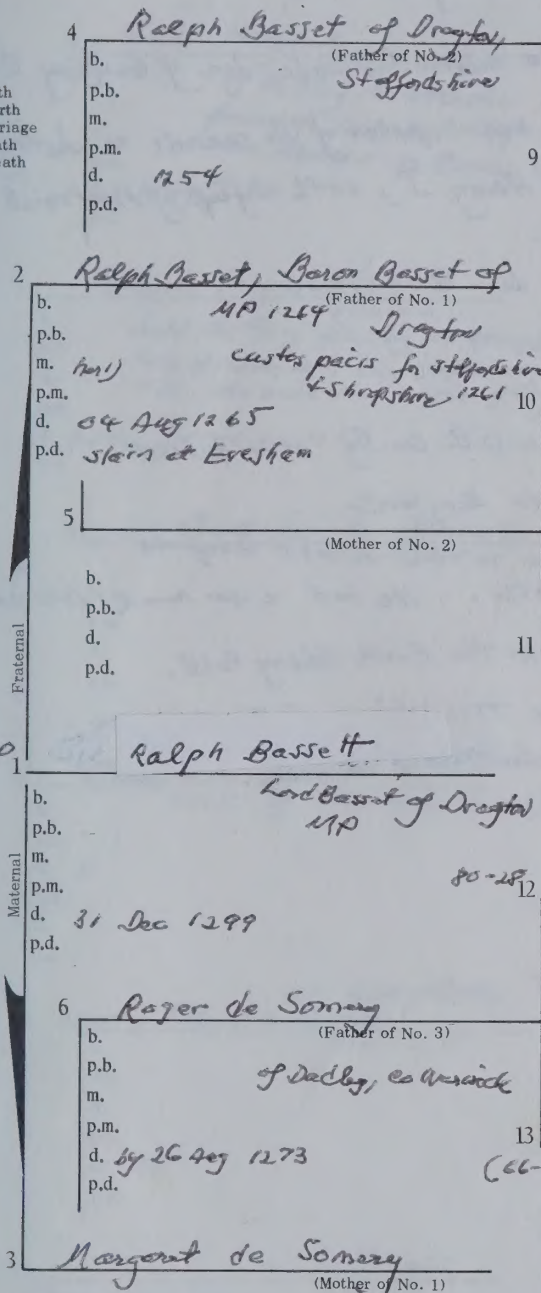
Basset 1

Name of Compiler Nona Janiewski
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 46 on chart No. de Ros 1

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death



Rev. 1985

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

CHART No. 1

Re #16 over - Ralph Basset little is reported of him or his son or grandsons
Ralph except their death dates, but his father was

#32 Richard Basset, Lord of Drayton, also married Maude, da. of Geoffrey Ridel
& built castle at Montreuil
He and his father, another Ralph were spoken of in records as Justices
of all England during the reign of Henry I, with a feof of Montreuil - taken
away by ^{King} Henry's successor Stephen.
Ralph m. () da. of Robert de Buci.

The family came from Bethet (or Basset) - Oorilly near Falaise
and were among the first Normans to England

Touque d' Aulnay was from the Loire to the c. 895 & acquired
Oorilly-Basset & Normonville in 912. He had a son named Norman.

Raul (Ralph), Toustain & others are on the Battle Abbey Roll.

The genealogy supposes Ralph was Thurstern's (Toestair's) son.
The Norman People associates the clan with the Abbey of St Denis
in the time of Hugh Capet!

Re #24 - See Name Page pg 402 under Somers
(de Summer - "born of Dely by
marriage with Reginald heirs")

PEDIGREE CHART

Basset 2

Chart No. _____

Name of Comr _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 26 on chart No. Basset 1

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Falk Paynel
(Father of No. 2)
of Dudley, Co Worcester
founder of Tickford Priory
near Newport Co Bucks.
living 1130

2 Ralph Paynel
(Father of No. 1)
held castle of Dudley, Co Worcester
came of rebels agt. King Stephen in
1138, who held the castle of D.
living 1141 d. by 1153

5 Beatrice de Ansculf
(Mother of No. 2)

1 Hawise Paynel
Wife of Gertrude Paynel

6 (prob) Robert de Ferrers
1st Earl of Derby
(Father of No. 3)
living 1139

3 de Ferrers
(Mother of No. 1)
(her marriage was part of de
Ferrers' land)

7 Hawise de Vitre
(Mother of No. 3)

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

10 William Fitz Ansculf
(Father of No. 5)
came with (Richard I)
C. Domestick to Normandy
lands in several Cos.
later acquired by
Falk Paynel

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12 de Ferrers
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 Se de Ferrers 3 #253
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

14 Andre (de Vitre)
(Father of No. 7)
Seigneur of Vitre
in Brittany
1139

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 (Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 (Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 (Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 Ansculf de Pinkney
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. San Piquigny in Picardy near Amiens
d. before 1086 (see above)

21 (Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 (Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 (Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 (Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 (Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 (Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 (Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 (Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 (Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 (Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Sir John de Somerby
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

#10 + #20 William Fitz Ansculf and his father Ansculf de Pinckney
as well as his uncle Giles de Pinckney came from Picardy
with William the Conqueror, & acquired lands in several counties
incl. Dorset, co. Worcester & Newport, Buckingham. Ansculf was Sheriff
of Surrey before his death in 1086. Domesday Book shows
William 100 menors in different counties, including 11 baronies.

PEDIGREE CHART

Barrett 3

Name of Comj

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 28 on chart No. Barrett 1

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 William d' Aubigny II
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 William d' Aubigny III
(Father of No. 1)
b. 1138 (ass2)
p.b. 13 Oct 1176
m.
d.
p.d.

5 Maude Bigod
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 William d' Aubigny Earl of Arundel
b. 1107
p.b. 13 Oct 1176
m.
d.
p.d.

6 Godfrey I, Duke of Lorraine
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Adeliza of Louvain
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 1103
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 23 Aug 1151 (age 48)
p.d.

7 Ida de Ching & de Namur
(Mother of No. 3)
b. ca 1083
p.b.
d. betw 1117-22
p.d.

15 Adelaide of Namur
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

8 Roger d' Aubigny
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 Amice
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Roger Bigod Baron
(Father of No. 5)
b. Sheriff Norfolk & Suffolk
held castle of Framlingham
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1107
p.d.

11 Adeliza de Grandmesnil
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Henry II, Count of Lorraine
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 Adelaide of Namur
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 William Aubigny I
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

17 () sister of Grimoal
de Alessis
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

18
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

19
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

20 Robert le Bigot
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

21
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

22 Hugh Grandmesnil
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

23
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

24
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

25
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

26
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

27
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

28
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

29
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

30
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

31
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

#20 Robert le Bigot married a sister of Turstin Goz, father of Richard d'Avranches who ingratiated him with Duke William. He was a poor knight but won favor by revealing the intended treachery of Wm. Count of Mortain - He held lands at Malitot, Loges & Cherou in Normandy. Arrived in Eng 1066.
Son of

Robert
Wigot de St. Denis. Was a great noble of Normandy - grants to Caen Abbey in 1042. In 1050 witnessed a charter of Duke William (later Emperor) He married () sister of Onfray the Dane

PEDIGREE CHART

Basset 45

Name of Comj

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 30 on chart No. Basset 1

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

130A-27

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

124-24

125-28

4 **Ranalph de Meschiot** (Father of No. 2)
de Brigueant
b.
p.b.
m. bef 1110
p.m.
d. ca 1129
p.d. St. Warburg's

2 **Ralph de Gornov** (Father of No. 1)
Earl of Chester
b. ca 1100
p.b. Castle Gornov in Normandy
m. ca 1141
p.m.
d. 16 Dec 1193
p.d. St. Warburg's, Chester

5 **Lucie Taillebois** (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 **Hugh of Kevelioc** (Father of No. 3)
Earl of Chester
b. 1147
p.b. Kevelioc, Normandy
m. 1169, Ca. 4 months
p.m.
d. 1181
p.d. Lecke, Co. Stafford

6 **Robert of Caen** (Father of No. 3)
Earl of Gloucester
"The Consul"
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 **Mauce de Caen** (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 29 July 1188
p.d.

7 **Maud** (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Bartholomew, dau Simon de Montfort Count of
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 1117 & Maud his wife
p.d.

8 **Ranalph II Viconte of Bagen** (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 **Margaret d'Aranches** (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 **Iva Taillebois** (1023-1)
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 **Lucie Mollet** (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 **Henry I King of England** (Father of No. 6)
"Beauclerc"
b. 1068
p.b. 1100-1135
m.
p.m.
d. 31 Dec 1135
p.d.

13 **(Unknown mistress)** (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 **Robert Fitz-Hamon** (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b. Seigneur of Crully in Calvados
m. Normandy, Lord of Thuringi
p.m.
d. 1107
p.d.

15 **Sybil de Montgomery** (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 **Ranalph I, Viconte of the** (Father of No. 8)
Bassin (116-8)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

17 **Richard d'Aranches** (Father of No. 9)
To Basset 5
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

18 **Emmo de Contivale Harloin** (Mother of No. 9)
(86-7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

20 **(Father of No. 10)**
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

21 **(Mother of No. 10)**
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

22 **William Mollet** (809-1)
(Father of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

23 **Esalee Crispin, dau Gilbert Crispin** (Mother of No. 11)
(548-1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

24 **William I, The Conqueror** (Father of No. 12)
To Normen Dares
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

25 **Matilde of Flanders** (Mother of No. 12)
Queen Matilde 1
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

26 **(Father of No. 13)**
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

27 **(Mother of No. 13)**
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 **(Father of No. 14)**
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

29 **(Mother of No. 14)**
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

30 **Roger of Montgomery, Earl of** (Father of No. 15)
Strensberg
b.
p.b.
m. 1048
p.m. See Basset 7
d.
p.d.

31 **Mabel de Balerno** (Mother of No. 15)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

772 Haman 63, 124, 124A, 125

(Ancestors of the Earls of Cheshire) PEDIGREE CHART

Best 5

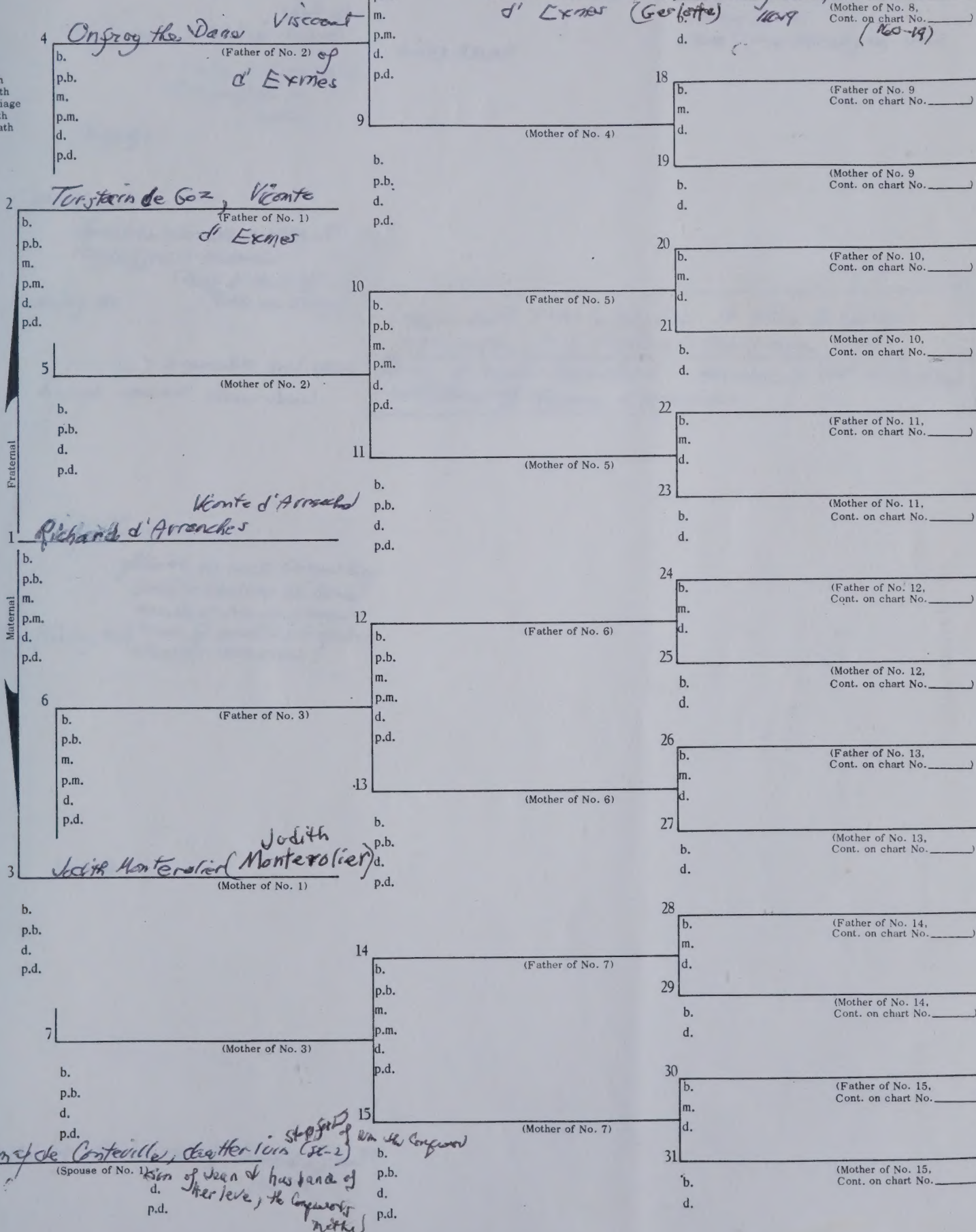
Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. Best 4

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. PEDIGREE CHART No. 1

PERIODIC CHART

NAME OF PATIENT
DATE OF BIRTH
DATE OF EXAMINATION

PHYSICIAN'S NAME
ADDRESS
CITY

DATE OF EXAMINATION
TIME OF EXAMINATION

REASON FOR EXAMINATION
PHYSICIAN'S SIGNATURE

EXAMINER'S NAME
EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE

EXAMINER'S NAME
EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE

EXAMINER'S NAME
EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE

EXAMINER'S NAME
EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE

EXAMINER'S NAME
EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2 Hrollager
(Father of No. 1)
b. Aparlike men who settled at
p.b. Eyiafjor in Iceland
m. (half-brother of
p.m. Rollo the Viking)
d. living 896
p.d.

5 () Anamless girl whose
kindred were all slave-born
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

1 Hroef Turston
b. followed his uncle, Gormon Ragn
p.b. (Rollo) to venture the land
m. ancestor of powerful Vikings
p.m. 12
d. living 920
p.d. husb of Aramaber, Brigade
+ Montfort - Sur-Erste

6
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Enme
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

7
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Gerlotte of Blois, dau of Theobald I, Count
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 160-19
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

8 Eystern Glaenro
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. living 800 AD
p.d.

9
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

10 These folk were close kin to the Dukes of
Normandy. Jarl (pronounced Jarl) means Earl.
Many of their descendants became (or still are)
d. Citizens of England & America.
p.d.

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 1 Vor Oplandinger
b. Jarl w 800 AD
p.b. Son of
m. Hroef Den the Old
p.m. living in the
d. 700's - a Norwegian Jarl
p.d.

17
(Mother of No. 8)
b. living in the
p.b. 700's - a Norwegian Jarl
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

18
(Father of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

19
(Mother of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

20
(Father of No. 10)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

21
(Father of No. 11)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

22
(Mother of No. 11)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

23
(Father of No. 12)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

24
(Mother of No. 12)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

25
(Father of No. 13)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

26
(Mother of No. 13)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

27
(Father of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

28
(Mother of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

29
(Father of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

30
(Mother of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

31
(Father of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Besret 7

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 30 on chart No. Besret 4

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Hugh de Montgomerie
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Roger I de Montgomerie
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

*Exile in Paris 1035. It was during
his son Wm. de Marchal Osborne
de Chapa, grandson of young Duke
de Chapa, married Sir Hugh, Robert
& Wm. Gilbert the great Earl of Devon
- leaving only Roger Jr.*

5 Sibyl
Sister of C
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Roger II de Montgomerie
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1030
p.b. _____
m. 1048
p.m. _____
d. 1094
p.d. _____

*Earl of Shrewsbury &
Rencine in Normandy in 1066
as awarded to Queen Matilda
& young Duke Robert, as
reign. Summed to King
Renee 107 & held many
gifts of land. In 1076
and most of Shropshire
Became Great of the Norman Exile.*

6 Marceline
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

(1082-1)

7 Sainfo
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 Mabel de Bellesme, dau William II
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

*q. small little woman but
d. & could give for
p.d. a man of land
deprived killed Dec 1082 at Bures-sur-Dives*

8 _____
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 8)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 _____
(Father of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 8)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 _____
(Father of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 _____
(Father of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

32 _____
(Father of No. 16)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

33 _____
(Mother of No. 16)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

34 _____
(Father of No. 17)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

35 _____
(Mother of No. 17)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

36 _____
(Father of No. 18)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

PEDIGREE CHART

Chart 1

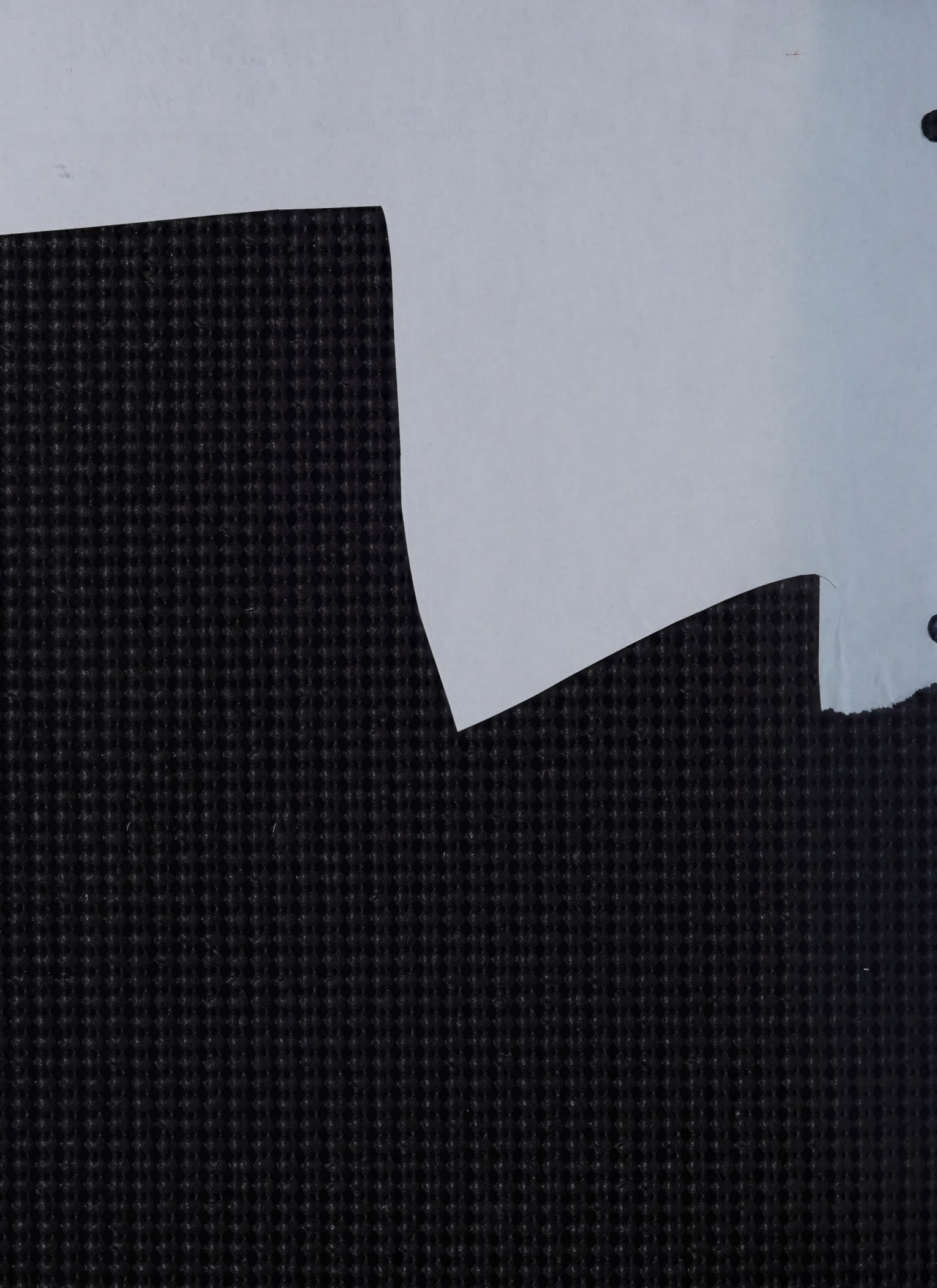
NAME OF SUBJECT
DATE OF BIRTH
PLACE OF BIRTH

Generation	Individual	Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Notes
I	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
II	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
III	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
IV	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
V	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
VI	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
VII	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
VIII	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
IX	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
X	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					

*Recount Henry's story
for Clayton*

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT DE CLAYTON

37



PEDIGREE CHART

Beaumont 1

Name of Compiler Norma

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same

Address _____

person as No. 29 on chart No. De Clan 1

City, State _____

Date _____

Chart No. _____

4 Sir Robert de Beaumont
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1104
p.b. Knighted 1122
m. Justice of England
p.m. 50-23
d. 05 April 1168
p.d.

2 Sir Robert de Beaumont
(Father of No. 1)
b. beg 1135
p.b. Earl of Leicester
m.
p.m.
d. 1190
p.d. Durazzo, Greece

5 Amice de Montfort
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Margaret de Beaumont

b.
p.b.
m. beg 1173
p.m.
d. ca 12 Jan 1234/5
p.d.

6 Hugh de Grandmesnil
(Father of No. 3)
b. 671-5
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Petrille de Grandmesnil
(Mother of No. 1)
(Cor Parnell)

b.
p.b.
d. 01 Apr 1212
p.d.

7 ()
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Saire)
Saher de Quincy, 1st Earl of Winchester, Norm
(Spouse of No. 1) Saher Robert & Orsley
b. 1155
p.b.
d. 23 Nov 1217 in Holy Land
p.d.

8 Sir Robert de Beaumont
(Father of No. 4)
b. Earl of Leicester
p.b. Count of Meulan
m.
p.m.
d. 05 Jan 1118
p.d.

Countess Isabel de Vermandois
(Mother of No. 4)
b. (Much younger than Count. Wm de Vermandois, Earl of Flanders in 1127, carried her off. This hastened the old man's death.) (Their dau. Isabel was one of King Henry 1's mistresses)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Ralph de Gael de Montfort
(Father of No. 5)
b. 103-7
p.b. Seigneur of Montfort de Gael in Brittany
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 Emma
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Ivo de Grandmesnil
(Father of No. 6)
b. (671-4)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. Outraged & lost estates to Robert de Beaumont
p.d.

13 dau
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 ()
(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 ()
(Mother of No. 7)

16 Roger de Beaumont
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. 2

17 Adalise de Meulan
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

18 Hugh Magnus, Duke of France
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. 1

19 Isabel de Vermandois
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. 1

20 Ralph de Gael, 1st Earl of Norfolk
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. England

21 Emma, dau William Fitz Osborn
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. England

22 William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. England

23 ()
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

24 Hugh de Grandmesnil
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. England

25 Adeliza de Beaumont
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. 2

26 To Beaumont 3
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. 2

27 Alice de Montfort
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. 2

28 ()
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

29 ()
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

30 ()
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

31 ()
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

#27 Alice de Montfort was dau of Hugh II de Montfort
and Alice de Bellefuge, dau. Richard de Bellefuge

Hugh III de Montfort ~~was~~ (a companion of Wm. the Conqueror)
(rescued William Malet from battle)
Had 100 manors in Essex, etc.

He was son of
Hugh I de Montfort (called "Barbatus" — "Hugh with the Beard")
was son of Tanstain de Bastenbury (488-8)
son of Anslee, Baron of Briguebec (hereditary marshalls)
The spring castle was in Montfort sur Oise near Brema
Port Arthur, Normandy.

PEDIGREE CHART

Beaumont 2

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Beaumont 1 Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____ 8 ?? Torf ?

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 <u>Thurold de Pont-Audemer</u> <i>Seigneur of Pont-Audemer in Normandy</i> (Father of No. 2) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ p.m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		9 _____ (Mother of No. 4) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		17 _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		18 _____ (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		19 _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____	
2 <u>Hemphrey de Vieilles</u> <i>Seigneur of Vieilles & Pont-Audemer - follower of King Duke of Normandy. Founded monastery in St Pierre & Cantant in St-Leger - became monk.</i> (Father of No. 1) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ p.m. _____ d. <u>ca 1040</u> p.d. _____		10 <u>"Foraster of Argued"</u> (Father of No. 5) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ p.m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		20 _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		21 _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____		22 _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____	
5 <u>Aveline</u> <i>Sister of the Duchess Gunnora wife of Richard I, Duke of Normandy</i> (Mother of No. 2) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		11 _____ (Mother of No. 5) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		23 _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____		24 _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		25 _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____	
1 <u>Roger de Beaumont</u> <i>Seigneur of Beaumont & Pont-Audemer supported young Duke William during minority & furnished 60 ships for 1066 invasion & stayed behind to help Queen Matilda (as a monk in St Pierre) & later "dual manors" in England</i> (Father of No. 3) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ p.m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		12 _____ (Father of No. 6) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ p.m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		26 _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		27 _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____		28 _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____	
6 <u>(of the early Normans)</u> <i>(Jocel house)</i> (Father of No. 3) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ p.m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		13 _____ (Mother of No. 6) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		29 _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____		30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____	
3 <u>Aubrey de la Hage</u> (Mother of No. 1) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		14 _____ (Father of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ p.m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		29 _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____		30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____	
7 _____ (Mother of No. 3) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		15 _____ (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____		32 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____	
<u>Adelise de Meulan, dau of Count of Meulan</u> (Spouse of No. 1) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		16 _____ (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____		30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____		31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____		32 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ d. _____	

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

(See note over)

20 Sep 1045 (not in CTC) (His wife was the Norman Conqueror)

Re #3 de la Hage - Nanna Pepper pp 282-3 says this family was a
younger son line from Turstin de Barentin (#26 to him)
The son was Richard Turstin - Haldue. Also see #31 next page

PEDIGREE CHART

Beaumont 3

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 15 on chart No. *Beaumont 1*

Chart No. _____

Date _____

4 *Ypres I, Seigneur de Beaumont*
(Father of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. *living 1022*
p.d. _____

2 *Ypres II (called Ivo) Count of*
Beaumont-sur-Oise
(Father of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. *living 1070*
p.d. _____

5 *Gisèle de Chedreuse*
(Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 *Heliza de Beaumont*

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. *bef 1089 - born on S. side of chapel gate*
p.d. *of St Ervaut next to husband who d. early*

6 _____
(Father of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 *Jadith*
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 *Robert de Grandmesnil*
(Father of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. *1538*
p.d. _____

15 *Hawise d' Eschauffon*
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Has fought valiantly and in great peril at Hastings (see notation)
his parents
Has de Grandmesnil
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. *c. 1014* d. *22 Feb 1084*
p.b. _____ p.d. *body wrapped in an oxskin and transported back to be buried beside hers*

8 *Ypres de Beaumont*
(Father of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. *living 968*
p.d. _____

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 *Robert de Grandmesnil*
(Father of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 *Hawise d' Eschauffon*
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 _____
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

16 _____
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 _____
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 _____
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 _____
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 _____
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 _____
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 *Genrose*
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 *Gerzie d' Eschauffon (503-3)*
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 *Gisèle de Montfort*
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

b. *one of Tostain de Beaulieu*
d. *(see Bohun & d. 483-8)*
Barcel 6)

Re #30 over Girard de Montfort (living 1020)

① Abbo le Breton had ② Arnold le Gros, had ③ Girard de Montfort about

Norman Page pg 157 says Abbo

Count of Flanders 778, was a Breton progenitor.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Comp

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 12 on chart No. *De laund*

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

126-25

4 *Henry I, King of England*
(Father of No. 2)
b. *1078*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *01 Dec 1135*
p.d.

2 *Sir Robert de Caen 4th Count*
(Father of No. 1)
b. *ca 1090*
p.b. *Earl of Gloucester (1122-1147)*
m. *(a powerful man)*
p.m.
d. *1147 (Oct 31) (a long negotiation of 200 1242)*
p.d.

5 *(Name here known)*
Henry 2nd of France
b.
p.b.
d. *1147*
p.d.

1 *William 2nd Earl of Gloucester*
Fitz Robert
b.
p.b. *Lord of the Manor of Gleanagen & of Cardiff Castle*
m. *ca 1150*
p.m.
d. *23 Nov 1183*
p.d.

6 *Robert Fitz Hamon*
Land of Thuringia, etc
seigneur
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b. *Chalky in Calvados, Normandy*
m.
p.m.
d. *1107*
p.d.

3 *Mabel*
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 *Sibyl*
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15 *Mabel de Bellême*
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Henric de Beaumont
(Spouse of No. 1) #2 - *Beaumont*
Bro of 2nd Earl de Beaumont. 24 Apr 1197
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 *to Kings of England*
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 *Roger de Montgomery*
Earl of Shrewsbury
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 *Mabel de Bellême*
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

30 *William II Talbot, of f. Alencon*
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

Beaumont 4

126-25

see Boss 7

see Boss 7

see Boss 7

see Boss 7

see Boss 7

see Boss 7

see Boss 7

see Boss 7

PROPERTY CARD

10-10-10

THIS CARD IS TO BE
USED FOR THE
RECORD OF THE
PROPERTY OF THE
UNITED STATES

PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES

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PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES

PEDIGREE CHART

Beaumont 5

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 26 on chart No. Beaumont 1

Chart No.

Wick mend, Count of Gant

Date

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Ralph de Gant I*
Seigneur d'Alast
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 *Ralph de Gant II*
Seigneur d'Alast
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1056
p.d.

5
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 *Gilbert de Gant* *Baron of Folkingham*
in Eng.
held 172 Eng. manors
Companion 1066 - c. 1066 exp.
with Wm. Conq. to reenter York
from Denes
cc 1094
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 *Frederick I, Count of Luxembourg*
200-15
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 *Gisele of Luxembourg*
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Alice de Montfort, dau Hugh II de Montfort
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d. *Alice de Bellefage, dau Robert*

8 *Adelbert*
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m. *(European born)*
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

17 *Mathilda, dau of Arnold*
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

18
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

19
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

20
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

21
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

22
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

23
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

24
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

25
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

26
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

27
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

28
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

29
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

30
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

31
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

#16 on reverse, ancestors:

- ① Witikind, Duke of Angria, was opponent of Charlemagne ca 780
- ② Bruno, Duke of Saxony
- ③ Witzmar, ^{created} Count of Gand in 940 by the Emperor Otto, his nephew.
(aka Vicmar-le-Vicox) is #16 on reverse

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Com

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. on chart No.

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Maurice de Berkeley, knt
(Father of No. 2) b. 1242
p.b.
m. 1247
p.m.
d. 04 Apr 1281 age 62
p.d.

2 Sir Thomas de Berkeley
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m. 1257 (fought every year of last 50 years of life)
p.m.
d. 23 July 1321 age 74
p.d.

5 Isabel of Dover
(granted manors by the king on account of the Montgomerie)
b. of the Montgomerie
p.b.
d. 07 day 1276
p.d.

26-30 Sir Maurice de Berkeley Lord Berkeley
b. Apr 1281
p.b.
m. 1289
p.m.
d. 31 May 1328
p.d.

6 William de Ferrers
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Jean de Ferrers
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 18 Nov 1309/10
p.d.

7 Margaret de Quincy
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

EVA Le Zache
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Thomas de Berkeley
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m. ca 127
p.m.
d. 29 Nov 178 ca 63
p.d.

9 Joan de Somery
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d. 1100/1123
p.d.

10 Richard Fitz Roy (62-75)
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 Rhese
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d. 1264/5
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d. see de Ferrers 2 #243
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Roger de Berkeley
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No.

17 To Berkeley
Alice de Berkeley (dau Roger)
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No.

18 Ralph de Somery Baron of Dorset
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No.

19 Joan de Somery
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No.

20 King John of England
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No.

21
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No.

22 Isabel de Briwere dau Sir Wm
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No.

23
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No.

24
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No.

25
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No.

26
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No.

27
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No.

28
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No.

29
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No.

30
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

31
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

#94
#18

Somery - Norman Dugle pg 402 says Somers, Samons, Somay
from de Somere, a baronial family - Ralph in Normandy in time of King
John. Sommeri near Rouen. Became baron of Derby in Eng. by marriage
with the heiress of Pagenel.

PEDIGREE CHART

Herkeley 2

Name of Comj

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Address

City, State

Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. on chart No.

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. CAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

4 *Rogers la Zouche* (Father of No. 2)
b. 1179
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. by 14 May 1238
p.d.

2 *Eudes la Zouche* (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1279
p.d.

5 *Milicent de Cantelro* (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

3 *Margaret* (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. living 1238 when she rec'd gift of 2 dogs from King Henry III
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Sir Maria de Borkley (Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1326
p.b.
p.d.

8 *Alan la Zouche (son of Roger)* (Father of No. 4)
b. in England 1175
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1190
p.d.

9 *Alice de Belmiers (dth)* (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 *William de Cantelro* (Father of No. 5)
b. 1126
p.b.
m. (Thomas of Abingdon) to wife of Henry III
p.m. 1254
d. 1254
p.d.

11 *Eratic Bracosa* (Mother of No. 5)
b. d. 20 July 1255
p.b.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 *Geoffrey la Zouche* (Father of No. 8)
b. (see over for 3 gen. now)
m.
d.
p.d.

17 *Henrice, dau Alan 1st Duke of Brittany* (Mother of No. 8)
b. (380-7)
d.
p.d.

18 *Philip de Belmiers* (Father of No. 9)
b. (1228-26)
m. of Tony & Ashby Leices (To Borkley)
d. (1228-26)
p.d.

19 *Maud, dau Wm de Merschen* (Mother of No. 9)
b.
d.
p.d.

20 *William de Cantelro* (Father of No. 10)
b. 1215 (see over)
m. Apr 1238
d. (see over)
p.d.

21 *Milicent de Gournay, dau Henry VI* (Mother of No. 10)
b. To Borkley 5 (667-10)
d.
p.d.

22 *William de Bracosa* (Father of No. 11)
b. (see De Borkley 2)
m.
d.
p.d.

23 (Mother of No. 11)
b.
d.
p.d.

24 (Father of No. 12)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

25 (Mother of No. 12)
b.
d.
p.d.

26 (Father of No. 13)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

27 (Mother of No. 13)
b.
d.
p.d.

28 (Father of No. 14)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

29 (Mother of No. 14)
b.
d.
p.d.

30 (Father of No. 15)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15)
b.
d.
p.d.

#16, Geoffrey de Zouche (d 1141) Vicomte of Perhoët

m. Hawise dau of Alecu IV of Brittany "Fergant" and Ermenegarde (1119-24) d 1147
dau Folk IV, Count of Anjou

#37 Son of Eudon I (living 1086) Vicomte of Perhoët

m. Anne de Léon

(These people was desc.
from Hawise, illeg. dau. of
Richard I, Duke of
Normandy)

#64 Son of Joscelin I (d 1074) Vicomte of Perhoët

m. ()

#128 Son of Garthmou (d 1076) Vicomte of Perhoët

m. ()

Canteleu is 6 km. N.W. of La Bourgneuf 7 km. S.E. of Le Clapier, France.

In old records spell variously including Cantelupo - some of the family name

(1) Walter de Cantelou had

(2) William I de Cantelou - Seneschal to King John. was sheriff for counties of
Warwick, Leicester, Worcester & Hereford. Called "evil counselor" because he is
not on the favor of Magna Carta. However, on King John's death he helped the
young Henry - see narrative for more.

(3) William II de Cantelou is #20 on reverse. His wife Millicent de Gournay,
dau Hugu, a Norman baron. She was widow of Aimeric de Montfort, Count of Evreux.
Millicent who had charge of Margaret Queen of Scotland on her marriage in 1260.
The couple had 5 sons & several daughters. Their son Thomas who died 1282,
was canonized in 1324 as St Thomas of Hereford.

PEDIGREE CHART

Berkley 3

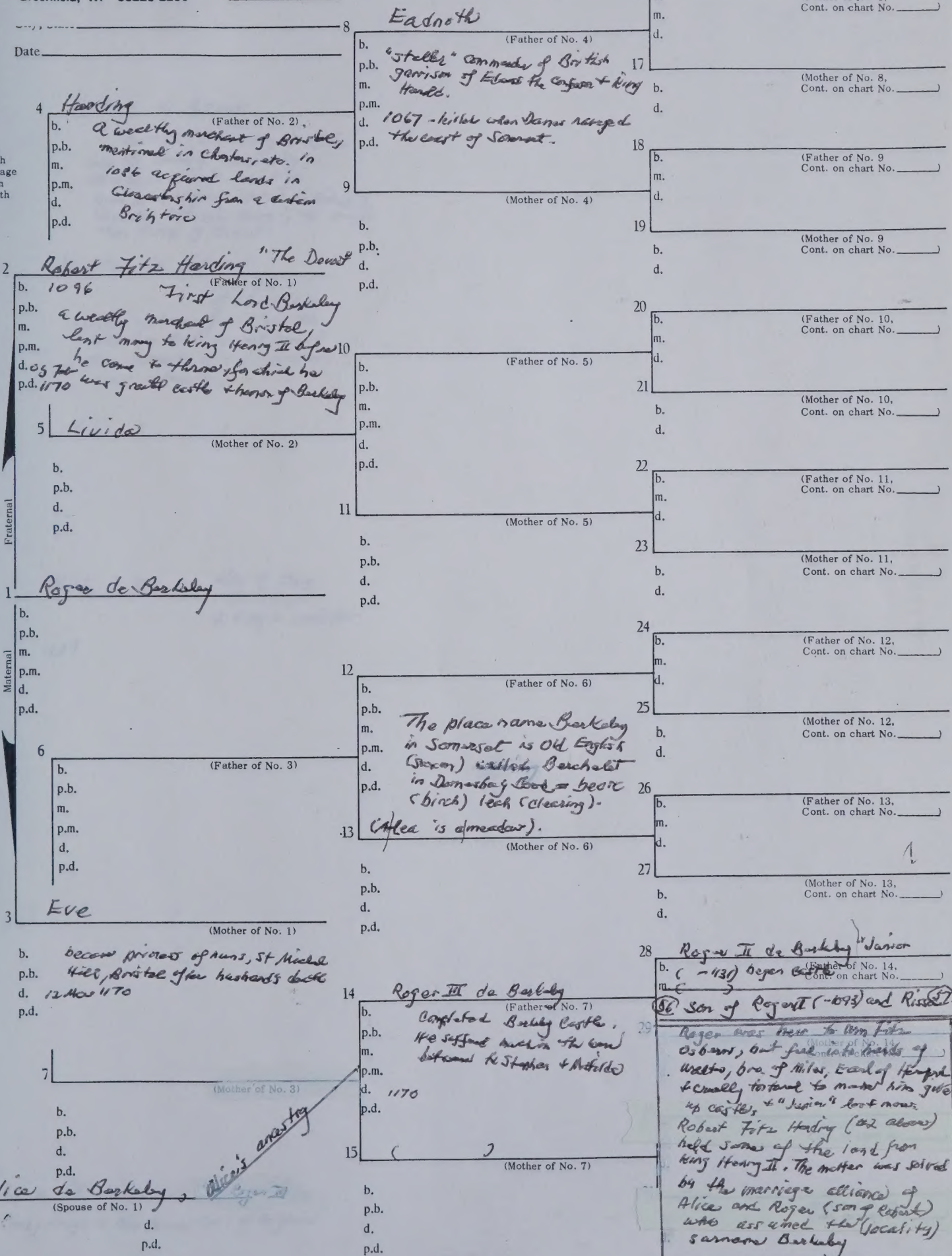
Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



PEDIGREE CHART

Berkley 7

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. Berkley 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Richard de Belmeis
(Father of No. 2)
b. in 1086 (Domesday Book) he
p.b. held the manor of Mowbray in
m. Shropshire as sub-tenant of
p.m. Roger de Montgomery, oldest son of
d. Richard I, King of England, and
p.d. then Bishop of London.

2 Walter de Belmeis
(Father of No. 1)
b. of Shropshire
p.b. (Little) is known of Walter. His
m. elder bro Richard took care of
p.m. the interests of his & Walter's
d. sons' interests.
p.d.

5 ()
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

1 Philip de Belmeis Lord of Tong
Salisbury
& Asby in Leicester
b.
p.b.
m. :139
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 ()
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 ()
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

7 ()
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

Maud de Mesch (ind. dau William
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. (m) Hugh de Montmorency, Lord of Wigmore
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 ()
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 ()
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 ()
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 ()
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 ()
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 ()
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 ()
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 ()
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 ()
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

17 ()
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

18 ()
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

19 ()
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

20 ()
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

21 ()
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22 ()
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

23 ()
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 ()
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

25 ()
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

26 ()
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

27 ()
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

28 ()
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

29 ()
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

30 ()
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

31 ()
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Barkley 5

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 21 on chart No. Barkley 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Hugh V de Gournay (Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1215
p.d. _____

2 Hugh VI de Gournay (Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1239
p.d. _____

5 Jelianne de Demmerin (Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Miliant de Gournay
Sham V Avmar de Montfort
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. (3)
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 _____ (Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Maud (Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 _____ (Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

(Baron)
William II de Contalou
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 Hugh IV de Gournay (Father of No. 4)
b. 1091
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1180
p.d. _____

9 Melusine de Poucy (Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Alberic II Count of Dammarie (Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____ (Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____ (Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____ (Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____ (Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____ (Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Gerard de Gournay Baron (Father of No. 8)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Yamoth
d. -1104 (See Review) →
p.d. _____

17 Edith de Warenna dau Wm (Mother of No. 8)
b. (15-2)
Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____

18 Thomas I de Poucy (Father of No. 9)
b. (538-5)
Cont. on chart No. _____
m. (2)
d. 1130 (See over)
p.d. _____

19 Melusine, dau Guy de Crecy (Mother of No. 9)
b. de CRECY
Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____

20 _____ (Father of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____ (Mother of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____ (Father of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____ (Mother of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 _____ (Father of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 _____ (Mother of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 _____ (Father of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 _____ (Mother of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____ (Father of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 _____ (Mother of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____ (Father of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____ (Mother of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Re #16 & #17 over ancestors

- ② Hugh I de Gournay ③ Renaud de Gournay m. Alberade ④ Hugh I de Gournay - was one of the leaders of the Norman fleet of 40 ships that accompanied Edward, Saxon Prince son of King Athelred to England in 1035 when Edward attempted to recover the Kingdom on the death of (Danish) King Canute. Not being well received, the ships returned to Normandy.
- ⑤ Hugh II Gournay (d 1074) attended Duke William to the conquest of England, accompanied by
- ⑥ Hugh III de Gournay (d 1083) his son. (he m¹) the dau of Hugh Megard of France)
The descent is through wife #2 Basille Hault, dau of Gerard Hault (d 1101)
mentioned in many histories (also declared ancestor - pg 3 #19)
- ⑦ Gerard de Gournay (d 1104) Baron of Yarmouth m. Edith de Warenne,
dau of William de Warenne (d. 1088) & Gundred of Chawton, dau. Gerbold the Fleming.
(see Warenne 2 #4 & 5)

#18 Thomas I de Cocq⁵ (Enguerrand⁴ Dreux³ Alberic² Jean¹) were Norman French nobility living there.

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 23 on chart No. *Barkley 1*

Barkley 6
Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Henry de Brivere*
(Father of No. 2)

2 *Sir William de Brivere*
(Father of No. 1)
*Lord of Devon (4 Shireff)
under King Richard &
King John*

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)

1 *Isabel de Brivere*

*(5th son) Baldwin
Wale, Jr.*

6 *William Fitz Richard*
(Father of No. 3)
(625-1)

3 *Beatrice de Valle*
(Mother of No. 1)

4 sons, 1 son

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Felbert of Brer
(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 *(de Brivere)*
(Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 *Drogo de Brivere*
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

*A companion of the Emperor
1056 Battle of Hastings*

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

18 _____
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

20 _____
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

22 _____
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

24 _____
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

26 _____
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Com

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 31 on chart No. 31

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

97-31

4 *Lord High Constable of England*
Earl of Hereford & Essex
Humphrey de Bohun VIII
(Father of No. 2)
b. ca 1276
p.b.
m. 1285 16 Mar 1302
p.m.
d. 16 Apr 1321/2
p.d.

2

Earl of Northampton
Sir William de Bohun KG
(Father of No. 1)
b. 13/10 92
p.b.
m. Mar 2/1335 218
p.m.
d. Sep 1360
p.d. *Forest of Croy*

6-24

5 *Elizabeth Plantagenet*
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15-31

1 *Elizabeth de Bohun*
b.
p.b.
m. ca 28 Sep 1359
p.m.
d. 1385 (03 Apr)
p.d.

65-34

3 *Elizabeth de Badlesmere*
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 1313
p.b.
d.
p.d. 1256

8

Constable of England
Earl of Hereford & Essex
Humphrey de Bohun VII
(Father of No. 4)
b. 1289
p.b.
m. 1275
p.m.
d. 31 Dec 1288
p.d.

9

Maud de Frennes
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10

Edward I King of England
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m. 1254
p.m.
d. 1307
p.d.

11

Queen Eleanor of Castile
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d. 28 Nov 1290
p.d. *Grantham, England*

12

Sir Guncelin de Badlesmere
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

Joan Fitz Bernard
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14

Thomas de Clare
(Second Son)
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

Juliana Fitz Maurice
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16

Humphrey de Bohun VI
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 2)
b.
m.
d. *To Bohun 2*
17 *Heena de Araise*
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 2)
b. 68-29
d. (see over)

18

Ingelram de Frennes 602-6
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 10)
b. *Ingelram*
m. *To Bohun 10*
d. *clac Jacques de Conto (518-5)*
19 *clac Jacques de Conto (518-5)*
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 10)
b. *clac Jacques de Conto (518-5)*
d. *clac Jacques de Conto (518-5)*

20

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 21)
b.
m.
d. *To Kings of England*

21

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 22)
b.
d.

22

Fernando III
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 23)
b.
m.
d. *To Bohun 6*

23

Joan de Demostri
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 24)
b. *To Bohun 7*
d.

24

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 25)
b. *Bedlesmere is a place name in Kent*
m.
d.

25

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 26)
b.
d.

26

Ralph Fitz Bernard
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 27)
b. 1256 *To Bohun 9*
m.
d.

27

Agatha de la Lee
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 28)
b.
d.

28

Sir Richard de Clare
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 29)
b. *To Clare 2 #2*
m.
d.

29

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 30)
b.
d.

30

Maurice Fitz Maurice
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 31)
b. *Visitation of Ireland To de Ros 6 #2*
m.
d.

31

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 32)
b.
d.

54-33

(sister to Richard)
Margaret de Clare
(Mother of No. 3)
b. *notorious for having refused the Queen*
p.b. *admission to the castle of Leers 1321*
d. *imprisoned in Tower of London*
p.d. *released Nov 1322, died next year.*

Sir Richard Fitz Alan

(Spouse of No. 3)
b. 1346
p.b.
d. *Edward 1397*
p.d.

#17 Eleanor de Braiose the m. Sir Humphrey Bohun
was son of William de Braiose and Ede Marshall, dau of
Sir William Marshall and Isobel de Clare dau. of Richard de Clare
"Strongbow" - See De Clare

William de Braiose (6th Baron de Braiose) was son of
Reginald de Braiose & 1278 and Grace Brewer. Reginald was son
of William de Braiose } See Harrington T #1 + wife
and Maude St Hilary }

Maude and young son William III Braiose
were murdered by King John of England, who had
them starved to death by cutting off their
cords so they could not escape to get food.

PEDIGREE CHART

Bohun - 2

Name of Comp

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Hereditary Constable of England
4 Henry de Bohun 5th Earl of Hereford
b. 1176
p.b. Hereford 1200
m. Magna Carta Seal
p.m.
d. 01 June 1220 on pilgrimage to Holy Land
p.d.

2 Humphrey de Bohun V 2nd Earl of Hereford
b. (Father of No. 1)
p.b. 7th Earl of Essex
m. Constable of England
p.m. Sheriff of Kent
d. 24 Sep 1275
p.d.

5 Maud de Fitz Geoffrey de Mortville
b. (Mother of No. 2)
p.b. Fitz Geoffrey de Mortville
m. (Constable of Essex)
p.m. (for his death)
d. 27 Aug
p.d.

1 Humphrey de Bohun VI

b. By 15 Feb 1247/8
p.b.
m. 27 Oct 1265
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 Raul I de Lusignan
b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b.
m. 1191
p.m.
d. 01 May 1249
p.d.

3 Maud de Eu (de Lusignan)
b. (Mother of No. 1)
p.b.
m. 14 Aug 1244
p.m.
d.
p.d.

7 Alice d'Eu
b. (Mother of No. 3)
p.b. Lady of Hastings
m. 15 May 1246
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Eleanor d'Braiose
b. (Spouse of No. 1)
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

193-6 Humphrey of Bohun IV
b. (Father of No. 4)
p.b. Baron de Bohun
m. Lord of Hereford
p.m. Constable of England
d. 1182
p.d.

9 Margaret de Huntington
b. (Mother of No. 4)
p.b.
m. (96-14)
p.m.
d.
p.d.

10 Geoffrey de Piers
b. (Father of No. 5)
p.b. 1184
m. 1184
p.m. Justice of England
d. 1198-1203
p.d.

11 Beatrice de Say
b. (Mother of No. 5)
p.b.
m. 1190 in childhood
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12 Hugh VIII Sire de Lusignan
b. (Father of No. 6)
p.b. sent on Crusade to Holy Land -
m. taken prisoner at the battle of Hattin in 1165
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 Bourgoyne (de Rancon)
b. (Mother of No. 6)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

14 Henry Count d'Eu
b. (Father of No. 7)
p.b. Lord of Hastings
m. (1241)
p.m.
d. 11 Mar 1183
p.d.

15 Maud de Warrene
b. (Mother of No. 7)
p.b.
m. ca 1212
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 Sir Humphrey de Bohun III
b. (Father of No. 8)
m. Lord of Hereford
p.m.
d.

17 Margaret of Hereford
b. (Mother of No. 8)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. 1146 To Bohun 3
p.d.

18 Henry de Huntington
b. (Father of No. 9)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. To Huntingdon 1
p.d.

19 Ade de Warrene
b. (Mother of No. 9)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. 93-25 See
p.d.

20 Piers de Lutegaresdale
b. (Father of No. 10)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. 1198
p.d.

21 Maud, Lady of Castor
b. (Mother of No. 10)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. 6 Wilts.
p.d.

22 William de Say
b. (Father of No. 11)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. 1177 To Bohun 8
p.d.

23 ()
b. (Mother of No. 11)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d.
p.d.

24 Hugh III de Lusignan
b. (Father of No. 12)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. To Bohun 10
p.d.

25 Garangard
b. (Mother of No. 12)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d.
p.d.

26 Geoffroy de Rancon Sire de
b. (Father of No. 13)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. Taillebourg
p.d.

27 ()
b. (Mother of No. 13)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 ()
b. (Father of No. 14)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d.
p.d.

29 ()
b. (Mother of No. 14)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d.
p.d.

30 Hamelin Plantagenet
b. (Father of No. 15)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. To Bohun 4
p.d.

31 Isobel de Warrene
b. (Mother of No. 15)
m. Cont. on chart No. 1
p.m.
d. 83-26
p.d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Bohan - 3

Name of Comp

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Walter Fitz Roger*
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 *Miles Fitz Walter*
(Father of No. 1)
Constable of Gloucester
Created Earl of Hereford
1121
28 Dec 1143
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 *Margaret of Hereford*
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 *Bernard de Neufmarche*
(Father of No. 3)
Lord of Brecon
1083
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 *Sibyl de Neufmarche*
(Mother of No. 1)
1174
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 *Nesta*
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Humphrey de Bohun III, Baron de Bohun
(Spouse of No. 1)
& Earl of Hereford
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 _____
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 *Gottfried*
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 *Ada*
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 *Gruffydd ap Llywelyn*
(Father of No. 7)
Prince of Wales
(1170-22)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 *Edith (or Aldgoth)*
(Mother of No. 7)
(1161-4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
d. _____

18 _____
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
d. _____

24 *Thurcytel*
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
d. _____

26 *Richard Fitz Gilbert*
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____
Seigneur of the Hovillars
Auffay, Normandy
See over ->
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

27 *Papier?*
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
d. _____

28 *Llywelyn ap Iorwerth*
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____
Prince of Wales
980-1023
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

29 *Anghered, dau Maredudd ap Iorwerth*
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____
Ap Hywel Dda
b. _____
d. _____

30 *Aelfgar (Earl)*
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

31 *Aelfgar*
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. _____
d. _____

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Note 1 -

Wals (177-3) says "Richard Fitz Gilbert, seigneur of Hugleville and Aeffay in Normandy, seen 1025-1053 (son of Gualbert de St. Valere, seen 1011, advocate of St. Valere, protector of the monastery of Jecamp) by N., said to be Papie, illeg daughter of Richard I "The Fearless" (121 E-20) & 886, Duke of Normandy. This is not very clear to me, but I ~~just~~ charted Papie as Ade's mother.

Note 2 -

#31, Aelfgifu married Aelfgar, ca 1022, Earl of East Angles 1053, Earl of Mercia 1057, banished 1058. They had 3 sons, 1 dau.

Her parents were Leofric (died at Bromley co Stafford 31 Aug 1057) He was founder ^{& Godiva} of the church of Beventry, called therein 1005 "dux" (dake) 1026, Earl of Mercia by 1032. About 1030 he married (possibly a #2 husb.)

Godgifu (also called Godiva) (sister of Thored of Buckingham, Sheriff of Lincolnshire).

Her ancestry is uncertain, but she was of an old, noble Saxon family. She is the "Lady Godiva" of legend.

Leofric's father, Leofwine, Earl of Mercia, died by 1032.

PEDIGREE CHART

Bohan 4

Name of Com

Norma Hansen Zaniewski

Address

8924 W. Plainfield Ave.

City, State

Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. on chart No.

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Fulk V "the Young"
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1092
p.b. Count of Anjou
m. 1110 King of Jerusalem
p.m.
d. 10 Nov 1143
p.d. Jerusalem

118-25 2 Geoffrey Plantagenet
(Father of No. 1)
b. 25 Aug 1113 Count of Anjou
p.b. Duke of Normandy
m. 10
p.m.
d. 07 Sep 1151
p.d.

5 Erembourg
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d. 1126
p.d.

1 Hamelin Plantagenet
Earl of Surrey

b.
p.b.
m. her 2) 1164
p.m.
d. 07 May 1202
p.d.

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 (Mother of No. 1)
(Unknown Mistress)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Isabel de Warenne
(Spouse of No. 1)

8 Fulk IV, "Rechin"
(Father of No. 4)
b. 1043
p.b. Count of Anjou
m. 1090/1
p.m.
d. 14 Apr 1109
p.d.

9 Bartrada (Beatrice)
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d. 1117
p.d.

10 Helias, Count of Maine
(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m. 02 Jan 1150
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 William de Warenne
3rd Earl of Surrey
(Father of No. 7)

b. 1118
p.b.
m. her 1)
p.m.
d. 1148
p.d.

15 Ela Talvas
(Mother of No. 7) Fitz Arnulf
108-26 she m. ca. 1152 Robert Earl of Salisbury son of Walter Fitz Edward of Salisbury (See de Ros 6 #26)

b.
p.b.
d. 04 Oct 1174
p.d.

16 Aubri Geoffrey
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No.

17 Ermengarde of Anjou
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No.

18 Simon I, Seigneur of Montfort
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No.

19 Agnes d'Everec
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No.

20 Richard Duke of Normandy
(Grandfather of the Emperor)

21 (Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No.

22 (Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No.

23 (Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No.

24 (Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No.

25 (Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No.

26 (Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No.

27 (Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No.

28 (Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No.

29 (Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No.

30 (Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No.

31 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

32 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

33 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

34 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

35 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

36 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

37 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

38 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

39 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

40 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

41 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

42 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

43 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

44 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY RECHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Generation I

Generation II

Generation III

Generation IV

Generation V

Generation VI

Generation VII

Generation VIII

Generation IX

Generation X

Generation XI

Generation XII

Generation XIII

Generation XIV

Generation XV

Generation XVI

Generation XVII

Generation XVIII

Generation XIX

Generation XX

Generation XXI

Generation XXII

Generation XXIII

Generation XXIV

Generation XXV

Generation XXVI

Generation XXVII

Generation XXVIII

Generation XXIX

Generation XXX

Generation XXXI

Generation XXXII

Generation XXXIII

Generation XXXIV

Generation XXXV

Generation XXXVI

Generation XXXVII

Generation XXXVIII

Generation XXXIX

Generation XL

PEDIGREE CHART

Bohun 5

Name of Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Geoffrey I "Gringonette"
(Father of No. 2)
Count of Anjou
b.
p.b.
m. 1092
p.m.
d. 21 July 987
p.d.
Fraternal

2 Fulco III "The Black"
(Father of No. 1)
Count of Anjou
b.
p.b.
m. 2
p.m.
d. 21 June 1040
p.d.
Maternal

5 Adelaide de Vermandois
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 960
p.b.
d.
p.d. 975/9

1 Ermengarde of Anjou

b.
p.b.
m. 2
p.m.
d. 21 Mar 1076
p.d.
Fraternal

6
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
Maternal

3 Hildegard
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 01 Apr 1040
p.d. Jerusalem

7
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
Fraternal

Aubri Geoffrey, Count in the Gascones
(Son of Geoffrey III + Beatrice of Macon)
b.
p.b.
d. 01 Apr 1046
p.d.
Fraternal

8 Fulk II "The Good"
(Father of No. 4)
Count of Anjou
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
Fraternal

9 Gersuag of the Gatinois
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
Fraternal

10 Robert
920
(Father of No. 5)
Count of Troyes
Meant
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. ca. 967/9
p.d.
Fraternal

11 Adelaide
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
Fraternal

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
Fraternal

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
Fraternal

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
Fraternal

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
Fraternal

16
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

17
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

18
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

19
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

20
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

21
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

22
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

23
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

24
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

25
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

26
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

27
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

28
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

29
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

30
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

31
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
Fraternal

PERIODIC CHART

PATIENT'S NAME		DATE OF BIRTH		SEX		MARITAL STATUS		OCCUPATION		EDUCATION		RELIGION		RACE		ETHNICITY		Socioeconomic Status		Insurance		Referral Source		Referral Date		Referral Physician		Referral Facility		Referral Address		Referral Phone		Referral Fax		Referral Email		Referral Website		Referral URL		Referral Domain		Referral IP		Referral MAC		Referral BSSID		Referral SSID		Referral Channel		Referral Bandwidth		Referral Power		Referral Antenna		Referral Mounting		Referral Orientation		Referral Azimuth		Referral Elevation		Referral Frequency		Referral Modulation		Referral Coding		Referral FEC		Referral QAM		Referral PSK		Referral BPSK		Referral QPSK		Referral 16QAM		Referral 64QAM		Referral 256QAM		Referral 512QAM		Referral 1024QAM		Referral 2048QAM		Referral 4096QAM		Referral 8192QAM		Referral 16384QAM		Referral 32768QAM		Referral 65536QAM		Referral 131072QAM		Referral 262144QAM		Referral 524288QAM		Referral 1048576QAM		Referral 2097152QAM		Referral 4194304QAM		Referral 8388608QAM		Referral 16777216QAM		Referral 33554432QAM		Referral 67108864QAM		Referral 134217728QAM		Referral 268435456QAM		Referral 536870912QAM		Referral 1073741824QAM		Referral 2147483648QAM		Referral 4294967296QAM		Referral 8589934592QAM		Referral 17179869184QAM		Referral 34359738368QAM		Referral 68719476736QAM		Referral 137438953472QAM		Referral 274877906944QAM		Referral 549755813888QAM		Referral 1099511627776QAM		Referral 2199023255552QAM		Referral 4398046511104QAM		Referral 8796093022208QAM		Referral 17592186044416QAM		Referral 35184372088832QAM		Referral 70368744177664QAM		Referral 140737488355328QAM		Referral 281474976710656QAM		Referral 562949953421312QAM		Referral 1125899906842624QAM		Referral 2251799813685248QAM		Referral 4503599627370496QAM		Referral 9007199254740992QAM		Referral 18014398509481984QAM		Referral 36028797018963968QAM		Referral 72057594037927936QAM		Referral 144115188075855872QAM		Referral 288230376151711744QAM		Referral 576460752303423488QAM		Referral 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42124916666993377949567211892668158420816297610725172228068608QAM		Referral 84249833333986755899134423785336316841632595221450344456137216QAM		Referral 16849966666793551179826884757067263368326590444290068891224432QAM		Referral 33699933333587102359653769514134526736653180888580137782448864QAM		Referral 67399866667174204719307539028269053473306361777160275564977728QAM		Referral 134799733334354409438615078056580106946612723554320551139955456QAM		Referral 269599466668708818877230156113160213893225447108641102279910912QAM		Referral 539198933337417637754460312226320427786450894217282204559821824QAM		Referral 1078397866674354875508920624452640855572901788434564411119643648QAM		Referral 2156795733348709751017841248905281711145803576869128822239287296QAM		Referral 4313591466697419502035682497810563422291607153738257644788574592QAM		Referral 8627182933394839004071364995621126844583214267476515289577149184QAM		Referral 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PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Comp

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

4 Fernand II, King of Leon
(Father of No. 2)
(1157-1188)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1160
p.m. _____
d. 1188
p.d. _____

114-27 2 Alfonso IX, King of Leon
(Father of No. 1)

b. 1166
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1229
p.d. _____

5 Urraca of Portugal
(Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1176
p.d. _____

1 Fernando III "The Saint" King of Castile
(1199-1252)
Canonized by Pope Clement X
in 1671

b. 1199
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1252
p.d. _____

6 Alonso VIII, King of Castile
(Father of No. 3)
(1158-1214)

b. 1155
p.b. _____
m. 1168
p.m. _____
d. 1214
p.d. _____

3 Berengaria of Castile
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1244
p.d. _____

7 Eleanor of England
(Mother of No. 3)

b. 1161
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. 1214

Joan de Dammarin

b. _____
p.b. _____
a. 1279
p.d. _____

8 Alfonso VII
(Father of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1124
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 Berengaria of Barcelona
(Mother of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Alfonso I (Henriquez)
(Father of No. 5)
1st King of Portugal (1138-1185)

b. 1109
p.b. _____
m. 1146
p.m. _____
d. 06 Dec 1185
p.d. _____

11 Maud of Savoy
(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1157
p.d. _____

2 Sancho III King of Castile
(Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1158
p.d. _____

13 Blenche of Navarre
(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 Henry II King of England
(Father of No. 7)

b. 05 Nov 1133
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. 06 July 1189

15 Eleanor of Aquitaine & Poitiers
(Mother of No. 7)
widow of Louis VII, King of France

b. 1123
p.b. _____
d. 31 Mar 1201
p.d. _____

16 Raymond of Burgundy
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. 1060
m. _____
d. 26 Mar 1107 (line could be extended)
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 Urraca, Queen of Castile & Leon
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 _____
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

20 Henry I, Count of Portugal
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. 1083
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 Theresa of Castile
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. 1103
m. _____
d. 24 Aug 1157
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

24 Alfonso III, King of Castile & Leon
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. 1103
m. _____
d. 24 Aug 1157
p.d. _____

25 Berengaria of Barcelona
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 Garcia VII, King of Navarre
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 Margaret de Brabant
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

29 See Kings of England
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 (Line could be extended)
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Bobun 6

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Bohan 7

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 23 on chart No. Bohan 1 Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

This line could be taken much further

4 Alberic II, Count of Dammarin
(Father of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1102
p.m. _____
d. 1200 (19 Sep)
p.d. London

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
p.m. Place of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

144-27 2 Simon de Dammarin
(2nd son) (Father of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1208-11 (Mar)
p.m. _____
d. 1239
p.d. _____

5 Maud of Dammarin
(Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Fraternal

109-30 1 Joan de Dammarin

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1237
p.m. _____
d. 1279
p.d. _____

Maternal

6 William III, Count of Ponthieu
(Father of No. 3)

b. 1179
p.b. _____
m. 20 Aug 1195
p.m. Mendon
d. 04 Oct 1221
p.d. _____

3 Marie, Countess of Ponthieu
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1250
p.d. _____

7 Alix of France, Countess of Vermandois
(Mother of No. 3)

b. 1170
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Fernando III 'the Saint' King of Castile
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____ (Father of No. 4)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 _____ (Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Renaud II, Count of Clermont
(Father of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1153
p.m. _____
d. 1162
p.d. _____

11 Clémence of Bar-le-Duc
(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. living 1183
p.d. _____

12 John I, Count of Ponthieu
(Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. 1191
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 Beatrice of St Pol
(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

101-25 14 Louis VII, King of France
(Father of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 Alix de Champagne
(Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 b. _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 b. _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 b. _____ (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 b. _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 Hugh de Cœur, Count of Chomont
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 Margaret de Roacy
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 b. _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 b. _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 Gagil of Ponthieu
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 b. _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 Ansalm, Count of St Pol
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 Eustache de Champagne
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 b. _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 b. _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 b. _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 b. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

RECEIPT

Page 1

No.	Date	Particulars	Amount
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PEDIGREE CHART

Boken 8

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 22 on chart No. Boken 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY

Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

4 Ingalien de Say
(Father of No. 2)
b. *unlike his son, he was a staunch supporter of St. John*
p.b. *with whom he was taken prisoner at battle of Lincoln by Matfield.*
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 William de Say
(Father of No. 1)
b. *with for-in-law + Hoge Beziel*
p.b. *married against King's wishes*
m. *1144 in 1144 attacked K's fort at Burwell, Cambridge*
p.m.
d. *1144*
p.d.

5 ()
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 William de Say

6 William de Mandeville
(Father of No. 3)
b. *(Seen in 1144 records, later remains in Rouen + Hoge)*
p.b. *1177*
m.
p.m.
d. *1177*
p.d.

3 Beatrice de Mandeville 813-2
(Mother of No. 1)
b. *Sister of Geoffry de N. Prince wife of Hugh Trollop.*
p.b. *19 Apr 1187, buried at Alden Abbey - very aged*
m.
p.m.
d. *1187*
p.d.

7 Margaret de Rie
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

8 William de Say
(Father of No. 4)
b. *with bro. Picot + Robert de Say went to England with Wm I 1066*
p.b.
m. *1058*
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 Agnes de Grandmoulin
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 ()
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 ()
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Geoffrey de Mandeville
(Father of No. 6)
b. *Lord of Aulhorne, Sarrey*
p.b. *akers of Hastings - given 40 lordships in Eng - chief seat in arden, Essex =*
m. *dying 1086 12,000 acres*
p.m. *first Constable of Tower of London*
d. *1086*
p.d.

13 Adeliza de Balto
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Eudo de Rie (Rye)
(Father of No. 7)
b. *(942-4) + NP 386*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *1120*
p.d.

15 Robere Fitz Richard
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Picot de Say
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b. *dying 1030*
m.
d.

17 ()
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

18 Hoge de Grandmoulin
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

19 ()
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

20 ()
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

21 ()
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

22 ()
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

23 ()
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

24 ()
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

25 ()
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

26 Torstein de Bastembourg
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. *(Montfau)*
p.b. *(see over) 488-8*
m. *→*
d.

27 ()
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

28 Hubert de Rie (d. 1096) son of
b. Olo Fitz Geoffrey, son of
p.b. Geoffrey de Rie (dying 980)
m. ()
d.

29 ()
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

30 Richard Fitz Richard
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

31 ()
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.

#26 reverse, Tamstan de Bastembourg son of
(ANSLAC) Anstee de Bastembourg & Emma son of

Hraef Tustin, of Viking descent, living 920 AD

who m. Gerlotte of Blois, dau Thibaut, Count of Bigy
(Front)

Hraef was son of

Viking, Hraefdan the "Old"

(See Chart 6)

Boken 9

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 26 on chart No. Boken 1

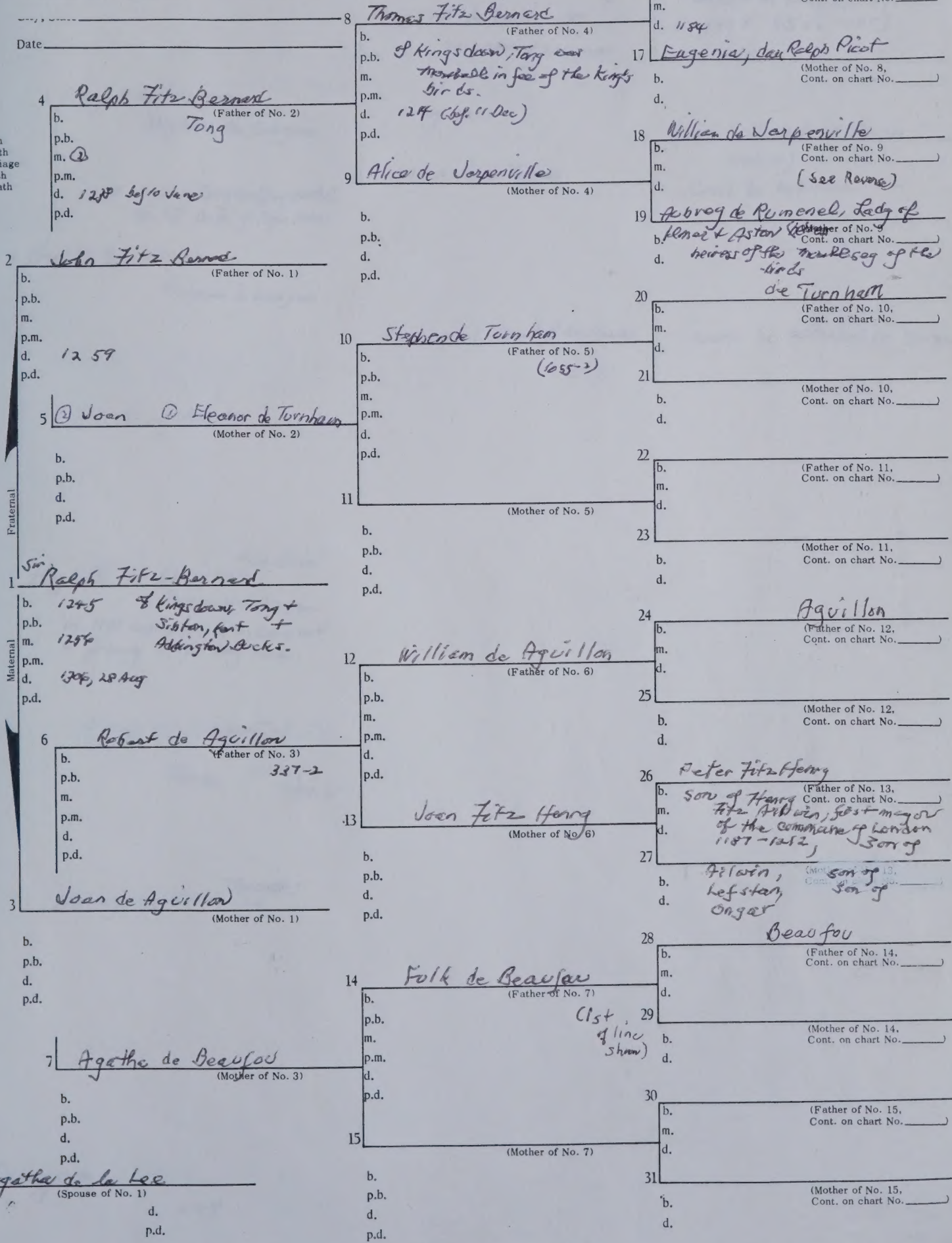
Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1



#18 Wapenville - see Nov Page 97 + 298 (Javal)
regarding this family

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964
FBI - WASH DC

PEDIGREE CHART

Boken 10

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 24 on chart No. Boken 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Hugh V de Lusignan
(Father of No. 2)
b. Seigneur de Lusignan
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1060 - fighting Guy Godfrey called
p.d. Um Ell Duke of Aquitaine

2 Hugh VI de Lusignan
(Father of No. 1)
b. Seigneur de Lusignan
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Almude of Marche
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Hugh VII de Lusignan de Le Brun
(Father of No. 3)
b. Seigneur de Lusignan
p.b. In 1141 accompanied King Louis and
m. a journey to the Holy Land.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 Aimery IV Viscount of
(Father of No. 3)
b. Thouars (115-18)
p.b. (149-6)
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Hildegard de Thouars
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

_____ (Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1144
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Hugh IV de Lusignan
(Father of No. 4)
b. Seigneur de Lusignan
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. living 1020
p.d.

9 Alberede de Thouars
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Bernard I, Count of La Marche
(Father of No. 5)
b. (115-4)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Hugh III de Lusignan
(Father of No. 8)
b. Seigneur de Lusignan
m. (See over)
d. living 967
p.d.

17 Arsendis
(Mother of No. 8)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

18 Paul 1, Vicar of Thouars
(Father of No. 9)
b. (150-4)
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Could be extended

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

20 _____
(Father of No. 10)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Could be extended in Europe
d.

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

24 _____
(Father of No. 12)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

26 _____
(Father of No. 13)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

28 _____
(Father of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

30 _____
(Father of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

Losignen, a town in the French dept. of Vienne, is situated on the River Vienne near Poitiers, was the seat of the Seigneurs de Losignen, some of whom became sovereigns of Jerusalem & Cyprus. Vestiges of their castle can still be seen.

- ① Hugh I, Seigneur de Losignen (founder of the second race of the Counts of Le Marche)
- ② Hugh II, " " " built the chateau of that name
- ③ Hugh III, " " " (living 967) is #16 on reverse

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Enguerrand I de Fierres* *Baron of Fierres*
(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1207 - while on Crusade with Philip
p.d. Count of Flanders

2 *William de Fierres* *Baron of Fierres & Tignes*
(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m. 1241
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 *Sibyl de Boulogne*
(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Paternal

Maternal

1 *Enguerrand II (Ingelram) de Fierres* *(Baron of Fierres & Tignes)*

b.
p.b.
m. 1203
p.m.
d. 1255
p.d.

6 *Alberic II, Count of Dammarin*
(Father of No. 3)
1155-124

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 *Agnes de Dammarin*
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 *Eustace II de Fierres* *Baron of Fierres*
(Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 *Margaret of Barons*
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 *Jarameus de Boulogne*
(Father of No. 5)
1159-16

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 <i>Conan de Fierres</i> <i>Baron of Fierres</i> (Father of No. 8, <i>Baron</i>) Cont. on chart No. _____	17 <i>Alix de Beaumont</i> <i>Adèle de Fierres</i> (Mother of No. 8, <i>Baron</i>) Cont. on chart No. _____	18 <i>Arnold II Count of Saxony</i> (Father of No. 9) Cont. on chart No. _____	19 _____ (Mother of No. 9) Cont. on chart No. _____	20 _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)	21 _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)	22 _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)	23 _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)	24 _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)	25 _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)	26 _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)	27 _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)	28 _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)	29 _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)	30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)	31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
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57	1917	...	...
58	1917	...	...
59	1917	...	...
60	1917	...	...
61	1917	...	...
62	1917	...	...
63	1917	...	...
64	1917	...	...
65	1917	...	...
66	1917	...	...
67	1917	...	...
68	1917	...	...
69	1917	...	...
70	1917	...	...
71	1917	...	...
72	1917	...	...
73	1917	...	...
74	1917	...	...
75	1917	...	...
76	1917	...	...
77	1917	...	...
78	1917	...	...
79	1917	...	...
80	1917	...	...
81	1917	...	...
82	1917	...	...
83	1917	...	...
84	1917	...	...
85	1917	...	...
86	1917	...	...
87	1917	...	...
88	1917	...	...
89	1917	...	...
90	1917	...	...
91	1917	...	...
92	1917	...	...
93	1917	...	...
94	1917	...	...
95	1917	...	...
96	1917	...	...
97	1917	...	...
98	1917	...	...
99	1917	...	...
100	1917	...	...

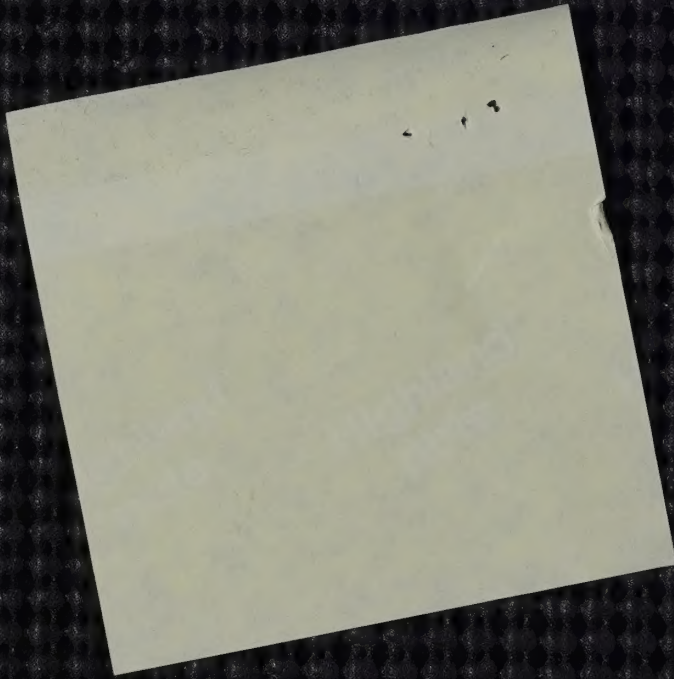
Booth

1 - * Gilbert de Barton (1300's)

Bromhall

Sir Alex. de Denton

3 Pence to Thornton (ca 1200)



PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. 2

Booth 1
Booth 5

Date _____

(Please name in
a. Lancaster)
A very distinguished
family
b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Barton is a common
English surname
incl. one near
Pooston, Lancs.
means "baldy"
from an
Anglo-Saxon
it is stated

4 John de Bootho
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Sir Thomas Booth
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1368
p.d. _____

5 Agnes de Barton
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Sir John Booth
(430-6)
b. ca 1365
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 Robert de Worlesley
(Father of No. 3)
b. ca 1295
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1346 - of the "black death"
p.d. _____

3 Ellen de Worlesley
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 Cecily de Bromhall
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Joan de Trefford, dau Sir Henry
(Spouse of No. 1)
(Booth 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 Thomas de Bootho
(Father of No. 4)
(See over)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Sir Gilbert de Barton
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 Henry de Worlesley
(Father of No. 6)
b. ca 1255
p.b. _____
m. ca 1294 (his 2nd & 3rd of 4)
p.m. _____
d. ca 1304
p.d. _____

13 Margaret de Shoresworth
(Mother of No. 6)
(may 2 above) dau Margery of the
Booths (see narrative)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1363 with (very exp)
p.d. _____

14 Bromhall
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Human family
William de Bootho
b. _____
m. _____
d. King 1275
p.m. _____
p.d. _____

17 Sibelle de
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. dau of Gilbert de Brereton (449-6)
p.d. _____

18 _____
(Father of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 Barton
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 Richard de Worlesley
(Father of No. 12)
b. ca 1235
p.b. _____
m. by 1252
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 Robert de Shoresworth
(Father of No. 13)
b. (9874)
p.b. _____
m. Lord of Mena of Shoresworth (dau
Greta Manchester)
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 Margaret de Denton, dau of
(Mother of No. 13)
b. Sir Alexander
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. of Denton, Greta Manchester
p.d. _____

28 Bromhall
(Father of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

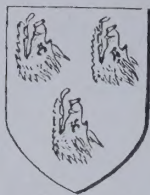
29 _____
(Mother of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

BOOTH, OF DUNHAM MASSEY.

CREATED
22nd May, 1611.



EXTINCT
7th Nov. 1797.

Lineage.

The family of BOOTH was of great repute and honourable station in the counties of Lancaster and Chester for several centuries before it arrived to the dignity of the peerage.

ADAM DE BOOTH, so called from his place of abode in Lancashire, was father of

WILLIAM DE BOOTH, living in 1275, who m. Sibel, daughter of Sir Ralph de Bereton, knt., and was s. by his son,

THOMAS DE BOOTH, to whom s. his son,

JOHN DE BOUTHE, living temp. EDW. II., who m. Agnes, dau. and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barton, and was s. by his son,

SIR THOMAS BOUTH, of Barton, called "Tomalin of the Booths," m. Ellen, daughter of Thomas de Workesley, esq. of Workesley, now Worsley, in the county of Lancaster, and had issue,

✓ JOHN, his successor.

Henry, left a son, John.

Thomas, left a son, Robert.

Alice, m. first, to William Leigh, esq. of Baguley, in the county of Chester, and secondly, to Thomas Duncalf, esq. of Foxwist.

Catherine.

Margaret.

Anne, m. to Sir Edward Weever.

Sir Thomas was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN BOUTH, esq. of Barton, who lived in the reigns of RICHARD II. and HENRY IV. and m. first, Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford, in the county of Lancaster, by whom he had issue,

THOMAS, who received the honour of knighthood in the 14th HENRY VI. Sir Thomas m. a daughter of Sir George Carrington, knt. and widow of Weever, and had issue,

Sir John Bouth, knt. to whom King HENRY VII. granted an annuity of 10 marks sterling for his good services. Sir John fell at Flodden-Field in the 5th of HENRY VIII. and his male line ceased with his great-grandson, JOHN, who left, at his decease, three daughters, co-heiresses.

Robert, of whom presently, as ancestor of the Lords Delamere.

William, archbishop of York.

Richard, of Strickland, near Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk.

Roger, m. Catherine, daughter and heiress of Ralph Hatton, esq. of Mollington, near Chester, and had issue,

Robert Booth, esq. of Sawley, in the county of Derby.

Isabel, m. to Ralph Nevil, third earl of Westmoreland, and had issue,

ANNE, who m. William Lord Coniers.

John, bishop of Exeter, anno 1405; buried in the church of St. Clement Danes, London, in 1478.

Ralph, archdeacon of York.

Margery, m. to John Byron, esq. of Clayton, in the county of Lancaster.

Joan, m. first, to Thomas Sherborne, esq. of Stonyhurst, in the county of Lancaster, and secondly, to Sir Thomas Sudworth, knt.

Catherine, m. to Thomas Ratcliffe, esq. of Wimmerley.

Alice, m. to Sir Robert Clifton, knt. of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham.

Mr. Booth married a second wife, (but the lady's name is not known), and left a son,

Laurence Booth, who was chancellor of the university of Cambridge, bishop of Durham, and afterwards archbishop of York. His Lordship was appointed keeper of the privy-seal in the 35th of HENRY VI., and LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND in the 12th of EDWARD IV. He d. in 1480.

The line of Sir Thomas Bouth, the eldest son, terminating, as stated above, in co-heiresses, we proceed with the second son,

SIR ROBERT BOUTH, knt. of Dunham Massey, in the

see Booth 1 & Southworth 2

Norman People

Wallop, or Peverel. The family of Peverel of Normandy appears to have been possessed of Tenchebrai, in the Duchy. Ranulph P. m. Maude Fitz-Ingelric, who had been a concubine of Duke William, and became ancestor by her of the powerful baronial families of Peveril of Notts, Peveril of London, Peveril of Dover, Peveril of Brunne, Peveril of Essex, and Peveril of Salop. William Peverel, brother of Ranulph, witnessed in 1075 the Foundation Charter by William de Braiose of Sele Abbey, Sussex (Mon. i. 581). He and his descendants held four knight's fees in Sompting and Ewhurst from the Barons of Braiose (Testa, 222). In 1086 he also held Hovestone, Hants, from the See of Winchester (Domesd.). William Peverel, his son, held a knight's fee from the See of Winchester, which he appears to have alienated on obtaining Berton, Hants (Lib. Niger). Robert Peverel, his son, 1165 with Norman de Normanville (see BASSETT) held a fee in Sussex in barony, also Berton and other lands in Hants by ancient enfeoffment in barony (Lib. Niger). His son, Robert Peverel, had—1. Andrew, who had livery of Berton, &c., Hants 1226 (Roberts, Excerpta, i. 162), had writs of military summons in 1241 and 1260, and was ancestor of the great family of Peverel, of Sussex, Hants, and Dorset; 2. Peter Peverel, or De Berton, who t. Henry III. m. Alice, dau. and heir of Robert, Lord of Wallop, Hants, by whom he obtained large estates in that county, whence the name and arms of Wallop were assumed by his descendants, of whom Sir Oliver Wallop, a gallant commander at the battle of Musselburgh, was ancestor of the Earls of Portsmouth.

COA A 267

Worsley — a Lancaster knight (4th ed) son, organ, a chief of the (1422-1470) a small & filled rose

Place Names p 382.

Worsley Str March. (Worsley 1186, York & Hants 1246) from "woodland clearing of a woman called Worsley" or of a man called Worsley with "old Eng. name + land"

Barton Barton, Lancs. near Preston. OE "Bailey farm" Barton in 1086.

Coe 13 + 257 Worsley (Richard & John de Borth NP 438-9 Worsley; de Borth, Peverel

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 19 on chart No. *Booth 2*

Booth 2

Chart No. *Sir Henry de Treffad*

Date _____

(Remote descendant from de Villiers?)
(See below)

4 *Sir Henry de Treffad*
(Father of No. 2)

b. *ca 1315*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 *Sir Henry Treffad, 1st*
(Father of No. 1)

b. *man-frase faced held of Ordsall coat*
p.b. *the River Irwell (Lancaster co.) -*
m. *a considerable baron & noble*
p.m. *knight in campaigns of Edward III*
d. *1386*
p.d.

5 *Agnes*
(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 *Joanne de Treffad*

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 *Robert de Ince*
(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 *Margery de Ince*
(Mother of No. 1)

b. *Shem's Sir Robt. Rastcliffe*
p.b.
d. *1416*
p.d.

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Sir John Booth
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. *ca 1365*
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b. (Father of No. 4)

p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *bp 1384*
p.d.

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b. (Father of No. 5)

p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 *de Ince*
(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b. *(See over)*
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. *(See over 8 new generations)*
d. *1384*

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

18 _____
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

20 _____
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

22 _____
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

24 _____
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

26 _____
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

28 _____
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

30 _____
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

32 _____
(Father of No. 16, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d.

Re #16 Sir Henry de Trafford (- 1334)

C-6 says "The Trafford family was seated at Trafford in the County Palatine of Lancaster (as 422) from a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest." (Norman Best says they were descended from Rogon de Villars of Normandy time of Henry I who enfeoffed Alan de Villars in Trafford, which lordship was held in the 13th Century by Henry de Trafford, evidently a younger son, held lands in thengage from the family of de Charlton, Leics, hence the Barons Trafford, for whom an Anglo-Saxon descent has been imagined. Under Villars, it says "Alan of Trafford, ancestor of the Barons Trafford."

Chamberlain - Grant lists:

- ① Rendel plus de Trafford
- ② " " "
- ③ Robert " "
- ④ Henry " "
- ⑤ " " "
- ⑥ Sir Richard " "
- ⑦ Henry " "
- ⑧ Sir Henry de Trafford is #16 on reverse. His wife's name was given.

(The Norman Papper version seems more likely to me personally, though C-6 undoubtedly quoted other sources. ^{2/23})

(see of an Edmund Trafford Strong 245)

INCE

#1246 over - place names - Ince, "the island" Old Welsh (In-tse islandmarking) Chester Greater Manchester (Ines 1202) (also Ince Blundell for the Blundell family Messing of the 13th Century).

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 17 on chart No. *Booth 1*

Booth 3

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Ralph de Brereton*

(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

of Brereton, Chester

8 *Sir William de Brereton*

(Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *living 1220*
p.d.

9 *Margery de Thornton*

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

2 *Gilbert de Brereton*

(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Fraternat

1 *Sibelia de Brereton*

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Maternal

6

(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

William de Boethes, son of John B.
(Spouse of No. 1) *#3021*

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

14

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16

Randall de Brereton

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

son of
William son of William Brereton

17

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

18

Randall de Thornton

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

19

(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

20

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

21

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

22

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

23

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

24

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

25

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

26

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

27

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

28

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

29

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

30

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

31

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

#8 - Sir William de Bretevil[†] (dying 1220) was son of

(Ralph³, William², William¹). Their name is from Bretevil, co. Chester.

His wife Margery's surname Thornton is very common. There are Thorntons in Lancashire & elsewhere, & Thornton Childer in Chester - (Childer refers to the very young monks at St. Werburgh's Abbey there.) Ancient estates were often enclosed in thorn tree hedges.

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

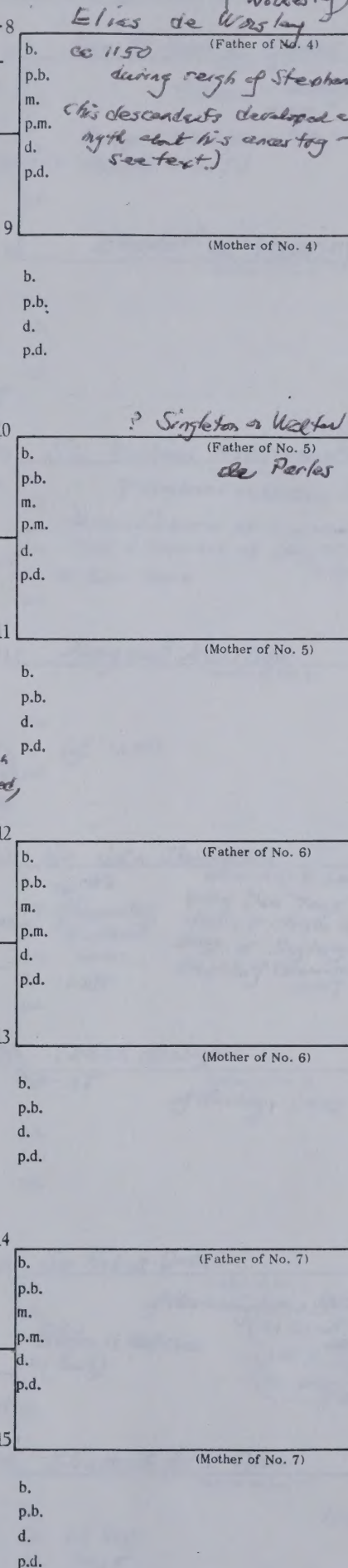
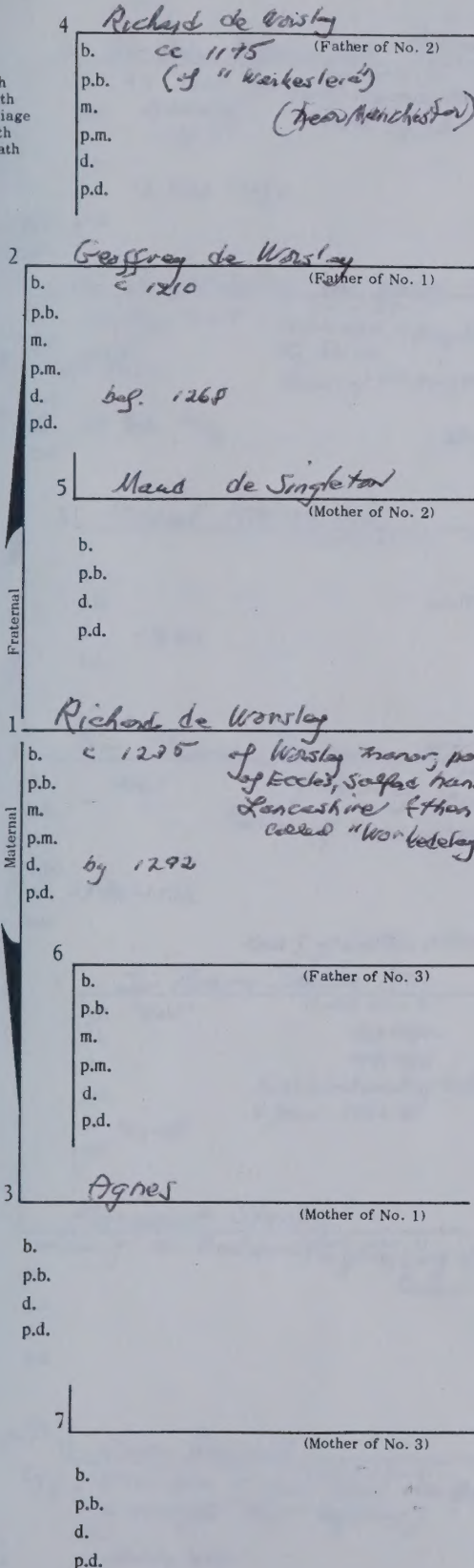
Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 24 on chart No. Booth 1

Booth 4

Chart No. de Worsley

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compt

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Southworth

Boteler 1

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Note: I deduce that #4 was son of #8 but he might have been

grandson. They held the same land & same job.

Weis line ends & the other starts at this point.)

Fraternat

Maternal

4 Sir John Boteler Knt Baron
(Father of No. 2)
b. 26 Feb 1404 of Warrington
p.b. Beasey
m. 1411 MB 1426
p.m.
d. 12 Sep 1430
p.d.

5 Sir John Boteler Knt (1449)
(Father of No. 1)
b. 24 Aug 1429 MP 1449 + Knight of the Shire
p.b. 1422
m. 1460 Baron of Warrington
p.m.
d. 26 Feb 1463 35-24
p.d.

6 Isabel Harington
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d. 1441 247-31
p.d.

46-37 1 Sir Thomas Boteler Knt
b. 1461 of Beasey JP 1486
p.b. Baron of Warrington
m.
p.m.
d. 27 Apr 1522
p.d.

57-36 6 Sir Thomas Stanley KG
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1405
p.b. 1412
m. 1432
p.m. 1436
d. 1458
p.d. 1458
Lost Lincaster of Ireland 6 years 1432-3

20-34 3 Margaret Stanley
(Mother of No. 1)
widow of Sir Tristram Stanley
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

20-33 7 Joan Goushill
(Mother of No. 3)
egg & great dau of King Edward the Third
b. + Harington thru Fitz Alans
p.b.
d. 1460
p.d.

Margaret Delves, dau John Delves
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Sir William de Boteler
(Father of No. 4)
p.b. of Beasey in Warrington
m. (it is possible a connection is
p.m. skipped here?)
d.
p.d.

9 Elizabeth de Haverling
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Sir William Harington KB
(Father of No. 5)
b. 34-33
p.b. of Eborac & Chawley, Lancs
m. Standard bearer at Agincourt
p.m. 1415 + wounded at siege of Ruon
d. 22 Feb 1440 49
p.d.

11 Margaret Neville
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d. 1287
p.d.

12 Sir John Stanley Knt
(Father of No. 6) Lancs
b. 1386
p.b. of Knowsley
m. 1415
p.m. 1415
d. 1437
p.d.

13 Isabel Harington
(Mother of No. 6)
b. of Hornby, Lancs
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Sir Robert Goushill
(Father of No. 7)
b. of Haverling, Lancs
p.b.
m. 1419
p.m. 1419
d. 1419
p.d.

15 Elizabeth Fitz Alen
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d. 1425
p.d.

16 William de Boteler
(Father of No. 8)
b. ca 1328 to Boteler 2
p.b. Siryl
m. (Mother of No. 8)
d. Cont. on chart No. 17

17 de Haverling
(Harrington)
(Father of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. 18
m.
d.
p.d.

18 Sir Nicholas Harington
(Father of No. 10)
b. To Harington 1
p.b. Isabel English dau Sir William
m. of a Cambridge
d. Cont. on chart No. 19
p.d.

19 Sir Robert de Neville
(Father of No. 11)
b. To Neville 1
p.b. Margaret de la Pole
m. (Mother of No. 11)
d. Cont. on chart No. 20
p.d.

20 Sir John Stanley
(Father of No. 12)
b. 1385 To Boteler 4
p.b. 1413/4
m. Isabel de Lathom
d. (Mother of No. 12)
p.d. Cont. on chart No. 21

21 Sir Robert Harington KB
(Father of No. 13)
b. To Harington 2
p.b. Isabel Harington
m. dau of Sir John
d. Loring
p.d.

22 Goushill
(Father of No. 14)
b. (earlier was listed)
p.b.
m. (Mother of No. 14)
d. Cont. on chart No. 23
p.d.

23 Sir Richard Fitz Alen
(Father of No. 15)
b. To Fitz Alen 1
p.b. 1377 son of #4 & 5
m. Elizabeth de Bohun
d. (Mother of No. 15)
p.d. Cont. on chart No. 24

24 Elizabeth de Bohun
(Mother of No. 15)
b. To Bohun 1
p.b. 1386
m. (Mother of No. 15)
d. Cont. on chart No. 25
p.d.

Knowsley

* #24 Sir John Stanley, 4th of Knowsley & Letham, & Leek, bca 1386 d 1437

Knight of the Shire & Henry 1415, Justice of Chester 1416-17,

Sheriff of Anglesey (Wales) Constable of Caernarvon Castle, in Wales Hereafter
1427

He was son of

Sir John Stanley (b 1350) died Andree, Ireland ab Jan 1413/4 m (Isabel de Lathom)

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1388, Constable of Roxburgh, Scotland

Constable of Windsor Castle, Steward of the King's household, KG 1413

son of

William Stanley of Stretton in Wirral d 1320 m Alicia, dau Hugh Henry

of Tynor & Chester

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

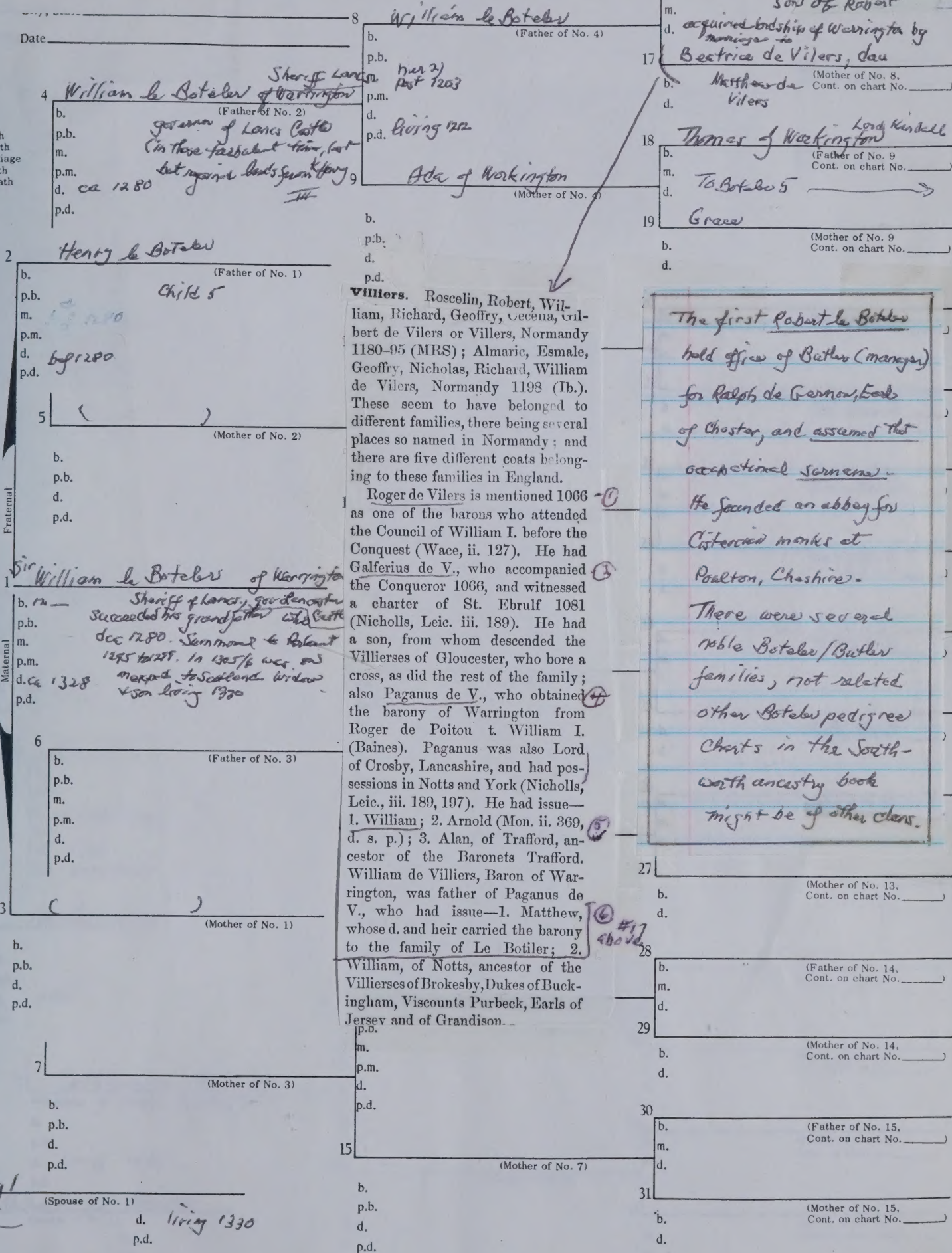
Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Boteler 1

Boteler 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1



SIR JOHN DE BOTILER, 1285.

IN S. BRIDE'S CHURCH, CO. GLAMORGAN.

After Boutell.

Boteler, Andrew (BUTLER)—bore, at the siege of Rouen 1418, argent six covered cups, 3. 2. 1. sable, quarterly with, gules a cross moline argent within a bordure engrailed or; Harl. 6137, reverses the quarterings. F.

Boteler, William de—baron, of Warrington, WILLIAM, of Wem, and Sir THOMAS, of Beausay—(E. II. Roll) bore, azure a bend between six covered cups or; Parliamentary, Ballard, and Ashmole Rolls. JOHN, R. II., bore the bend argent in Surrey Roll. This is not the usually accepted coat—see below.

Boteler, James, of Rawcliff, in Lancs., also Sir NICHOLAS, and JOHN—(E. III. Roll) bore, azure, a chevron between three covered cups or; Surrey, Ballard, Ashmole, and Arundel Rolls. WILLIAM, of Kirkland, bore three mullets gules on the chevron; Ballard Roll.

Boteler, Sir William le, of Warrington, a baron, 27 E. 1.—bore, gules, crusily or a fess counter-compony (checquy in H. 4033) argent and azure; Parliamentary Roll. RAUF bore this argent and sable, in St. George Roll.

Boteler, William of Wemme, baron 1308, bore, gules, a fess checquy argent and sable, between six crosses patée fitchée at the foot argent; Nobility Roll. Another, gules, a fess checquy (counter-compony in trick), argent and sable between three crosses potent of the second (F.); Jenyns' Ordinary.

Boteler, William—bore, at the second Dunstable tournament 1334, gules, crusily argent, a fess checquy of the last and sable. RAUF bore this crusily or, in Glover Roll. F.

Boteler, Edward and Sir William—(E. 1. Roll) bore, gules, crusily argent a fess counter-compony or and sable; Arden, Guillim, and Surrey Rolls.

Boteler, Sir Raffe le, of Salop—(E. II. Roll) bore, gules, a fess checquy or and sable (azure, sometimes), in chief two mullets or the second; Parliamentary Roll.

Boteler, Sir William—(E. III. Roll) bore, gules, a chevron counter-compony sable and argent; Ashmole Roll.

Botiler, Theobald, Earl of Ormond—(E. 1. Roll) bore, or, a chief dancettée (3) azure; Segar and Ashmole Rolls, &c. (F.) JAMES, 5th Earl, K.G., bore it at the siege of Rouen 1418.

Botiler, Sire Rauf le—bore, at the battle of Boroughbridge 1322, argent, two bendlets gules (F.) RAE bore the bendlets azure (Arden Roll); ermine in Ashmole Roll.

Botiler, Sir Henry le—(E. 1. Roll) bore, or, two bends gules a chief sable; Guillim Roll.

Botiler, Sir John (BOALER or BOYLER), knighted at the capitulation of Calais 1348, gules, four mascles in fess quarterly argent and sable, between three crosses flory or, H. 6589 (F.); between six crosses crosslet or, in H. 1068.

Botiller de St. Lys; le—(E. 1. Roll) bore, quarterly argent and gules; Holland Roll.

Botelsham v. Boltesham.

Boter, Thomas—(E. III. Roll) bore, gyrony (8), ermine and gules; Jenyns' Ordinary. F.

Boterels, Sir William de, banneret—(E. II. Roll) bore, checquy or and gules a chevron azure; Parliamentary Roll. Sir REYNAUD, of Cornwall, bore, three horse-shoes argent on the chevron; Parliamentary Roll.

PEDIGREE CHART

Boteler 3

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same _____ Chart No. _____
 Address _____ person as No. 23 on chart No. Boteler 1

City, State _____ 8

Date _____

4 William de la Pole
 (Father of No. 2)
 Knight in 1285
 her son was Cook
 merchants in Ravens-
 rode & Hall
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1329
 p.d. _____

b. _____ (Father of No. 4)
 p.b. NP 366
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

b. _____ (Father of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 17 b. _____ (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____

2 William de la Pole Baron
 (Father of No. 1)
 of the Exchequer
 notable in commercial history of
 England as first merchant to take his
 way up to London
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 21 Apr 1366
 p.d. San Trinity Chapel

9 _____
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

18 b. _____ (Father of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 19 b. _____ (Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____

5 Elena said to be dau
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 ? John Rotenberging ??
 (unconfirmed)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 b. _____ (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 21 b. _____ (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____

1 Margaret de la Pole

11 _____
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 b. _____ (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 23 b. _____ (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____

6 Sir Walter de Norwich
 (Father of No. 1)
 Chief Baron of the
 exchequer etc.
 m. ca 1304 (or before)
 p.m. _____
 d. 1329
 p.d. bur Norwich Cathedral

12 Geoffrey de Norwich
 (Father of No. 6)
 of Istantwood manor
 3 mi SW of Norwich
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 Geoffrey de Norwich
 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. Sellwode Displac'd of
 King John in 1214
 d. 1214
 25 b. _____ (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____

3 Katherine de Norwich
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1382
 p.d. _____

14 John de Hederseffe
 (Father of No. 7)
 (1205-1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 b. _____ (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 27 b. _____ (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____

7 Catharine de Hederseffe
 (Mother of No. 2)
 widow of Piens Brabant
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. living 1349
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 b. _____ (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 29 b. _____ (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____

16 _____
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 b. _____ (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 31 b. _____ (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____

17 Sir Robert de Neville
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985 CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Boteler 4

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. Boteler 1
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

4 John de Stanley

(Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 13 _____
 p.d. _____

2 William Stanley

(Father of No. 1)
 b. ca 1318 Sonnet of Wines for
 p.b. _____ greatest pardon document of
 m. _____ Henry Earl of Lancaster.
 p.m. _____
 d. 1360 (he will attached been
 p.d. _____ record of affection
 Abbey of Burton upon Trent)

5 Mahel Hesketh

(Mother of No. 2)
 (She is generally says Emma Holgrex)
 p.b. 12th + 16 instead
 p.m. it says John's sister sister
 d. Sarah m. Sir Richard
 p.d. "Hacsketh"

1 Sir John Stanley Earl of Derby

b. ca 1350
 p.b. _____
 m. 1385
 p.m. 66 Aug
 d. 1413/4
 p.d. Andrey baland

6 Hugh de Massy

(Father of No. 1)
 of Timperly
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Alice de Massy (or Massey)

(Mother of No. 1)
 (4 children)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Isabel Lethom, dau Sir Thomas Lethom

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

8 William de Stanley

(Father of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 1282 (27 Sep)
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

9 Joan de Baunville

(Mother of No. 4)
 (Baunville) wedding at church of
 b. _____ at St Mary's, Winchester (was pastor)
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 Sir James Hesketh

(Father of No. 5)
 of High Hesketh
 p.b. _____ on Camberland
 m. _____ held extensive property just
 p.m. _____ S. of Carlisle
 d. _____
 p.d. (See note)

(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 Mary

(Father of No. 6)
 b. _____ (family from Mary near
 p.b. _____ Cantons + Arras)
 m. _____ Normally - Hamond was
 p.m. _____ Mary had 9 children in
 d. _____ Cheshire from Hugh Legu
 p.d. _____ in 1183 See NPJ25

(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14

(Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15

(Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 Walter de Stanley

(Father of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. ca 1285 his ancestors were
 p.d. _____

17

(Mother of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

18 Philip de Baunville

(Father of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

19 Agnes Storer dau Alexander

(Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. (See Over)

20 Hesketh, Hesketh or Holgrex

(Father of No. 10)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

21

(Mother of No. 10)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22

(Father of No. 11)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

23

(Mother of No. 11)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24

(Father of No. 12)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

25

(Mother of No. 12)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26

(Father of No. 13)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

27

(Mother of No. 13)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28

(Father of No. 14)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

29

(Mother of No. 14)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30

(Father of No. 15)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

31

(Mother of No. 15)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Re #19 verso,

Agnes Storton, heiress of Storton.

dau of Alexander de Storton — lord of Storton

in right of his wife, Amelillo Silvester,

dau and heiress of Alan Silvester of Ca Chester, Lord of Chester

The Stanley coat of arms

"3 steps heads gold on a blue bend" are those of Silvester

VP of 406

another version but note the similarity

Stanley, or De Valecherville, from V. in the Caux, named also Wallichville, Warlanville, probably from Valenger, a companion of Rollo. Fulco de V. was living 1063 (Ord. Vit. Ed. Forester, iii. 489). His son William de W. accompanied the Conqueror 1066, and had grants in

Derby, but died before 1086, leaving:

1. Robert; 2. Ralph, to whom Henry I. granted lands in Notts., which were carried by his dau. and heir to Robert de Chauc; 3. Walter, mentioned in Normandy 1124 (Ord. Vitalis). Robert, the elder son, in 1086 held Stanley, Derby (Domesd.), and several lordships in Notts. in barony, and was, as 'Robert de Stanley,' Viscount of Stafford 1124-1129 (Rot. Pip. 31 Hen. I.). He appears to have obtained a grant of Aldithley, Balterley, and Talk in Stafford, on the death of Gamel, the former owner (mentioned in Domesday), and also part of the adjacent forest, which when cultivated bore his name, Stanley. He had issue—

1. Ralph, father of William Fitz-Ralph, Seneschal of Normandy, who was of great eminence t. Henry II., and who before his death granted Stanley in Derby to found an abbey, afterwards styled Stanley or Dale. His dau. and heir m. William de Salicosa Mara (Mon. ii. 612); 2.

Liulph, who had Aldithley during his father's life, and Balterley and Stanley (Stafford) after his decease. In 1130 he as Liulph de Aldithley paid a fine in Stafford (Rot. Pip.). He had issue

Adam, from whom descended the Lords Aldithley or Audley; 3. Adam, who obtained the Lordship of Talk, which his son

William t. Henry II. exchanged with his cousin Adam de Aldithley for Stanley and part of Balterley (Dugd. Bar. ii. 247; Ormerod, Cheshire). From him descended the Baronets Stanley, the Earls of Derby, so famous in English history, the Lords Montegle, and Stanley of Alderley.

Stanley is a place name from

Stanley, co. Stafford not far

from the Cheshire border. A source

says that because it was moor-

land it had not attracted the

Normans and that the first known

was an Englishman, Liulf - no

Normans. (Norman people has a

different version but notice similarity!)

- And) ① Liulf de Audley } Thomas de Stanley
that } Adam m. Joan de Stanley
② Adam de Stanley, living at the
time of King Stephen (1135-54)
she inherited the manor of Thake but would
③ William de Stanley de Stortley }
④ Walter de Stanley #16 }
above. (As he had a brother who
rector at Astbury.)

The place name is from

stan (stone) leigh (meadow).

PEDIGREE CHART

Bates 5

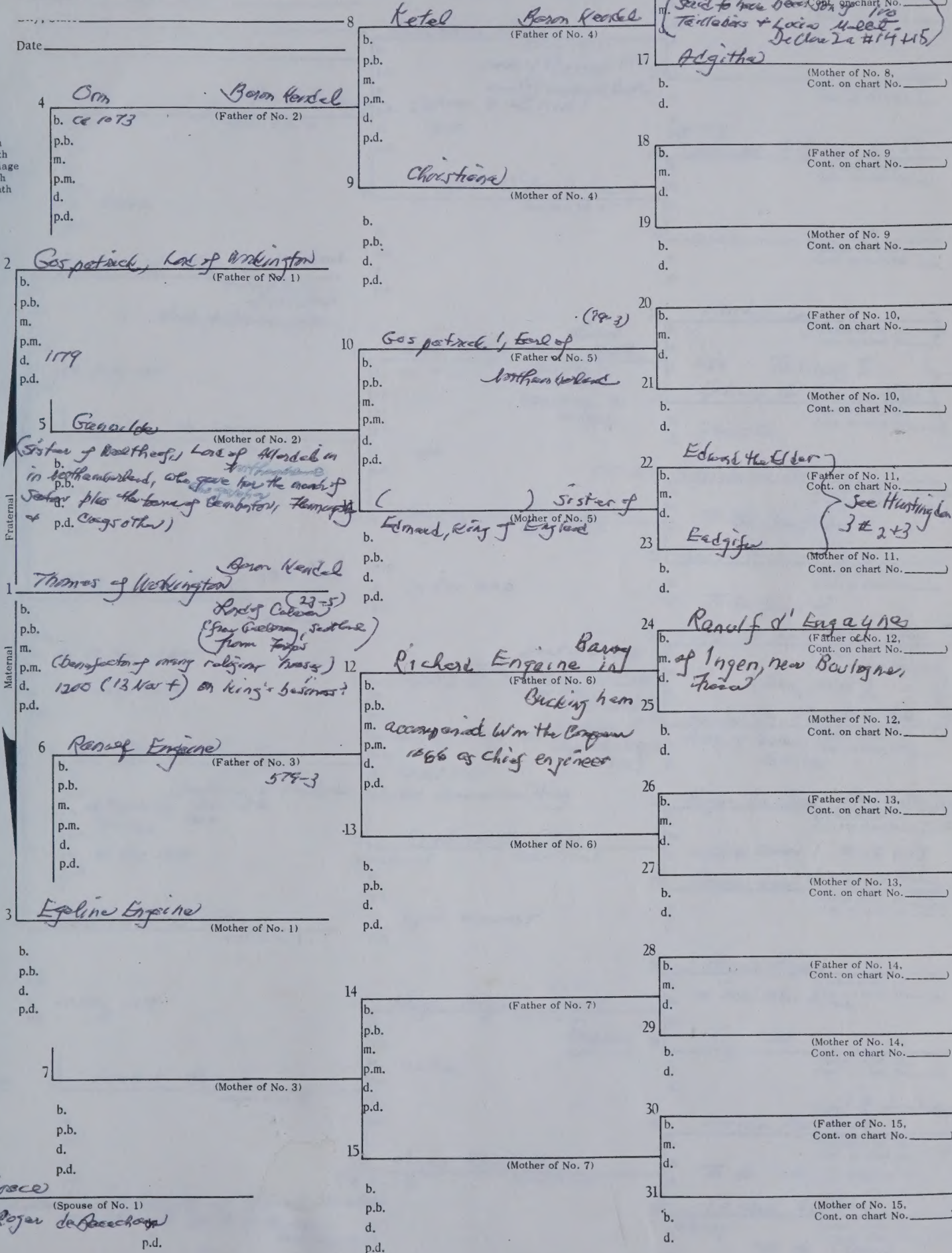
Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 1 on chart No. 16

Chart No. 16

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

De Burgh
(Circadas Bracise)

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 22 on chart No. Harrington 2 16 Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____ 8 William de Burgh (Father of No. 4)

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Richard de Burgh Lord of Conneught
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1242
p.d. _____

9 Mor O'Brien dau of
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

b. _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

18 Donnell O'Brien, K.T.
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

b. _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

b. _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

(177B-9) 2 Walter de Burgh 2nd Earl of Ulster
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 28 July 1271
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

20 Hugh de Lacy
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

10 Walter de Lacy Lord of Meath
(Father of No. 5)
b. ca 1172
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1241
p.d. _____

d. 1186 To Lacy I
b. _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

21 Rohese de Monmouth
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

5 Egide de Lacy Ca Gille
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

d. See note
b. _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

Fruternal

Maternal

1 Richard de Burgh 3rd Earl of Ulster
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. by 27 Feb 1280/1
p.m. _____
d. 29 July 1326
p.d. _____

11 Margary de Bracise
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 19 Nov 1200
p.d. _____

17-6 William de Bracise
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

d. To de Burgh 2
b. _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

23 Mauda de St. Valere
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

d. To de Burgh 3
b. _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

24 Piers de Lutegarashale
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

12 Geoffrey Fitz Piers (in rpe)
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. by 29 May 1205
p.m. _____
d. 14 Oct 1213
p.d. bar Shoodham Ring

d. (See over)
b. _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

25 Mauda de Mandeville
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

6 Sir John Fitz Geoffrey
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. of Tambrigg, 1245-1256
p.m. 9th 1230
d. 23 Nov 1258
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. by 29 May 1205
p.m. _____
d. 14 Oct 1213
p.d. bar Shoodham Ring

26 Roger de Clare Earl of Hertford
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

13 Avelina de Clare
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. by 04 Nov 1225
p.d. _____

d. 1186 To de Clare 1 # 16 + 17
b. _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

27 Mauda dau. James St Hilary
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

3 Avelino Fitz John
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. by 29 May 1205
p.m. _____
d. 14 Oct 1213
p.d. bar Shoodham Ring

d. 1186 To de Clare 1 # 16 + 17
b. _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

28 Roger Bigod
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

14 Hugh Bigod 2nd Earl of Norfolk
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1207-12
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

d. 1da
b. _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

b. _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

b. _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

30 William Marshall Earl of Pembroke
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

15 Maud Marshall
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

d. To de Clare 1 # 16 + 17
b. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

31 Isabel de Clare
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

d. To de Clare
b. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

70-29 7 Isabel Bigod
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Margaret (perhaps dau of Arnoul Camille)
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. 1394

* #78

Roger Bigod Baron le Bigod dec 1150
 2nd High Steward of England, 2nd Earl of Norfolk 1189
 Magna Carta Surety 1215, m 1st ——— 2nd son

* #14 Hugo Bigod, also Magna Carta Surety, 2nd Earl of Norfolk, d Feb 1224/5
 m 1207-12 to Maud Marshall, (d 27 Apr 1248) dau of 1st Mar Llew Eal of Pembroke &
 Rival de Chel

Re #24-5 on reverse —

The parentage of Piers de Latimer has not been determined.
 His wife Maud of the powerful house of Mandeville, was
 dau of Geoffrey de Mandeville and Rahese (Rose) de Vere (died February).
 Her father, Constable of the Tower of London at the outbreak of the war
 between King Stephen & Queen Matilda, at first supported him & then he
 was captured, his estates & threatened with hanging. He escaped &
 acting like a madman, made himself a leader of the rebels in the
 forest. Made the mistake of capturing Ramsey Abbey which he
 made into a fortress. He attacked King Stephen at Breteuil &
 was killed. Excommunicated because of "desecration & plunder of
 church property, he lay unburied for 20 years. His sons made
 reparations for his sins & were in turn, Earls of Essex. Pope
 Alexander pronounced absolution in 1163 & he was interred
 in the new temple (He died Sep 1144. Rahese m 2) Pagan de
 Breteuil & was living in 1166. Geoffrey de Mandeville was son of
 William de Mandeville & Margaret de Ric — shown in #6 & 7

PEDIGREE CHART

De Barch 2

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 22 on chart No. De Barch 16 Chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

4 Phillip de Braiose
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. ca 1075 of Bramber, Sussex
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. ca 1130 - on pilgrimage to Jerusalem
 p.d.

8 William de Bras Lord of
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. 1040
 p.b. Normandy Hager land down in
 m. Domestrey
 p.m.
 d. ca 1080 to Eng 1066
 p.d.

b. ca 1070 (Father of No. 8,
 m. Son of Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. Robert de Bras - from fam.
 estate of Bras (now Briz)
 near Cherbourg, Normandy;
 whose ruins of the old
 fortress still remain.

2 William de Braiose 1st Baron
 (Father of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b. Gwentland, of
 m. ca 1150 Brecknock, Abingerwary
 p.m. + Gwent (wales)
 d.
 p.d.

9 Eve de Boessey
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. widow of Anselme de
 p.b. Harcourt
 d.
 p.d.

18 (Father of No. 9
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 19 (Mother of No. 9
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

5 Aenor dth
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 Judhael de Totnes
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. of Totnes + Barnstaple
 p.b. co. Devon
 m.
 p.m.
 d. living 1112
 p.d.

20 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 21 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

1 William de Braiose 5th Baron
 de Braiose
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. 09 Aug 1211
 p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

22 (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 23 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

6 Miles Fitz Walter Earl and
 Constable
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. of Hereford
 p.b. 1121
 m. 1121
 p.m. 24 Dec 1143
 d. 24 Dec 1143
 p.d.

12 Walter Fitz Roger
 (Father of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

24 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 25 (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

3 Bertha (Ward Miles
 Fitz Walter)
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

26 (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 27 (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

28 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 29 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

7 Sibyl de Neufmarche
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

30 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 31 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

Made St Valeris
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. d. 1210
 p.b. p.d.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. HIST. SOC. CHART No. 1 Rev. 1985

PEDIGREE CHART

De Burgh

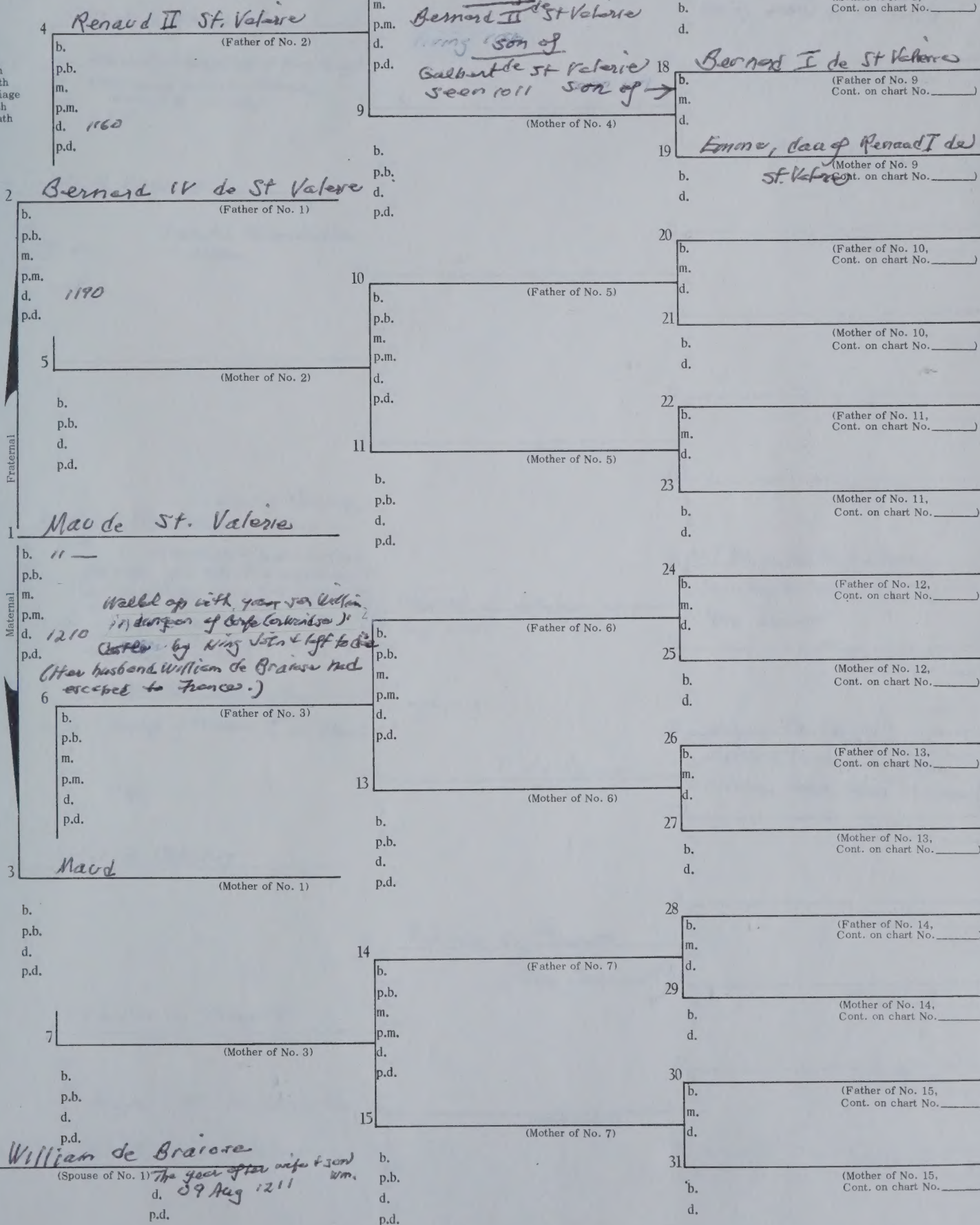
Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same Chart No. _____
person as No. 23 on chart No. De Burgh 1

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 30 on chart No. DeBugh 1

DeBugh 4

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Gilbert le Maraschal
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. Marshal in household of King Henry I
m. Also called Gilbert Norman
Sherriff of Sussex
d. 1130
p.d. _____

2 John le Maraschal
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. ② 1141 Supported Queen Matilda
in battles
d. 1165
p.d. _____

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 William Marshall
Earl of Pembroke
b. 1146
p.b. _____
m. as a child offered as hostage
for castle - for refusal to surrender
to King Stephen saved him - sent to
be trained by him, Chamberlain in
Normandy - very talented, he rose
to be Regent of England during
King Henry's minority.
d. 1219
p.d. _____

6 Walter de Salisbury
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. Sheriff of Wiltshire
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1147
p.d. _____

3 Sibyl de Salisbury
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 Sibilla de Cheoures
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. before 1147 - saw beside husband
p.d. _____

Isabel de Clare, dau Richard
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1220
p.d. _____

8 Groisfrid le Maraschal
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. a baron in Hampshire &
m. Wiltshire in 1086
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 ()
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 Edward de Salisbury
(Father of No. 6)
b. bef. 1060
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. aft 1119
p.d. _____

13 () de Reimer
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 Patrice de Chaeoures
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Ralph le Maraschal
(Father of No. 8)
b. He & his brothers went to
m. England at the conquest
d. (dying 1086) (Son of)
p.d. _____

17 Milo le Maraschal
(Father of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. wife Lasceline
d. (dying 1050) in Normandy
p.d. _____

18 _____
(Father of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 NOT son of Walter d'Evereux
(Father of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Salisbury (Wiltshire) was in
d. "Old Sarum"
p.d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 Roger de Reimer
(Father of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. listed as "in capite" in Essex,
d. Airdax, Wiltshire, Suffolk in Essex
p.d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

PEDIGREE CHART

1st Group

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Byron

1 - Wm. 1300's
Barneke

Carlwick

2 - Richard Clegton of Chytm (1200)

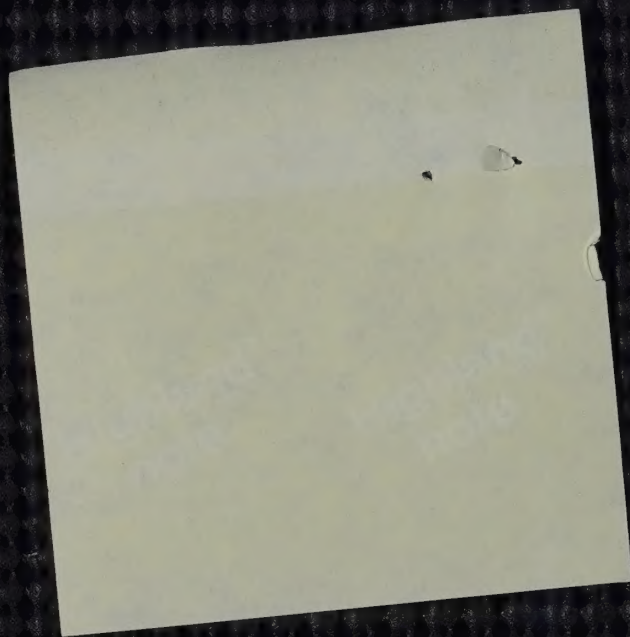
Balkin 7 yrs or Thier 2000

Robert Senasta of Hyndesby Lane

Nichols de Vorden - 1100's

(not in C-6) - Ramland V.

not (Eal of Chertons)



PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. *Byron 1*

Byron 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Fraternal

Maternal

CHART No. 1

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

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PEDIGREE CHART

Byron 3

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 14 on chart No. Byron 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Ralph de Buron
Per Norman's Good
Normandy Lord of Horeston
Castle, Derbyshire
Manor Hacienda
these other lands in Derby
Nottingham & Leicester
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Hugh de Buron
b. (Father of No. 1)
p.b. Lord of Horeston Castle in
m. Derbyshire
p.m.
d. 1166
p.d.

5 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Roger de Buron
b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b. Lord of Horeston Castle
m. in 1166
p.m.
d. 1199
p.d.

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Albrecht
b. (Mother of No. 1)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

17 (Mother of No. 8)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

18 (Father of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

19 (Mother of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

20 (Father of No. 10)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

21 (Mother of No. 10)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

22 (Father of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

23 (Mother of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

24 (Father of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

25 (Mother of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

26 (Father of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

27 (Mother of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

28 (Father of No. 14)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

29 (Mother of No. 14)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

40

PEDIGREE CHART

Byron 4

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 19 on chart No. Ashten 16

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

(C-G line 430)

4 Sir Thomas Booth
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Sir John Booth
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. (C)
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

5 Ellen de Wasley
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Margaret ("Margery") Booth
b. ca 1422?
p.b. _____
m. 1442
p.m. _____
d. (1460 brasses in Manchester Cathedral of John & Margery)
p.d. _____

6 Sir Henry Trefford, Knt.
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. Considerable landowner, & notable knight in the campaigns of Edward III
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1386
p.d. _____

3 Joanna de Trefford
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 Margery de Ince
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 John de Booth
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 Agnes de Barton
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Robert de Wasley
(Father of No. 5)
b. 1299
p.b. _____
m. (C)
p.m. _____
d. 1349 of the Black Death
p.d. _____

11 Cecily de Bromhall
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. bef 1346
p.d. _____

12 Sir Henry de Trefford
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1315 - The manor house faced
p.b. _____
m. the hall of Ordsall across the River Irwell in Lancashire
p.m. _____
d. 13 -
p.d. _____

13 Agnes
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 Robert de Ince
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Thomas de Booth
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

18 Sir Gilbert de Barton
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
19 _____
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

20 Henry de Wasley
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. ca 1255
m. (C)
d. ca 1304
21 Margent de Storaesworth
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. dau Robert (see over)
d. _____

22 de Bromhall
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
23 _____
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

24 John de Trefford
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 12 -
m. (See over for his lineage)
d. before 1334
25 _____
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

26 _____
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
27 _____
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

28 Ince
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
29 _____
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
31 _____
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

Sir John Byron of Clayton
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

to follow see these people

#34 lineage:

John ¹⁰ de Trefford (Henry ^{7,8,9}, Sir Richard ⁶ Henry ^{5,4} Robert ³ Randolph ^{hus 2} ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ 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PEDIGREE CHART

Chaworth 1

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 22 on chart No. Fitz Alan 16

Chart No. Patrice de Chaurces II

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

"de Mundobel"
4 Pagan de Chaurces

b. (Father of No. 2)
p.b. from Montdoubieu in the
m. Cisterciens Monks
p.m. detached for grandpa
d. 1237 lord in England
p.d.

2 Patrick de Chaworth

b. (Father of No. 1)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1258
p.d.

5 Gundreda de la Feste

b. (Mother of No. 2)
p.b. of Meriden, I
d.
p.d.

Fraternal

1 Sir Patrick Chaworth Lord of

Kidwelly, Wales

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1283
p.d.

Maternal

6 Thomas de Londres Lord of Kidwelly (1283-5)

b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1288
p.d.

3 Hawise de Londres

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Eva (de Trag)

(Mother of No. 3)

perhaps widow of Oliver de Trag d. 1210
b. Eleanor
p.b. Thomas & down in
d. 1213 same day with him
p.d.

Isabel de Beauchamp

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d. 1286
p.b. p.d.

8 Patrick de Chaurces III

b. (Father of No. 4)

p.b. succeeded his father in England but
m. by 1130 but later seized by
p.m. king - went back to France
d.
p.d.

Wilburga

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 William de la Feste

b. (Father of No. 5) 508-5
p.b.
m.
p.m. English
d. 1214
p.d.

11 Margaret de Briwere

(Mother of No. 5)

b. she then m. Eboracensis (-1215+)
p.b. & Gregory de Sargham etc etc.
d.
p.d.

12 William de Londres

b. (Father of No. 6)
p.b. Lord of Kidwelly, Wales
m. (1283-5) Hall that castle
p.m. Swansea Castle is noted. He was
d. known of Conwetha Castle, Wales
p.d. (see narrative) 1288

13 ()

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14

b. (Father of No. 7)

p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b. (Father of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

to Chaworth 2

17 Mafeld de Herdin

b. (Mother of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

18

b. (Father of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

19

b. (Mother of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 William de la Feste

b. (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d. 1200

21 Constant de Cotenay (Elizabeth de Cotenay)
grand daughter of King Louis

b. (Mother of No. 10, Thomas
m. Cont. on chart No. (43-25))

d.

22 Henry de Briwere

b. (Father of No. 11, Simon
m. Cont. on chart No. 43)

d.

23 Beatrice de Valler, dau. of

b. (Mother of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

24 Simon de Londres

b. (Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

(see over)

Sibylla

b. (Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

d.

26 b. (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

d.

27 b. (Mother of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

d.

28 b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

d.

29 b. (Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

d.

30 b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

d.

31 b. (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

b. (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

- ① Sir William de Londres was Lord of Kidwelly & Osmeir in Wales.
Kidwelly is a district 9 mi. So of Carmarthen, first won from the Welsh by himself,
and the 12 knights who accompanied Fitz Henry in his conquest of Glamorgan.
- ② Maurice de Londres. A friend of Ewenny Priory. In 1128 he is denounced in a
book of Apertknoirius, with other Welsh lords, as a despoiler of the Church.
- ③ Simon de Londres — #24 on reverse.

PEDIGREE CHART

Chart No. 2

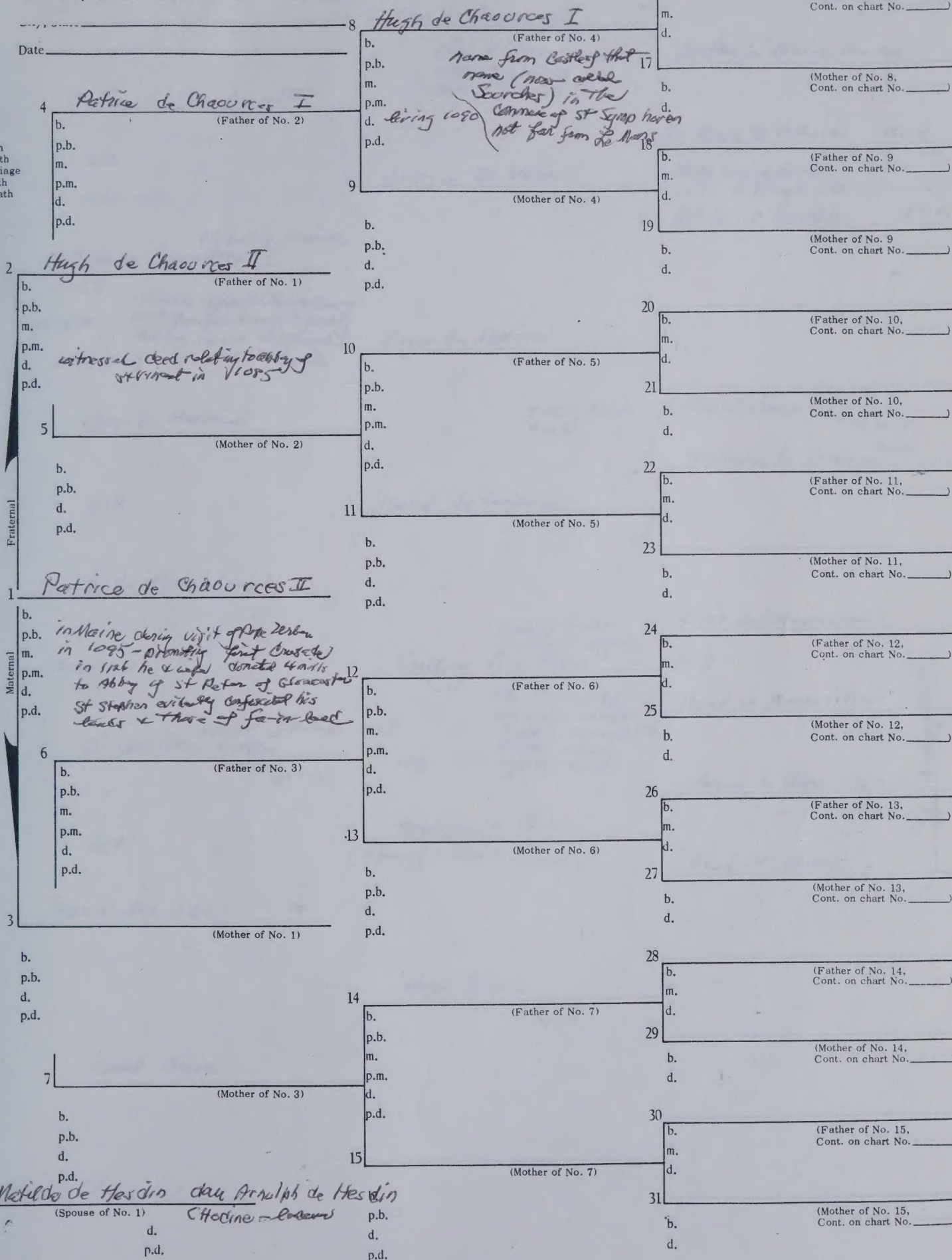
Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 1 on chart No. Chart 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



RECORDS CHART

Form No. 100-1
Rev. 1-1-60

Case No.	Date	Initials	Remarks
100-100000	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100001	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100002	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100003	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100004	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100005	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100006	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100007	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100008	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100009	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100010	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100011	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100012	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100013	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100014	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100015	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100016	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100017	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100018	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100019	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing
100-100020	1-1-60	ABC	Initial filing

Chaworth 3

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 21 on chart No. 712: Allen 16

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

See
next page

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. & HIST. SOC. REV. 1985

CHART No. 1

Fraternal

Maternal

4 William de Beauchamp III
(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m. 1212
p.m.
d. 14 Apr 1236
p.d.

2 William de Beauchamp IV
(Father of No. 1)

b. 1237
p.b.
m. 1270
p.m.
d. 1298 (5 June)
p.d.

5 Jean de Mortimer
(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d. 1225
p.d.

1 Isabel de Beauchamp

b.
p.b.
m. 16 Apr 1301
d.
p.d.

6 Sir John Fitz Geoffrey
(Father of No. 3)
(812-6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1258
p.d.

3 Maud Fitz John
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Isabel Bigod
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Patrick Chaworth
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

8 William de Beauchamp
(Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b. Lord of Elmley, Worcester &
m. Shropshire Constable &
p.m. Sheriff of County
d.
p.d.

9 Joan de St Valere
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Roger de Mortimer
(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m. guardian of Prince
p.m. Wm III
d.
p.d.

11 Isabel de Ferrières
(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Geoffrey Fitz Piers
(Father of No. 6)
Earl of Essex
Justice of England
(de Mandeville)
m. 1211
p.m. married to Richard
d. & John - oppressed the
p.d. people seeking
royal favour.

13 Aveline de Clare
(Mother of No. 6)

b. (widow of William de Marchesi)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Hugh Bigod
(Father of No. 7)

b. 417-7
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

William de Beauchamp

b. (Father of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

17 Beatrix de Brionse de Wms
(Mother of No. 8,
d. Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 Sir Thomas St Valere 866-8
(Father of No. 9
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d. 1178 de Burgh 3 #1
19 Adele of Pentreco 127-81
(Mother of No. 9
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

20 (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. See Mortimer #16 x 17

22 Walhelme de Ferreres 600-5
(Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

24 Piers de Lutgarashale
(Father of No. 12,
m. 1211
d. Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 Maud de Mandeville
(Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

26 Roger de Clare (860-3)
(Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

27 Maud St Hilary
(Mother of No. 13,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

28 (Father of No. 14,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.

29 (Mother of No. 14,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

30 (Father of No. 15,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.

31 (Mother of No. 15,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Chart 4

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. Chart 3

Chart No. _____

Date _____

4 Hugh de Beauchamp

(Father of No. 2)
Chago de Beaucamp in Denmark
Book - hrognus Hertad, Beck-
ingham & Beaufe
(Successor to Ralph Tailgebrosch)

(Father of No. 4)
b. The name in French = fair
m. field. A place by that name in
p.m. Arrenchis + at letterre -
d. one of the principal families of
p.d. Eglise in 1866.

(Mother of No. 4)

2 Walter de Beauchamp

(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

10

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 ()

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

1 William de Beauchamp I

PElmby, Worcester
dispensed to the king &
Shireff of Worcester & adjoining
Co's.

1170

6 Barso d'Abitot 333-3

(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12

Amadug d'Abitot

(Father of No. 6)
Cousin of the dispensary
because his father's son Robert
was dispenser to another
Congregation.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Emmeline de Abitot

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

14

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

7

(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Barthe de Beaucamp, Jan William

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16

b. (Father of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

17

b. (Mother of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

18

b. (Father of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

19

b. (Mother of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

20

b. (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

21

b. (Mother of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

22

b. (Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

23

b. (Mother of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

24

Gerard de Tancerville

(Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

St Jean d'Abbot (Cottage) (Mantoune)
France

Living 1850

Helesinde

(Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

26

b. (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

27

b. (Mother of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

28

b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

29

b. (Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

30

b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

31

b. (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

PEDIGREE CHART

De Clare 1

11-20-46-70-30

Name of Comj

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. on chart No.

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Gilbert de Clare 7th Earl of Gloucester
b. c. 1180
p.b. Gloucester
m. 09 Oct 1217 Chante Sarraty 1215
p.m.
d. 25 Oct 1230
p.d. Penros, Britting

2 Sir Richard de Clare 8th Earl of Gloucester
b. 04 Aug 1222
p.b. Gloucester
m. 25 Jan 1237/8
p.m.
d. 15 July 1262
p.d.

5 Isabel Marshall
b.
p.b.
d. 12 Jan 1239/40
p.d. Barkhamsted

1 Sir Gilbert de Clare 9th Earl of Clare
b. 02 Sep 1243
p.b. "The Red"
m. 1290
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 John de Lacy Earl of Lincoln
b. 1172
p.b. of Hattin
m. bef. 23 Jan 1271
p.m.
d.
p.d. 22 July 1240

3 Maud de Lacy Countess of Lincoln
b.
p.b.
d. 10 Nov 1288/9
p.d.

7 Margaret de Quincy
b.
p.b.
d. 10 Nov 1288/9
p.d.

Joan Prentagent
b. da. King Edward of England
p.b. and Eleanor of Castile
p.d.

8 Richard de Clare
b.
p.b. Magna Charta Sarat
m.
p.m.
d. 28 Nov 1217
p.d.

9 Amice, Countess of Chester
b.
p.b.
d. 31 Jan 1224/5
p.d.

10 Sir William Marshall 3rd Earl of Pembroke
b. 1146
p.b. Marshall + Orchester
m. Aug 1189
p.m. London
d. 14 May 1219 - Carastan - Britain Temple Ch
p.d. London

11 Isabel de Clare
b.
p.b.
d. 1220
p.d.

12 Roger de Lacy Earl of Lincoln
b.
p.b. Constable of Chester
m. Magna Charta Sarat 1215
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 Maud de Clare
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Robert de Quincy
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 Hawise of Chester
b. 1180
p.b.
d. 1242/3
p.d.

16 Roger de Clare
b.
p.b.
d. To De Clare 2
m. Maud de James de St. Hilary
p.m. Lord of Fife
d. 24 Feb 1248
p.d. 124.23 William Fitz Robert Earl of Gloucester

17 To De Clare 2
b. 1150
p.b. To Beaumont
m. 1197 #45 Beaumont 1
p.m.
d.

18 To De Clare 2
b. 1150
p.b. To Beaumont
m. 1197 #45 Beaumont 1
p.m.
d.

19 To De Clare 2
b. 1150
p.b. To Beaumont
m. 1197 #45 Beaumont 1
p.m.
d.

20 John Marshall
b.
p.b.
d. To De Burgh 4
m. Sibyl de Selisburg
p.m.
d.

21 To De Burgh 4
b.
p.b.
d. Richard de Clare "Strongbow"
m. To De Clare 3
p.m.
d.

22 Richard de Clare "Strongbow"
b.
p.b.
d. To De Clare 3
m. Eve (Apoife)
p.m.
d.

23 To De Clare 3
b.
p.b.
d. To De Clare 5
m. John Fitz Robert (de Lacy)
p.m.
d.

24 John Fitz Robert (de Lacy)
b.
p.b.
d. Alice de Vera dau Robert
m. (Mother of No. 12, Robert)
p.m.
d.

25 Alice de Vera dau Robert
b.
p.b.
d. Richard de Clare
m. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
p.m.
d.

26 Richard de Clare
b.
p.b.
d. Margaret de Beaumont
m. 53-27
p.m.
d.

27 Margaret de Beaumont
b. 125-28
p.b. Hugh of Keralion
m. 1147
p.m. 1167 To Basset 4
d. 1181
p.d.

28 Hugh of Keralion
b. 1147
p.b. 1167 To Basset 4
m. 1181
p.m.
d.

29 To Basset 4
b.
p.b.
d. To Basset 3
m.
p.m.
d.

30 To Basset 3
b.
p.b.
d.

31 To Basset 3
b.
p.b.
d.

To Basset 3
b.
p.b.
d.

To Basset 3
b.
p.b.
d.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

#21 Sibyl who m. John Marshall, was dau. of Walter de Salisbury (d 1147)
of Chitterne, co. Wilts, sheriff of Wiltshire and founder of Bradenstoke Priory

Walter Robert Leeg son of Hagar or Walter?
de Long (1779-8) son of Walter d 1236

Leeg 31, 33A, 38, 54, 63, 70-1-2, 79A 98
177 A+B, 246C

PEDIGREE CHART

De Clare 2

Name of Comp

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. 16

Gilbert Count of Brienne

184-3

4 Gilbert Fitz Richard
(Father of No. 2)
b. by case Lord of Clare, Suffolk
p.b. & Tanbridge Kent
m. & Candia Wales
p.m. 5 Prince of Wales
d. 1114 at 11690
p.d.

8 Richard Fitz Gilbert
(Father of No. 4)
b. De Clare
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. bef 1090
p.d.
9 Robese Giffard
(Rose)
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16
b. (Father of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
17
b. (Mother of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.m.
d.

18 Walter Giffard Lord of Clare
(Father of No. 9)
b. Caparim White
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 1084 (See over)
19 Agnes dau Grand Hotel
(Mother of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2 Richard Fitz Gilbert (De Clare)
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 15 Apr 1136 - slain by Welsh near
p.d. bur. Gloucester Aberjenny

10 Hugh de Clare
(Father of No. 5)
b. Count of Clermont in
p.b. Beauvais
m. 1080
p.m.
d. 1101
p.d.

20
b. (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
21
b. (Mother of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.m.
d.

5 Adeliza de Clermont
(Alicia)
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

22 Count of Montdidier
Hildoin de Camere
(Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. 1031
p.d. ca 1062

11 Margarete de Roucy
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

151-223 Alix de Roucy
Alicia
(Mother of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

1 Roger de Clare
Earl of Clare/Hertford
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12 Ranulph II, Viconte of Beaugency
(Father of No. 6)
b. adult 1066
p.b. in Normandy
m.
p.m.
d. living Apr 1089
p.d.

24 Ranulph I, Viconte of the Bessin
(Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. To De Clare 6

6 Ranulph de Meschin III
(Father of No. 3)
b. de Briguerest
p.b. Lord of Camberland
m. Viconte of Beaugency in Normandy
p.m.
d. 1129
p.d. bur St Verburgs, Chatter

25 Alice of Normandy
(Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

13 Mauda
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

26 Richard (Le Goz)
(Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. living 1084

3 Adeliz de Meschin
(Alicia)
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

27 Emma (said to be sis of
Win the Conqueror)
(Mother of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

14 Ivo Taillebois, Baron
(Father of No. 7)
b. in Lincoln & Norfolk
p.b. Lord of Haverhill, shire of
m. of Haverhill, holding court in
p.m. great hall
d. ca 1099
p.d.

28
b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. (of Angevin descent) Anjou
29
b. (Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.m.
d.

7 Lucio Taillebois
(Mother of No. 3)
b. wid of Roger Fitz Gerald M.3
p.b. (some have said these were the names
m. 2 days later supposed dau m.
d. one of these but chertou evidence
p.d. show there was only one)

30 William Malet
(Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. (one of the most imposing figures of
the Conqueror)

15 Lucia Malet
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

31
b. (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.m.
d.

Maud de St Hilary
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

dau James & Aveline
Lord of Fitch Dellington N.H.
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. CAL SOCIETY REV. 1985 CHART NO. 1

#18 Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville (companion of
William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings,
c. 1084) was son of
Osbern de Bebec, seigneur of Longueville-sur-Seigne
in Normandy (128-1035 - after he died). He married
Dauelina, sister of the Duchess Gunnora, wife of
William "Longsword" Duke of Normandy.

(According to Norman claims the duchess
was "daughter of the forester of Angers" —
however, that could have been political hype
because at one point they attempted to cover up

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 22 on chart No. De Clare 1
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____
Gilbert, Count of Brionne
 b. _____ (Father of No. 8,
 m. _____ Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. To De Clare 3 4

4 Gilbert Fitz Richard Lord of
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. Clare, Suffolk + Tonbridge Kent
 p.b. + Cordegon Wales
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1114-7
 p.d. _____

Richard Fitz Gilbert
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. Seigneur of Bretonforte
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. Aug 1070
 p.d. _____
 9 Rehese Grifford
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

17 Walter Giffard, Lord of
 (Father of No. 9)
 b. Compton in the Congover
 m. 1066
 p.m. _____
 d. 1084
 p.d. _____
 19 Agnes, dau Girard Flotell
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(1844) 2 Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke
 (Father of No. 1) 1138
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 06 Jan 1147/8
 p.d. _____

10 Hugh de Creil Count of
 (Father of No. 5) Charmont
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. ca 1080
 p.d. _____

20 _____
 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 21 _____
 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

5 Adeliza de Charmont
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Margarete de Roacy
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15-22 Count of Montdidier + Roacy
Hildoin de Roacy
 (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. 1031
 p.m. _____
 d. ca 1062
 p.d. _____
 23 Alix de Roacy
 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Richard de Clare "Strongbow"
 b. ca 1130
 p.b. 2nd Earl of Pembroke
 m. 26 Aug 1171
 p.m. Earl of Striguill
 d. C. 20 Apr 1176
 p.d. last son of Ireland

12 Roger de Beaumont
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. Sergeant of Beaumont
 p.b. Ant. Aachen
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. ca 1095
 p.d. _____

24 _____
 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 25 _____
 (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

6 Sir Robert de Beaumont
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. Count of Meulan
 p.b. Earl of Leicester
 m. 1096
 p.m. _____
 d. 1118
 p.d. _____

13 Adeline de Montfort
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 _____
 (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 27 _____
 (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Isabel Beaumont
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. CE. 1130
 p.b. former mistress of
 m. King Henry I of England
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

4 Hugh Magnus Duke of France
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 15 Adelaide Vermandois
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 Isabel de Vermandois
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 To Vermandois 12647
 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

50-24 33-24 Isabel de Vermandois
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. living 1186
 p.d. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Name		Age		Sex		Race		Religion		Occupation		Education		Marital Status		Date of Birth		Date of Death		Cause of Death		Burial Place		Burial Date		Burial Time		Burial Location		Burial Plot		Burial Section		Burial Row		Burial Column		Burial Number		Burial Name		Burial Address		Burial City		Burial State		Burial Country		Burial Continent		Burial Ocean		Burial Island		Burial Mountain		Burial Valley		Burial Plain		Burial Desert		Burial Forest		Burial Field		Burial Garden		Burial Park		Burial Cemetery		Burial Church		Burial Synagogue		Burial Mosque		Burial Temple		Burial Shrine		Burial Monastery		Burial Convent		Burial Abbey		Burial Priory		Burial Nunnery		Burial Hermitage		Burial Retreat		Burial Sanctuary		Burial Asylum		Burial Hospital		Burial Prison		Burial Jail		Burial Prisoner		Burial Slave		Burial Soldier		Burial Sailor		Burial Merchant		Burial Farmer		Burial Worker		Burial Artist		Burial Scientist		Burial Teacher		Burial Doctor		Burial Lawyer		Burial Judge		Burial Priest		Burial Minister		Burial Pastor		Burial Reverend		Burial Bishop		Burial Cardinal		Burial Pope		Burial Emperor		Burial King		Burial Queen		Burial Prince		Burial Princess		Burial Duke		Burial Duchess		Burial Marquis		Burial Marchioness		Burial Count		Burial Countess		Burial Baron		Burial Baroness		Burial Viscount		Burial Viscountess		Burial Lord		Burial Lady		Burial Sir		Burial Dame		Burial Esq.		Burial Dr.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.		Burial Mrs.		Burial Miss		Burial Ms.		Burial Mr.	
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PEDIGREE CHART

De Clare 3 4

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 *Richard "The Fearless"*
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *20 Nov 996*
 p.d. _____

2 *Godfrey d' EO, Count*
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *C 1006*
 p.d. _____

5 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 *Gilbert, Count of Brienne*
 (Guardian of the young Duke William the Conqueror)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *cc 1040*
 p.d. _____

6 _____
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 _____
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 _____
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

_____ (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

8 *William "Long sword"*
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *17 Dec 942*
 p.d. _____

9 *(Dechess) Gannore*
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 _____
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 _____
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 _____
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

13 _____
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 _____
 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

17 _____
 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 d. _____

18 *"The Forester of Argas"*
 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

19 _____
 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 d. _____

20 _____
 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

21 _____
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 d. _____

22 _____
 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

23 _____
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 d. _____

24 _____
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

25 _____
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 d. _____

26 _____
 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

27 _____
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 d. _____

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 d. _____

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 d. _____

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY · Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

De Clare 4 5

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 23 on chart No. De Clare 1
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Donnchad MacMurchedo
 (Father of No. 2)
King of Dublin
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1115 Killed in battle against
 Domnall Ua Briain
 p.d. _____

8 Murchad
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. c. 1070
 p.d. Dublin

9 Sadhb, dau of MacBriac
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

2 Diarmait MacMurchedo, King
 (Father of No. 1)
of Leinster 1135
(Dermot McMorrough)
 b. 1100
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 01 Jan 1171
 p.d. _____

5 Orleith (one of several wives)
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Aoise (Eve)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. 26 Aug 1171
 p.m. _____
 d. 1186
 p.d. _____

6 Muirchertach Ua Tuathail
 (Father of No. 3)
(O'Toole)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Mor (one of many wives)
 (Mother of No. 1)
Sis of St. Leger O'Toole
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. 1164
 p.d. _____

7 _____
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Richard de Clare "Strongbow"
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. 1130
 p.b. _____
 d. 1170
 p.d. _____

Ancestors of Murchad
 ① Brian Boru of the Tributes, King of Dalcaissians
 then of Munster (976-1002) usurped the high kingship
 of Ireland (1002-1014). Killed at Battle of Clontarf 1014
 fighting mixed force of Norse & Leinstermen. Several wives
 incl Gormfleith of Nass, dau of Murchad K. of Leinster (d 972)
 She was widow of 2 previous kings (O'G of Dublin - d 981 & Mael-
 Sechnall, K. Ireland). She died 1030.
 ② Donnchad, King of Munster 102-64, d 1064, year of his
 pilgrimage to Rome.
 ③ His daughter Darbforgail m. Diarmait Mac Mael
 nam Bo, King of Hy Kinsela, who afterwards usurped the
 high kingship of Leinster. Held overlordship of Ossory,
 Dublin & other local kingdoms. He d 23 Feb 1072.
 She d. 1080
 ④ Murchad, #8 above

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

Duttons

- ① Pierce Thornton 1200's
- ② Allen de Cambes 1250
de Kellat & Semelberg?
Wasseg

6/2

PEDIGREE CHART

Dutton 1

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 14 on chart No. *Southworth 16*

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Sir Thomas Dutton, Knt*
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1315 *Seneschal, Governor & Receiver of the Castle & Honor of Halesowen, Cheshire*
p.b. *Halesowen, Cheshire*
m. *1381*
d. *1381*
p.d. *(see genealogy)*

2 *Edmund Dutton, Knight*
(Father of No. 1)
b. *younger brother & heir to become Dutton of Dutton*
p.b. *before bro Lawrence, died 1392 age 53*
m. *1392*
d. *1392*
p.d. *1392*

5 *Ellen Thornton*
(Mother of No. 2)
b. *elderly dau*
p.b. *1392*
m. *1392*
d. *1392*
p.d. *1392*

1 *Sir Peter Dutton Knt 14th Cent*
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1367 *granted pardon for taking part with Hotspur & Henry Percy 5 Nov 1403. Dep. Seneschal of Cheshire*
p.b. *1403*
m. *1403*
d. *1403*
p.d. *1403*

6 *Henry Minshull hnd*
(Father of No. 3)
b. *monks of Church Minshull & Aston Mandrean*
p.b. *1403*
m. *1403*
d. *1403*
p.d. *1403*

3 *Joan*
(Mother of No. 1)
b. *dau of father - land left to her*
p.b. *she m 2 William de Hooton & hee issued by him*
m. *1387*
d. *1387*
p.d. *1387*

7 *()*
(Mother of No. 3)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

Elizabeth Butler, dau Sir William Butler of Berry, Lord of Warrington
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

8 *Sir Hugh Dutton*
(Father of No. 4)
b. 05 Dec 1270 *Stewart of Halesowen 20 Ed II*
p.b. *1326*
m. *1326*
d. *1326*
p.d. *1326*

9 *Joan Holland*
(Mother of No. 4)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

10 *Sir Peter Thornton (Pierce)*
(Father of No. 5)
b. *of Thornton*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

11 *()*
(Mother of No. 5)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

12 *()*
(Father of No. 6)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

13 *()*
(Mother of No. 6)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

14 *()*
(Father of No. 7)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

15 *()*
(Mother of No. 7)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

16 *Sir Hugh Dutton of Dutton*
(Father of No. 8)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

17 *Joan de Sancto Petro*
(Mother of No. 8)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

18 *Sir Robert Holland*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *of Holland, Lancs*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

19 *()*
(Mother of No. 9)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

20 *Thornton*
(Father of No. 10)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

21 *()*
(Mother of No. 10)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

22 *()*
(Father of No. 11)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

23 *()*
(Mother of No. 11)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

24 *Minshull*
(Father of No. 12)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

25 *()*
(Mother of No. 12)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

26 *()*
(Father of No. 13)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

27 *()*
(Mother of No. 13)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

28 *()*
(Father of No. 14)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

29 *()*
(Mother of No. 14)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

30 *()*
(Father of No. 15)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

31 *()*
(Mother of No. 15)
b. *()*
p.b. *()*
m. *()*
d. *()*
p.d. *()*

PEDIGREE CHART

NAME: _____
DATE: _____
ADDRESS: _____

Generation	Individual	Sex	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Notes
I	I-1	M			
	I-2	F			
	I-3	M			
	I-4	F			
II	II-1	M			
	II-2	F			
	II-3	M			
	II-4	F			
III	III-1	M			
	III-2	F			
	III-3	M			
	III-4	F			
IV	IV-1	M			
	IV-2	F			
	IV-3	M			
	IV-4	F			
V	V-1	M			
	V-2	F			
	V-3	M			
	V-4	F			
VI	VI-1	M			
	VI-2	F			
	VI-3	M			
	VI-4	F			
VII	VII-1	M			
	VII-2	F			
	VII-3	M			
	VII-4	F			
VIII	VIII-1	M			
	VIII-2	F			
	VIII-3	M			
	VIII-4	F			
IX	IX-1	M			
	IX-2	F			
	IX-3	M			
	IX-4	F			
X	X-1	M			
	X-2	F			
	X-3	M			
	X-4	F			

PEDIGREE CHART

Dutton 2

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. Dutton 1

Chart No.

Date

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2 Sir Thomas Dutton de Dutton
(Father of No. 1)

b. Sheriff of Cheshire 1260
p.b. purchased Cloutherwigg, a
m. Hamlet in Little Leigh
p.m. in beginning of reign of King Edward I
d. (ca 1270)
p.d.

5 () MESSY
(Mother of No. 2)

b. recd lands in Sutherland, including in
p.b. Lincolnshire
d.
p.d.

1 Sir Hugh Dutton de Dutton

b. purchased Bartenston
p.b. Manor. Made footbridge
m. + ferry at Acton
p.m. Ford, etc ca. 1200
d. 1294
p.d.

6 Vivian de Sandon
(Father of No. 3)

b. (Cor Standon)
p.b. of Staffordshire
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Philippa de Sandon
(Mother of No. 1)

b. heiress of father of
p.b. Great Little Rownall, Staffordshire
d. which went to younger son
p.d. living 1294

7 (Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Joan de Sancto Petro, dau of Sir Vivian
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. de Sancto Petro
p.b. Volgo Sampier
d. she was living 1298
p.d.

8 Sir Hugh Dutton, knight
of Dutton Manor, Cheshire

b.
p.b.
m. The early history of this family is obscure but they were
p.m. most likely of the house of Avranches, Normandy,
d. as shown by their coat of arms.
p.d. (see data on reverse)

9 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Hamon Messy, Baron of
(Father of No. 5)

b. Dunham Messy
p.b. In 1086 he held 9 lordships in the
m. barony from Hugh Lupus, was held
p.m. by ancestor of same name.
d. See NP 325
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b. (St. Piers)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Sir Hugh Dutton, son or g-son of
b. Baron Odard, (at the Conquest)
m. a relative of Hugh Lupus, Earl
d. of Chester, who granted him
p.d. lands there.

19 (Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

20 (Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

21 Mass. 4
b. The family came from Macey near
m. Coutances, (Normandy) + Avranches
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

22 (Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

23 (Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

24 Sandon
b. (Father of No. 12)
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

26 (Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

27 (Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

28 (Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

29 (Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

30 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

31 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

The Norman People pg 540-5
shows the common origin of
the Duttons & Spencers

Burke's Peerages strips
(several generations)

Spencer, includes various families who held the office of Dispensarius to the king or the great barons. The Spencers so famous in English history appear to have derived from Odard, a Baron of Chester, who with Nigel, Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester, and other brothers, came with Earl Hugh Lupus, being probably of the house of Avranches. This may be inferred from the ancient arms, which were preserved by the Warburtons, descendants of Odard, who bore two chevrons, like the St. Maurs; the house of Avranches also bearing chevrons. The Spencers, however, and the Duttons adopted the arms borne by the Constables of Chester, the Claverings, Eures, Lacys, and other branches of the house of Vespi or Burgh.

Odard seems to have had two sons: 1. Hugh of Dutton, ancestor of the great house of D. of Cheshire, and of the Warburtons, baronets; 2. Thomas Fitz-Odard (Mon. Angl. ii. 799), who appears in Cheshire c. 1130 as Thomas 'Dispensarius,' having been created Dispenser or Steward in fee by Rufus or Henry I., to which office was attached the manor of Rollright, with other estates, Oxfordshire. He had issue—1. Thomas, ancestor of the Earls of Winchester, father of Fulco of Cheshire 1178 (Mon. i. 897), and of Thomas, who gave Bollington, Cheshire, with his daughter to Hugh de Dutton (Ormerod, i. 479). Thomas had Hugh, father of Hugh the Justiciary, father of Hugh, Earl of Winchester (2) Geoffrey, who appears in Cheshire 1150 (Mon. i. 987), and who was Joint-Dispenser. Gerold his son occurs 1200 (Hunter, Fines). Geoffrey his son held Stanton, Oxford, also estates in Worcester from De Stuteville, and elsewhere (Testa). John Despencer, his son, a minor 1251 (Roberts, Excerpta, ii. 108), died 1274, seized of lands held from Hugh the Justiciary, and of estates in Worcester. William Despencer, of Worcester, d. 1328 (Nash, i. 82), and had William, whose son William was living 1428 in Worcester (Ibid. ii. 106). In the next generation John D., who possessed estates in Worcester, with Henry his brother or kinsman, became seated in Northants. The latter bore the arms of the Spencers and Duttons; and from the former descended the Lords Spencer, Earls of Sunderland, Earls Spencer, Dukes of Marlborough, and

Barons Churchill. Spenser the poet appears to have claimed descent from this family, but there were so many other families of the name, and the data in his case are so limited, that it is not possible for the writer to form an opinion on the matter.

Burke's Peerages *Tintag.*

The surname of this family was adopted from the town of Dutton, in Cheshire.

ODARD, one of the companions in arms of the CONQUEROR, having seated himself in that county, acquired large possessions, according to Domesday-Book, from Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. From this Odard lineally descended

SIR THOMAS DUTTON, of Dutton, high-sheriff of Cheshire in 1226, whose great-grandson,

SIR THOMAS DUTTON, was seneschal, governor, and receiver of the castle and honour of Halton, in Cheshire, and sheriff of that county in the 30th and 33rd of EDWARD III. He d. in 1381, and from him descended

SIR PIERS DUTTON, who built, in 1539, the New Hall at Dutton, still in part remaining. His great-great-grandson,

THOMAS DUTTON, Esq., purchased the manor of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire; and dying 4 Oct. 1581, was s. by his eldest son,

WILLIAM DUTTON, Esq. of Sherborne, who served the office of sheriff for the co. of Gloucester in 1590, and in 1601. He m. Anne, dau. of Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Knt., lord-mayor of London, by whom he had seven sons and four daus., and was s. at his decease, in 1618, by his eldest surviving son,

JOHN DUTTON, Esq. of Sherborne, M.P. for, and deputy-lieut. of, the co. of Gloucester. Of this gentleman, Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, speaks thus:—"John Dutton, Esq. of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire. He was one of the knights for that county to sit in the said parliament, 1640; but being frightened thence by the tumults that came up to the parliament doors, as other royalists were, he conveyed himself privately to Oxford, and sate there. He was a learned and prudent man, and as one of the richest, so one of the meekest men in England. He was active in making the defence and drawing up the articles of Oxon when the garrison was to be surrendered to the parliament; for which, and his steady loyalty, he was afterwards forced to pay a round sum in Goldsmiths' Hall, London." He m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Henry Bayntess of Wiltshire, and by that lady had two daus., his co-heirs, &c.

ELIZABETH, m. to George Colt, Esq.

LUCY, m. to Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe, in Ireland, and was mother of

LADY ELIZABETH POPE, sole heir of her father, who m. 1st, Sir Francis-Henry Lee, of Ditchley; and 2ndly, Robert, 3rd Earl of Lindsey.

He m. 2ndly, Anne, dau. of Dr. John King, Bishop of London, but by her, who survived him and m. Sir Richard Howe, had no issue. He d. in 1656, when Sherborne devolved upon his nephew,

WILLIAM DUTTON, Esq., elder son of Sir Ralph Dutton.* This gentleman, who m. Mary, dau. of Viscount Scudamore, and widow of Thomas Russell, Esq., dying s. p., was s. by his brother,

SIR RALPH DUTTON, of Sherborne, M.P. for the co. of Gloucester, who was created a Baronet 22 June, 1678, and was s. by his eldest son,

* Sir Ralph Dutton was gentleman of the privy-chamber extraordinary to King CHARLES I., and was sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1630. His estate was sequestered in the great rebellion, and he was forced to fly beyond sea: but being beaten back by adverse winds, in his passage from Leith to France, he was cast on Burnt Island, and d. in 1646.

896

Arms—Quarterly: ar. and gu., in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a fret, or, a crescent for difference.

Crest—A plume of five ostrich feathers, ar., az., or vert, and gu.

Supporters—Two wolves, ppr., collared gu., charged with three garbs, or.

Motto—Servabo fidem.

Seats—Sherborne Castle, and Standish House, Gloucestershire.

PEDIGREE CHART

Dutton 3

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. Dutton 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2

Thurston de Holand

(Father of No. 1)
oldest of 10 children - suc-
ceeded to the 19 1272/4
witnessed a Charter, signed
with cross & his seal showing
3 bulls heads. Through first
marriage acquired manors of
Lansdale, Farneley, & Catmel
No. Lancs.

5 Cecile de Combers

(Mother of No. 2)

Fraternat

Maternal

6

Adam de Kellet

(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3

de Kellet

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 3)

Elizabeth de Santisbury, dau of

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

William de Santisbury

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8

Matthew de Holand

(Father of No. 4)
b. in 1202 at North de Chyche
p.b. released to him 14 oxgangs of land
m. at Up-Holand - 210 acres of arable land, with 1000
p.m. meadowing & pastureage.
d. living 1212 died bef 1224
p.d.

9

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

11

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12

Kellet

(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16

(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

17

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18

(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

19

(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

20

Combers

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

21

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24

Kellet

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

PERSONAL DATA

NAME
AGE
SEX
DATE OF BIRTH

1. Name
2. Address
3. City
4. State
5. Zip

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

1. Date of Birth
2. Place of Birth
3. Date of Marriage
4. Place of Marriage
5. Date of Divorce
6. Place of Divorce

(includes Period)

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Comj

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 25 on chart No. Barclay

De Ferrers

(Cont. Letham)

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Thomas Letham of Letham &
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1386
p.b. Knowsley, Lancs
m. by 21 Aug 1329
p.m.
d. 17 Sep 1370
p.d.

2 Sir Thomas de Letham, Ent
(Father of No. 1)
b. alias of Letham, Lancs.
p.b. ("Sir Osbert - formerly said
m. to have been found in a castle's moat
p.m. & buried")
d. by 25 May 1381/2
p.d.

5 Eleenor de Ferrers
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

57-34 1 Isabel de Letham
b.
p.b.
m. 1385
p.m.
d. 26 Oct 1404
p.d.

6 Sir Hugh Venables
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b. of Knowlton or Chester
m. (2) (see over)
p.m.
d. 1388
p.d.

3 Joan Venables
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Katherine Houghton
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Sir John Stanley, Ent (30)
(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d. 1413/4
p.d.

8 Sir Robert de Letham
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. of Letham, of Letham &
m. Knowsley, Lancs.
p.m.
d. 1325
p.d.

9 Katherine de Knowsley
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Sir John de Ferrers Lord
(Father of No. 5)
b. 26 June 1271
p.b. Cardiff, Wales
m. by 1300
p.m.
d. Aug 1312
p.d. Gascony

11 Hawise de Mascenegros
(Mother of No. 6)
189-5 (+ 61-31) of Chertsey
b. 21 Dec 1276
p.b.
d. off 1296
p.d.

12 Sir Hugh de Venables
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m. (2) 1295
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 Agatha de Ferrers
(Mother of No. 6)
b. m. 131 + survived her grandsons
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Sir Richard de Houghton
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b. Lord of Houghton, Lancs
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Sir Robert de Letham
(Father of No. 8)
b. (See over)
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 1290

17 Joan Millom, dau Adam Millom
(Mother of No. 8)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

18 Thomas de Knowsley
(Father of No. 9)
b. (Knowsley)
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

19
(Mother of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

57-30 20 Robert de Ferrers
(Father of No. 10)
b. 1239
m. (2) 26 June 1249
d. 1219 To Letham 2
Cont. on chart No. _____

21 Alienor de Bohon
(Mother of No. 10)
b. 68-35
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 20 Feb 1301/4 (see notes)

22 Sir Robert de Mascenegros
(Father of No. 11)
b. 1252
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 27 Dec 1280 To de Ferrers 14

23 Agnes de Ferrers
(Mother of No. 12)
b. Sister of Robert de Ferrers # 20
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. living 09 May 1271

24 Sir William de Venables, Ent
(Father of No. 12)
b. (see over)
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 1292

25 Margaret, dau Sir Thomas de 445
(Mother of No. 12)
b. Dutton
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

26 Ralph de Vernon, Baron
(Father of No. 13)
b. of Shipbrook
m. (2) (see over) see NP 432
d. Matilda Houghton
Cont. on chart No. _____

27
(Mother of No. 13)
b. partially of Chertsey
m. (2) (see over) To Houghton 6
d. 1413 (see over)

28 Houghton
(Father of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.

29
(Mother of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.

30
(Father of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.

31
(Mother of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.

b.
p.b.

Sir Hugh

Venables coat of Arms given by Zabu, pg 251

(mid 1300s) Edw II roll - 7200, two 5000 azure. His son Richard of Burgundy died with 2 rebels
noble agent in camp. Ven. of Bradwall, (bro of Roger) born 2 photos in chief
a later ancestor Richard (R II roll - late 1300s) agent, 2 bars azure, golden Tarsier of the Staff
Norman Barle, pg 430-R, says the family come from Venables near Exeter, Normandy - called
'Venetov' there. Later into the Baron in Lincoln, Chester (Domesday).

(Leigh, Tarnley Gravestones over offshoots.) See Gravestones pg 271 - Venetov meat harbours
(for Norman Deter) Walter de Venetov fought against Lethbridge & France in 1260.

Re #16 reverse, per Stanley genealogy pg 13, the rest of the Lethbridge line is:

1. Dunning
 2. Seaward de Letham
 3. Robert de Letham (founded Borscough Abbey 124
 4. Richard de Letham (d 1220) m. Alice
 5. Sir Robert de Letham (d 1290) m. Joan Milham, dau Adam Milham
- #16-17 ON reverse

(No reference given, details skimpy - + #s 4 & 5 have,
father & son, died 70 years apart! Perhaps a generation skipped.)
#18 of Cheshire pg 14 says Robert #18 reverse was 4 gen. from "Robert de Letham
Borscough Abbey"

Vernon, a Norman baronial name. William, Richard, Gervin, Ralph, de Vernon, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS). Roger was Baron of Vernon c. 1030, about which time his dau. Blithildis was married. She in 1082 granted to Trinity, Caen, the lands at Vernon given to her by her father Roger. The grant was made with consent of William, her nephew, then Lord of Vernon (Gall. Christ. xi. 70, Instr.). This William recovered Vernon (which had been granted to Count Guy of Burgundy); and from him descended the Barons of Vernon, who held sixty-one knights' fees in barony; and of whom William de V. founded the Collegiate Church at Vernon in 1160 (Gall. Christ. xi. 583). William I. had several brothers who came to England 1066, viz., 1. Richard; 2.

of de V. Normandy

born of V, Normandy
friends of Roger

from - had 3 bros.
to Eng incl

- 1- Richard had
 - 4- Hugh "
 - 5- Walter "
 - 6- Warin "
 - 7- Richard lord of Shipbroke
Cheshire, had
 - 8- Warin, one of barons
scale of Shipbroke
- grandfather of
Roger de Vernon
#26 over)

Walter of Cheshire 1086, d. s. p.;
3. Alured of Suffolk, living 1086.
Richard held sixteen lordships in barony in Cheshire 1086, and is said to have been heir of his brother Walter. Hugh, his son, had Walter, father of Warin, father of Richard, barons of Shipbroke. The latter had: 1. Warin, ancestor of the Vernons, barons and earls of Shipbroke; 2. William, Chief Justice of Chester, ancestor of the Vernons of Haddon, and of the Lords Vernon.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Comj

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. De Ferrers 1

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

194-7 4 William de Ferrers, 4th Earl of Derby (Father of No. 2)

b. ca 1143
p.b. To France with King
m. 1192
p.m. in 1230
d. 12 Sep 1247
p.d. had got from clarendon new gallien letter never received

127-30 William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby (Father of No. 1)

b. ca 1230
p.b. bar. 22 Nov 1254
m. 12729
p.m. Lady of Chester
p.d. (Mother of No. 2)

Fraternat

Maternal

3

3

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

ca 12 Mar 1289

7

Helon of Galloway (Mother of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

d.

3P-27

Alisore de Bohan

ca 20 Feb 1213/4

444-10

444-10

8 William de Ferrers, 3rd Earl of Derby (Father of No. 4)

b. address of priors Harry
p.b. Earl du Ferrers say by E. Richd
m. 1190 before 21 Oct
p.m. in Crusade of Acre (in Palestine)
p.d. Sibyl de Braiose (Mother of No. 4)

b. prob living ca 05 Feb 1227/8
p.b.
d. 127-30

10 Hugh of Kevelioc, Earl of Chester (Father of No. 5)

b. 1147 Kevelioc, G. Monmouth
p.b. 1169
m. 1181
p.m. 1181
p.d. 1181

11 Bertrade de Montfort (Mother of No. 5)

b. 1181
p.b. 1181
m. 1181
p.m. 1181
p.d. 1181

12 Robert de Quincy, 1st Earl of Chester (Father of No. 6)

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

13 Margaret de Beaumont (Mother of No. 6)

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

14 Allen, Lord of Galloway (Father of No. 7)

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

15 de Lacy (Mother of No. 7)

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

16 Robert de Ferrers (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 To de Ferrers 2 Margaret Peraval (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 To de Ferrers 6 William de Braiose (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 Bertha of Hereford (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 Ralph de Gernon (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 To Bassett 4 #243 Maude de Caen (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 Simon de Montfort (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 Count of Evreux (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 Robert de Quincy, son of Robert de Quincy (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 Orebelle "dau of Neiss" (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 Robert Beaumont (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 To Beaumont 1 #243 Petronelle, Grand mornel (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 Roland, Lord of Galloway (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 To de Ferrers 5 Elene de Morville (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Derby (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 To Lacy 1 Leschina, dau Bartram de Bedu (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

b. 1155
p.b. 1173
m. 1173
p.m. 1173
p.d. 1173

Weis, pg 58, says

#24 Robert de Quincy (d 1198) Lord of Backley and Faarsiden
Crusader, was son of Mead St. Liz by her second husband
Saher de Quincy of Backley and Dorestry.

The book "Norman People" says this was a German
family from Quincé, Maine (France)

PEDIGREE CHART

Lathom / de Ferrières 3

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. 2 Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

4 **Henry de Ferrières**
(Father of No. 2)
Seigneur de Hilaire de Ferrières
He was master of horses at the Battle of Hastings, 1066 AD.
Recovered 210 manors, incl 100 in Derbyshire

2 **Robert de Ferrières** First Earl of Derby
(Father of No. 1)
1129

5 **Bertha**
(Mother of No. 2)

1 **Robert de Ferrers** Earl of Derby

6 **André de Vitre**
(Father of No. 3)
Seigneur de Vitre
companion at Hastings 1066
took part in disbanding of Normandy & Brittany
1139

3 **Hawise de Vitre**
(Mother of No. 1)

7 **Agnes de Mortem**
(Mother of No. 3)

Margaret Peverel, dau William II
(Spouse of No. 1)
11

Walter de Ferrières
(Father of No. 4)
Lord of Ferrières
Saint Hilaire
fell in battle of Mortemer
near de Mortem - took keep in civil war during which Roger's army - whom he separated.

9 ()
(Mother of No. 4)

10 ()
(Father of No. 5)

11 ()
(Mother of No. 5)

12 **Robert I de Vitre, Seigneur of Vitre & Aubrey**
(Father of No. 6)
In battle of Battle of Tewkesbury
Went to Holy Land, prob.
baptized Crusader
27 July 1096 taken prisoner by Guy de Lapp. etc.

13 **Berthe**
(Mother of No. 6)

14 **Robert de Mortem**
(Father of No. 7)
1193

15 ()
(Mother of No. 7)

The family crest of arms bore 6 horse-shoes. Their lordship was in a rich iron-producing region of Normandy. Their surname (place name) means iron.

18 ()
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

19 ()
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

20 ()
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

21 ()
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

22 ()
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

23 ()
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

24 **Trikton de Vitre**
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. 7

25 **Enoques de Tougères**
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. 6413

26 ()
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

27 ()
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

28 ()
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

29 ()
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

30 ()
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

31 ()
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

RENOIRER CHART

1. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
2. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
3. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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16. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
17. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
18. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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28. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
29. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
30. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
31. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
32. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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48. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
49. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
50. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
51. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
52. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
53. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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57. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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59. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
60. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
61. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
62. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
63. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
64. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
65. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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67. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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69. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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73. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
74. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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79. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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93. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
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96. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
97. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
98. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
99. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	
100. [Faint text]		[Faint text]	

Handwritten notes in the right margin, including a date and some illegible text.

PEDIGREE CHART

De Ferrers 4

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 22 on chart No. De Ferrers 1
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Robert de Mascenegras
 (Father of No. 2)
of Chester Somerset
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

2 Sir John de Mascenegras
 (Father of No. 1)
10 Aug 1232
of Chertsey
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. 08 May 125
 p.d.

5 Heloise Melot
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

1 Sir Robert de Mascenegras
 b. c 1252
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. 27 Dec 1290
 p.d.

6 Sir William Avenel
 (Father of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

3 Cecily de Avenel
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

7 Aline
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

Agnes de Ferrers
 (Spouse of No. 1)
living 09 May 1286
de Ferrers 2 #253
(bro. was Robert #1)

(Father of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 Sir William Melot / Baron
 (Father of No. 5)
Curry Melot, Somerset
Sherriff Somerset & Devon 1209
Magna Carta July 1215
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. c 1216
 p.d.

11 Alice Bessat
 (Mother of No. 5)
Merigendham - mayor of Deddingston
Oxford
 b.
 p.b.
 d. c 1236
 p.d.

12 Richard (or Robert) Avenel
 (Father of No. 6)
(sons of him)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14 Schyl
 (Father of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

(Father of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Father of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (See over)
 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (See over)
 (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

234A-29

① Robert Melot, thought to be son of William Melot d 1071 of Granville, St Honorine, Normandy - at Battle of Hastings 1066, Sheriff of Yorkshire 1068, held barony of Cerry Melot, Somerset 1135 (previously held by de Barallies family) died by 1156 m. ——— had son

② William Melot I d. 1169, steward & favorite of King Henry II, held barony of Cury Melot, Somerset & other lands in Kent, Cambridgeshire & Essex, Signer of Constitutions of Clarendon in 1164 m. ——— son

③ Gilbert Melot, baron of Cury Melot, Somerset, steward during reigns of R Henry I and William, King of Scotland, d. ca 1194. He married Alice, dau of Ralph Pict

This last couple are #20 & 21 on reverse (Latham 4)

(For more about Pict origins, see Norman People pp. 262-3 - called variously Pickett and Piggott. With Pigot the name = Arenal - see #3 & 4 (over))

①

② Herve Arenal Baron of Biards living 1035 and 1067, m ()

③ Ormelinas, surname Arenellus, second son. His bro Siegenburg of Biards died & his son so this man's sons added Biards to their names

④ William Arenal, #24 on reverse seigneur des Biards, was seneschal to Robert, Count of Mortain, half brother to Duke William, and was a companion of the Conqueror at Hastings. He was evidently a tenant of William I in Dorsetshire & elsewhere.

3 or 4 generations were omitted ^{by} the Chamberlain/Grant author who could not determine the exact ancestry of #6 on the reverse.

PEDIGREE CHART

De Ferrers 53

Name of Com

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 48 on chart No. 16 Ferrers 2

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Fergus, Lord of Galloway*
(Father of No. 2)
b. *12 May 1166*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 *Ulrich*
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *1174*
p.d.

5 *Elizabeth*
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 *Roland, Lord of Galloway*
Constable of Scotland
1189-1200
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *Dec 1200*
p.d.

6 *Walther, Lord of Alncliffe*
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 *Gunnild of Denbo*
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 *Sigrid*
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d. *Living 126*
p.d.

Elene de Morville - See note on reverse
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

11 *Henry I of England*
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 *mistress*
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 *Gospatric, Lord of Northumberland*
(Father of No. 6)
b. *Dec 1040*
p.b. *(1067-1071)*
m. *Lord of Carlisle*
p.m. *Alncliffe*
d. *1074/5*
p.d. *Visited Rome 1061*
First Earl of Dunbar

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. *To Kings of England*
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 *Maldred*
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. *To Neville 3 # 3*
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

Note re Richard's wife

Elena de Morville, d 11 June 1217 was dau. of Richard de Morville d 1189 of Lancaster
in Lancashire, Constable of Scotland, by his wife Avice, dau of

William de Lancaster I of Kendal, d 1170, 5th Baron Kendal, son of Gilbert, 4th Baron.

He inherited an extensive fief held by the Honour of Crispine + 5 small castles of
William Fitz-Daniel, Count of Egremont in 1138 + was baron of the castle of Lancaster.
Baron Kendal. Willcent, Elena's grandfather's wife was Gundred de Verano.

Countess of Warwick, was eventually widow of Roger de Newburgh.

Elena's maternal grandmother was Isabel de Vermandois (m. William de Verano).

Through her Elena was descended from French King d'Ang + Charlemagne.

Other pages in Southworth descent included here include Isabel de Vermandois
lineage

(4) Elena of Morville died 11 June 1217. Her husband, Robert of Gaelgry,
became Constable of Scotland in her right. Hed. Dec 1200. dau of:

(3) Richard de Morville (d 1189) Constable of Scotland m. h. 1170 Alicia de
Lancaster, dau of William I de Lancaster

Richard was given as hostage for peace betw. Eng. & Scotland in 1139. He
succeeded his father as constable. He was a chief adviser to king, then king & during
English invasion of Eng. in 1174 commanded part of army at Alnwick.

Under the treaty of Falaise was again a hostage & for a while seized
of his lands in Northumbria etc, etc. Son of

(2) Hugh de Morville, constable of Scotland (d 1162) who m. Beatrix de
Beaujeu, dau of Roger Beauchamp. He took service under
David I King of Scotland & was granted lands in Lothian, the Lothians,
and Canning ham. Founded Dryburgh Abbey in 1150 & there
he was kin to the murder of Archbishop Thomas A. Becket in
some way presently unknown

(1)

14) ... of ...
... of ...
... of ...

15) ... of ...
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... of ...

... of ...
... of ...
... of ...

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... of ...
... of ...

16

#28 Bernard I (d 1047) Count of Le Marche, m Almonde de Limoges, dau. Geraud IV.

Son of

#56 Baso I (d 968) Count of Le Marche, m Emma de Perigot dau William I, Count of Perigot

Son of

#112 Salpice

Son of

#224 Gerfroy (born late 700's?)

PEDIGREE CHART

De Jours 87

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 24 on chart No. De Jours 3

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Martin de Rennes

(Father of No. 2)
b. finit to take surname de Vitre
p.b. recel fin fe the seigneuries
m. de Vitre, Marseille & Accigne
p.m. after 920 + chest, relics of
d. Prispriac, Saint-Ele &
p.d. Ismae

2 Revallon de Vitre

(Seigneur of Vitre & Aubray)
b. (Father of No. 1)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. cc 1032
p.d.

5

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Tristan de Vitre (Seigneur of Vitre & Aubray)

b. Succeeded his fa. (grandfather) Genard I
p.b. Duke of Brittany temporarily seized
m. his property the town of
p.m. his future fa-in-law.
d. 1045
p.d.

6

(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Genorgande

(heirress of Aubray from family)
b. (Mother of No. 1)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Enoguen de Jougères (Seigneur of J)

(Spouse of No. 1)

(641-3)

b. (Enoguen)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Juhael, (Count of Rennes)

(Father of No. 4)
b. (his oldest son Count I,
p.b. became Duke of Brittany)
m.
p.m.
d. -952
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12

(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b. (Father of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

b. (Mother of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

18 b. (Father of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

19 b. (Mother of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

20 b. (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

21 b. (Mother of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

22 b. (Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

23 b. (Mother of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

24 b. (Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

25 b. (Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

26 b. (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

27 b. (Mother of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

28 b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

29 b. (Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

30 b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

31 b. (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Dr. James H. Jones
1000 N. 1st St.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103
Phone: (918) 596-1234

Patient Information		Family History	
Name	DOB	Relationship	Notes
John Doe	12/15/1950	Proband	
Jane Doe	08/22/1952	Spouse	
Robert Doe	03/10/1955	Son	
Mary Doe	07/18/1958	Daughter	
William Doe	01/05/1960	Son	
Elizabeth Doe	09/30/1962	Daughter	
Charles Doe	05/12/1965	Son	
Patricia Doe	11/25/1968	Daughter	
Thomas Doe	04/08/1970	Son	
Linda Doe	06/15/1972	Daughter	
Christopher Doe	10/01/1975	Son	
Michelle Doe	02/20/1978	Daughter	
David Doe	07/03/1980	Son	
Stephanie Doe	12/10/1982	Daughter	
Andrew Doe	05/28/1985	Son	
Emily Doe	09/14/1988	Daughter	
Matthew Doe	03/02/1990	Son	
Olivia Doe	08/17/1992	Daughter	
Benjamin Doe	01/25/1995	Son	
Sophia Doe	06/08/1997	Daughter	



PEDIGREE CHART

Fitz Alan 1
1155-16-31

Name of Comj

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 31 on chart No. 31

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

60-324 Sir Richard Fitz Alan *Earl of Arundel*
(Father of No. 2)
b. ca 1313
p.b. 05 Feb 1344/5
m. Ditton
d. 24 Jan 1376
p.d.

2 Sir John Fitz Alan *Lord Arundel*
(Father of No. 1)
Lord Maltrevors
MP 1377-9

17-30 5 Eleanor (De Lancaster) Plantagenet
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d. 1372 (11 Jan)
p.d.

21-33 1 Margaret Fitz Alan
De Arundel
(Wife of Sir John)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m. 1438
d.
p.d.

6 Sir John Maltrevors
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m. 22 Jan 1348/9
d.
p.d.

3 Eleanor Maltrevors
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 1315
p.b.
d. 10 Jan 1404/5
p.d.

7 Gwentling
(in Waltham)
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d. by Oct 1375
p.d.

Sir William de Ros, R.G.
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 01 Sep 1444
p.d.

8 Sir Edmund Fitz Alan *Baron of Arundel*
(Father of No. 4)
b. 1285 (1 May)
p.b.
m. 1305
p.m. Supported the Dispensar
d. 17 Nov 1326 - beheaded without
p.d. trial at Harford & attainted

9 Alice Warrene
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Henry Plantagenet *Earl of Lancaster*
(Father of No. 5)
MP 1288/9
b. by 02 Nov 1296/7
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

11 Maud de Chaworth
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d. living 1345
p.d.

12 Lord John Maltrevors, Knt
(Father of No. 6)
b. ca 1298
p.b. 22 May 1346
m. 1313
p.m.
d. 1367
p.d.

13 Millicent (Elo) de Berkeley
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Richard Fitz Alan
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. 7
m.
d. To Fitz Alan 2
Alasia de Saluzzo
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. 7

18 William de Warenne
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. 7
m.
d. To Warenne 1
Joan de Vere
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. 7

20 Edmund Plantagenet "Crouch back"
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. 7
m.
d. To Fitz Alan 4
Blanche of Artois
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. 7

22 Sir Patrick de Chaworth
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. 7
m. (Cont'd over)
d. To Chaworth
Isabel de Beaulamp
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. 7

24 Sir John Maltrevors
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. 7
m. (See over)
d. Gorges
Eleanor (dau Sir Reginald Gorges)
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. 7

26 Sir Maurice de Berkeley
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. 7
b. 1281
m. 1289!
d. 1326
p.d. To Berkeley 1
Eve de Zouche
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. 7

28
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. 7
b.
m.
d.

30
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. 7
b.
m.
d.

31
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. 7
b.
d.

#22 Sir Patrick de Cheesre dec 07 July m. Isabe de Beauchamp. She m2) Sir Hugh Pesteron
Lord of Kidwelly, Glamorgan, Wales heard Oct 1326
Sir Patrick de Cheesre of Kempfret & Gloucester d. 1258 + wife Hawise (d by 1221)
d. 46 of Thomas de Lanca, Lord of Kidwelly

#23 Isabel de Beauchamp (d 1308) was dau of William de Beauchamp (88-29)
m. Maad Fitz John d. ca 18 Apr 1305 (Chr 2)
had 1 son & 2 daughters of Shifford co York.
William de Beauchamp b. 1237, bar. 22 June 1258 was 9th Earl of Warwick, -
m. by 1270 Maad Fitz John (72-30) d. 1278 16 Apr 1301, bar T May
son of
William de Beauchamp, 5th Baron Beauchamp of Elmly Castle.
m. Mabel Manduit (p4-28) — see

#24
An author says the Maltravers/Maistravers family is harder than others
to trace because, though they were large landowners, they did not hold direct
from the king in any place. Early English Place Names p. 230 lists "Lyteheft
Maistravers & Minster" Dorset. as being among their Domesday Book (1086)
listings, saying the meaning is Welsh for grey wood + Maltravers family
there in 1086 + Minster for large church the benefitted. Foster, pg 161 lists
Sir John + Sir William's coats of arms - sable, fretty or, a label argent. (1330-40)
(Wm had 3 sons - not named in the book)

The following lineage is given - given & does not quite reach Sir John #24 reverse
but surely is from the same stem:

- (1) Hugh Maistravers living 1086. (2) Hugh Jr. (3) Walter (4) John
(d 1220)
- (5) John (1220) m. Alice Fitz Roger (2) Alice de Bardcote (6) John (1220) m. Hawise. He was a
knight under Earl Wm Marshall (the Protector) Took the part of Magna Carta Barons
- (7) John II under age when m. died 1222. in king's service 1230, served in Wales
1244-6. in Ireland 1256, etc. (8) John V (d 1297) to Ireland July 1280
m. Joan, prob an Irish heiress. The latter may have been a cousin
of our Sir John #24 reverse.

PEDIGREE CHART

Fitz Alan 2

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Fitz Alan 1 16 William Fitz Alan Chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____ 8 William Fitz Alan (Father of No. 4)
 Date _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 John Fitz Alan ^{feudal Lord of Clun in Shropshire} ^{one of the barons who opposed King John}
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1240
 p.d. _____

2 John Fitz Alan ^{Earl of Arundel}
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 1223
 p.b. _____
 m. bef 1240
 p.m. _____
 d. Nov. 1267
 p.d. bar. Haughmond, Shropshire

5 Isabel d'Acigny ^{heirress to the Earldom of Arundel}
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. 1282
 p.d. _____

1 Sir Richard Fitz Alan ^{Earl of Arundel}
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 23 Jul 1267 (7a died when 5 years old)
 p.b. _____
 m. bef. 1285
 p.m. _____
 d. 29 Mar 1302 - 35 y.o.
 p.d. _____

6 Theobald le Boteler (443-4)
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 1200
 p.b. _____
 m. ②
 p.m. _____
 d. 19 July 1230
 p.d. Poitou

3 Maud le Boteler
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. 27 Nov 1283
 p.d. _____

7 Rohese de Verden
 (Mother of No. 2)
 (Sons kept her surname)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. 10 Feb 1247
 p.d. _____

Alasia Saluzzo ^{duchess of Thomas I}
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. 25 Sep 1292
 p.d. _____

9 Isabel de Say
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1210
 p.d. _____

10 William d'Acigny
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Mabel of Charter
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 Theobald Walter ^(le Biche) ^{1st}
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1205/6
 p.d. _____

13 Maud de Vavasour
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 Nicholas de Verden (1074-4)
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1231
 p.d. _____

15 Joan Fitz Piers
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 William Fitz Alan
 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 m. ② ca 1155
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

17 Isabel de Say ^{see over}
 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 William d'Acigny
 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 Hugh of Kerevale
 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 Hervay Walter ^{son of Hervay}
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 Sir Robert de Vavasour (1072-4)
 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 Bertram de Verden
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 Piers Fitz Herbert
 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

- #17, Isabel de Say was dau of
 #34 Helias de Say, Lord of Clan + () son of
 #68 Henry de Say + ()
 who was son of
 #134 Ricot de Say, Baron of Clan, Normandy and Stoke Say, Salop, England
 in the Welsh Marches
 He was son of Ricot de Say (living 1030) below

5 sons men

#18 Ingleram de Say was son of
 (a supporter of King Stephen vs Matilda
 was at battle of Lincoln)

William de Say (who accompanied him the Conqueror 1066)

and Agnes Grandmesnil (daughter of Hugh - (671-3) — See below

#36 William de Say was son of

#72 Ricot de Say, living 1030 in Normandy

Hugh Grandmesnil was in great peril at Battle of Hastings. His horse spooked and nearly fell. The English men rushed in after him with battleaxes raised, when the horse bolted, taking him to a safer spot.

Later he was one of those whom the Conqueror left in charge in England when he returned to Normandy for urgent reasons. But 2 years later (1068) he returned to Normandy to be with his beautiful wife.

PEDIGREE CHART

Fitz Alan 3

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Fitz Alan 16 Chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

4 Flead of Dol, Brittany
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 2nd son - heir when brother died sans heirs, in Normandy in 1101 - followed by Gratian son of Gualterus de Monmouth. Flead was ancestor of the Sturges also.

2 Alan Fitz Flead, Sheriff of Shropshire
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. hurl
 p.m. _____
 d. 1114
 p.d. _____
 Rise under Henry I due to help to him as a Breton

5 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 William Fitz Alan Ourestry
 Lord of
 b. ca 1105
 p.b. _____
 m. 2
 p.m. _____
 d. Easter 1160
 p.d. _____
 Castellan of Shrewsbury & Sheriff of Shropshire
 joined revolt against King Steven; joined Henry II who gave him the hand of the baroness.

6 Arnulph de Hesdin (78-1)
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1093
 p.d. _____
 in West of England
 when he evidently left England & he was killed by his son-in-law Matilda de Chaworth.

3 Aveline de Hesdin
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

_____ (Baroness) / Sabell de Say dau Helias de Say
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 (back of p. 32)

Alan, Q. Flead
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. living 1080
 p.b. Dapifer
 m. of Dol
 p.m. m
 d. Britany
 p.d. ()

10 _____
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 _____
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

13 _____
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. got
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

17 Raentlina
 (Mother of No. 8)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. living 1000
 p.d. _____

19 _____
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 _____
 (Father of No. 10)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

21 _____
 (Mother of No. 10)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 _____
 (Father of No. 11)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

23 _____
 (Mother of No. 11)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 _____
 (Father of No. 12)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

25 _____
 (Mother of No. 12)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 _____
 (Father of No. 13)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

27 _____
 (Mother of No. 13)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

According to legend, Hamon was a cadet of the ancient ducal house of Brittany, & descended from Kings Arthur & Constantine

PEDIGREE CHART

Fitz Alan 4

15-20-31-20

Name of Comp _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. Fitz Alan 1

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4

b. _____ (Father of No. 2)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1-27 2 *Henry III, King of England*
b. *01 Oct 1207* (Father of No. 1)
p.b. *Westminster*
m. *Jan 1236*
p.m. *Canterbury*
d. *16 Nov 1272*
p.d. *Westminster*

5

b. _____ (Mother of No. 2)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 *Edmund Plantagenet "Goodfather"*
b. *16 Jan 1244*
p.b. *London* *Henry 3rd of England*
m. *26 Oct 1265*
p.m. *4A 1276*
d. *05 Jan 1296*
p.d. *Beaune*

6

b. _____ (Father of No. 3)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 *Eleanor of Provence*
b. _____ (Mother of No. 1)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. *1217*
p.b. _____
d. *25 June 1281*
p.d. *Amorbey*

7

b. _____ (Mother of No. 3)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

45-30 *Blanche of Artois*
b. _____ (Spouse of No. 1)
p.b. _____
d. *02 May 1302*
p.d. *Paris*

8

b. _____ (Father of No. 4)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9

b. _____ (Mother of No. 4)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10

b. _____ (Father of No. 5)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11

b. _____ (Mother of No. 5)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12

b. _____ (Father of No. 6)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13

b. _____ (Mother of No. 6)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14

b. _____ (Father of No. 7)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15

b. _____ (Mother of No. 7)
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16

b. _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
d. _____

17

b. _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

18

b. _____ (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

19

b. _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

20

b. _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

21

b. _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

22

b. _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

23

b. _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

24

b. _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

25

b. _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

PEDIGREE CHART

Fitz Allen 5

Name of Com

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 21 on chart No. *Fitz Allen 1*

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Rabot de Valoignes*
(Father of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 *Thesbald de Valoignes*
(Father of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

5 *Agnes*
(Mother of No. 2)
(they had 6 sons)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 *Maud de Valoignes*
her husband owned huge estates in Norfolk & Suffolk. Their son Thesbald accompanied the future King John to Ireland & gave him vast Irish estates & the important office of Butler - then styled as the family name.

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 _____
(Father of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 _____
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 *Peter de Valoignes*
(Father of No. 4)
from Valoignes in the Cotentin with the English - recd 57 weddings in 6 counties living 1087 Sheriff of Essex in 1087

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 *Albrede de Rie*
(Mother of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 *Hubert de Rie 942-3*
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

A heroic tale
Rye, a baronial family, from Rie, near Bayeux. Geoffry de Rie was living c. 980. His son Odo Fitz-Geoffry gave half the church of Rie to Fescamp Abbey, which was confirmed 1027 by Richard II. of Normandy (Neustria Pia, 218). In 1047 Hubert de Rie, after the battle of Val des Dunes, saved the life of Duke William, and sent his three sons to guard him to Falaise (Roman de Rou, Ed. Pluquet, ii. 23). Hubert was sent ambassador to Edward the Confessor, and after the Conquest, with his sons, was sent into Normandy to maintain the Duchy in quiet. Ralph de Rie, his elder son, was Castellan of Nottingham, Robert the second Castellan of Norwich, whose son Hubert de Rie held in Norfolk a barony of 40 knights' fees 1165 (Lib. Niger). The family long continued to be of great rank and power in various parts of England.
In Normandy we have Robert, Richard de Ria, Rie, or Rii, and the Ville of Rie 1180-95 (MRS).

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 *Geoffry de Rie*
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

32 _____
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Odo Fitz Geoffry
(Father of No. 7)
gave half the church of Rie to Fescamp Abbey - confirmed 1027 by Duke Richard II

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 *Hubert de Rie*
(Mother of No. 3)
above of Rie near Bayeux, Normandy (Saved young Duke William's life & accompanied him in 1066)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Ther von Walter, Jr.
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

PEDIGREE CHART

NAME: [illegible]
DATE: [illegible]
ADDRESS: [illegible]

1. [illegible]
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79. [illegible]
80. [illegible]

81. [illegible]
82. [illegible]
83. [illegible]
84. [illegible]
85. [illegible]
86. [illegible]
87. [illegible]
88. [illegible]
89. [illegible]
90. [illegible]

PEDIGREE CHART

Fitz Alan 6

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 26 on chart No. Fitz Alan 2 16

Chart No. _____

Vavasour / Vavasour is an

b. occasional
m. none - a degree a little lower
d. than a born (and a term of
Goron)

Vavasour. John, Ralph, Richard, Peter, Geoffrey, William Vavasour, Normandy 1180-95. Alexander, Gervase, Richard, Robert, Walter, William, 1198 (Ib.). Of these Robert occurs in Cambridge, Lincoln, and Notts; William in York and the North. This family has always remained in Yorkshire. William V. occurs in York 1165 as a considerable landholder (Lib. Niger).

b. Norman People
m. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

d. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 16, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 16, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 17, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 17, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 18, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 18, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 19, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 19, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 20, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 20, Cont. on chart No. _____)

8 Sir Morgan Le Vavasour
(Father of No. 4)
b. mentioned in Domesday Book
p.b. as holding in chief of the
m. Porcup, Ears of Northwold
p.m. marry & father in 1180
d. Essex, Sept 1080
p.d. _____

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 8)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

4 Sir Morgan Le Vavasour II
(Father of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Sir William Le Vavasour
(Father of No. 1)

b. Lord of Hazelwood
p.b. large in reign of Hen II 1184
m. 1187-9 - some lands of
p.m. Win Pagnal 1185-8
d. ca 1191
p.d. _____

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Sir Robert Le Vavasour

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. by 1227
p.d. _____

6 _____
(Father of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 3)

3 _____
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

deu of Gilbert de Pass
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. Stetor, W. Yorks
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Paternal

Maternal

3

7

13

17

21

25

29

33

37

41

45

49

53

57

61

65

69

73

77

81

85

89

93

97

101

105

109

113

117

121

125

129

133

137

141

145

149

153

157

161

165

169

173

177

181

185

189

193

197

201

205

209

213

217

221

225

229

233

237

241

245

249

253

257

261

265

269

273

277

281

285

289

293

297

301

305

309

313

317

321

325

329

333

337

341

345

349

353

357

361

365

369

373

377

381

385

389

393

397

401

405

409

413

417

421

425

429

433

437

441

445

449

453

457

461

465

469

473

477

481

485

489

493

497

501

505

509

513

517

521

525

529

533

537

541

545

549

553

557

561

565

569

573

577

581

585

589

593

597

601

605

609

613

617

621

625

629

633

637

641

645

649

653

657

661

665

669

673

677

681

685

689

693

697

701

705

709

713

717

721

725

729

733

737

741

745

749

753

757

761

765

769

773

777

781

785

7

#28 Robert de Holland inherited the manor of his father and was living 1244 his father Matthew de Holland, living 1212, & by 1224, is the earliest known of this family. In 1202, Ulrich de Chyrche released to him (soed) his right in 14 oxgangs of land at Up-Holland, Lancashire, estimated to be 210 acres of arable land, plus rights of meadowing and pasture.

The surname is obviously taken from the place they lived.

A book of English place names says that particular settlement's name is of (very) old English origin & means (cultivated) land by a hill/spur. A place of the same name in Lincolnshire is mentioned in Domesday book.

The family spelt the name with one "l" thru the 4th century. Domesday also uses Holande and Hollonde. Our family lived both Down-Holland in a parish called Helsall, from reigns of Henry II to Henry VIII, and originated at Up-Holland township in the parish of Wigorn.

Harington is another place-name in Co. Cumberland 4 mi from Whitaker. Spelled "Hagrinctona" in ancient records the name derives from Anglo-Saxon "Haefering a tun," translated as "the estate of the Haefer family." Later, ca 1370 "delterington" then to the modern spelling.

- ① Osulph, the first of his line, was recorded in Domesday book (1086) as having 2 carucates and 2 bovates of land in Bentley, which he held from Ilbert de Lacy.
- ② Robert de Haverington, his son, married Christine, dau of Thomas of Workington (24-6) their son
- ③ Thomas de Haverington, lived in the reign Henry III. About 1280 he received the manor of Allithwaite from his grandfather Workington. The names of his wife and that of his son have not been found.
- ④ Michael de Haverington #16 on reverse ~~had~~ became bailiff of Egremont, and lord of the manor of Allithwaite in Cumberland. (The place-name book says as of 1170 it was spelled "Hailkwaet" - clearing of a man named Eilifr. (Old Scandinavian personal name + (thwaite is a clearing). Egremont is French Being a bailiff back then meant he was coming up in the ^{sharp-pointed hill} world.

Re: Ischael English, wife of Sir Robert Harington #1 - co does not continue line of her parents. Norman People p 236 says the names "English" and "Ingis" are of Norman descent & gives a few examples, that 'England' is another form of Anglica - Angvein. It also says that "Downay" = D'au nay = De Alnoy, a branch of the Barrethe. Among was cited a later Thomas Downay n. an heir of Sir York & from them also descend the viscounts Downay.

Re: #6 Sir Adam Benestree, kn^t - labeled 1314 & 149

Norman People says family from Beneter, near Etampen. Warren Benestre was Baron of Neoter, Lancashire to William I. Here & below his lands Benet & Henry I, & Adam & was viscount Benet 1168, Adam 1173, Thos 1208. Robert & had one fee in capite in Lancast 17th cent. From him desc. the Benestre of Benet. Foster pg 11 says Sir Adam Benestre of Lancashire bore 1308, a cross patee sable -- etc.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Comr

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 24 on chart No. 26

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Robert de Harrington, Kt
(Father of No. 2)
b. of Aldington, Lancs.
p.b. Ched bro. Sir John
m. CA 1327
p.m.
d. 1234
p.d. Ireland

2 Sir John Harrington
(Father of No. 1)
b. ca 1328 Lord Harrington of Aldington
p.b. M.P. 1347-9
m.
p.m. 29 May 1363
d. Gleason Castle
p.d.

5 Elizabeth de Malton
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 1306
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Sir Robert Harrington Knight of
the Bath
b. Lord Harrington of Gleason
p.b. Castle 29 May 1356
m. 2/1383
p.m.
d. 21 May 1406
p.d. Aldingham

6 Walter de Birmingham
(Father of No. 3)
b. See note
p.b. over *
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Joan de Birmingham
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Isabel Loring
b. of Sir John Loring of Hartfield
p.b.
d.
p.d.

3498 Sir John de Harrington, Kt
(Father of No. 4)
b. ca 1281
p.b. of Aldington, Lancs.
m. field & Corbetta
p.m. MP 1326-1367
d. 02 July 1367
p.d. (see note over - much more here)

9 Joan de Harrington
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Thomas de Malton, Lord
(Father of No. 5)
b. 21 Feb 1274
p.b. Malton
m. 03 Jan 1297
p.m.
d. 1324/26 Feb.
p.d.

11 Eleonor de Burgh
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 15-32
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
(Mother of No. 6)

13
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Sir Nele Loring, KG (23 Apr)
(Father of No. 7) 1349
b. Knight of the Garter
p.b. of Chalgrave, Bedfordshire
m. VP 314
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 Margaret Beaulieu
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Sir Robert de Harrington
(Father of No. 8)
b. of Harrington, Cambridgeshire
m. 1287 Same as Harrington 1
p.m. # 8
d. Agnes, Lady of Harrington
p.d. Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 9

17 Agnes, Lady of Harrington
(Mother of No. 8)
b. 1283 to Harrington 3
p.b.
p.d.

18 Sir William de la Beche
(Father of No. 9)
b. 1266
p.b. (see Harrington 1 # 10)
m. Gernot
d. 1318
p.d.

19 Joan Gernot, dau Benedict
(Mother of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

20 Sir Thomas de Malton, Kt
(Father of No. 10)
b. To Harrington 35
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

21 Emorie (Edmund) de Beche
(Mother of No. 10)
b.
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

22 Richard de Burgh
(Father of No. 11)
b. 1326 to De Burgh 1
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

23 Margaret
(Mother of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

24
(Father of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

25
(Mother of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

26
(Father of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

27
(Mother of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

28 Loring
(Father of No. 14)
b. (see note over)
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

29
(Mother of No. 14)
b.
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

30 Ralph Beaulieu
(Father of No. 15)
b. of Haverston, Dorset
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

31
(Mother of No. 15)
b.
p.b.
m. Cont. on chart No. 9
d.
p.d.

* #8 of Aldington, Canafelds & Eardley, also
held manors of Aldington, Thornham in co. Kent
& Hutter, Bay in Westmorland, plus Austwick & Hareington
in Cumberland!

* #6 See Norman People pg 159 for origin of Birmingham family -
(Barony of Birmingham granted to Fulco Pegual, to Henry I).
(also sp Reinell, Pegenale) - later ancestors of Barons Dudley/Sutton.

These Birmingham (or Bermingham) members not listed in C-B.
Foster shows Sir Walter de Berminghem's coat of arms (pg 23) 1308 -
Argent on a bend gules costured sable, two escallops or & later 3 escallops
& a picture of it on pg 22

#28 Norman People pg 314 identifies Loring's with a baronial family in Lorraine.

PEDIGREE CHART

Harrington 3

Name of Comr

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 7 on chart No. Harrington 2

Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 John de Cansfield

(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. living 1251
p.d.

2

Sir Richard Cansfield

(Father of No. 1)

Lord of Censfield & Easleton,
Lancs.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1292
p.d.

5

Joan de Stainford

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Fraternat

1

Agnes, Lady of Aldingham

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1293
p.d.

Maternal

6

William de Fleming

(Father of No. 3)

of Aldingham

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3

Eleanor de Fleming, Lady of Aldingham

(Mother of No. 1)

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

()

(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15

Sir Robert de Harrington, of Harrington,

(Spouse of No. 1)

d. 1287
p.d.

8

(Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11

Beatrice de Stainford

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12

Michael de Fleming II

(Father of No. 6)

b. 1197
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

Agatha Fitz Harrington

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother's name unknown)

14

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

17

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

18

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

19

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

20

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

21

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

22

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

23

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

24

William de Fleming

b. ca 1150 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

m.
d. 1200 *see over

25

Ada

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d. to Harrington

26

Henry Fitz Henry, Lord of

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. Son of Henry I King of England
d. West field days on Tewkesbury

27

See Kings of England

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

28

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

29

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

30

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

31

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

#24 William de Fleming b. 1150 d. 1203 of Aldington was son of
Michael de Fleming I d. 1186 and Christian de Steinton, dau of
Gilbert Lord of Steinton in North, who was
prob. son of William I de Lancaster
(Christian m. 3) William de Botolph Claydon of London)

PEDIGREE CHART

Harington 14

Name of Com

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Address

City, State

Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 25 on chart No. Harington 3

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

34-24 4 *Gospatrie, Lord of Worthington*
(Father of No. 2)
Capt. Lord, of High Ireby
(traded lands with cousin)
b. *1179*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 *Thomas*
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *soon after 13.11.1200*
p.d.

5 *Egeline*
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 *Ada*
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 *Greco*
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 *Greco*
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 *William & Fleming*
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

William & Fleming
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. *1150* d. *1203*
p.b. p.d.

8 *Con*
(Father of No. 4)
held manor of Saxon towns of Cambrin, Coeyseton & Floringby
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 *Ganilde*
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 *? Ranulf Engerno*
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 *Ranulf Engerno*
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 *Ranulf Engerno*
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 *Ranulf Engerno*
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 *Ranulf Engerno*
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 *Ranulf Engerno*
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 *Ketel, Ason Kende*
(Father of No. 8)
b.
m.
d.

17 *Ketel, Ason Kende*
(Mother of No. 8)
b.
d.

18 *Gospatrie I*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *Same as #10*
m. *Harington 5*
d.

19 *Gospatrie I*
(Mother of No. 9)
b.
d.

20 *Gospatrie I*
(Father of No. 10)
b.
m.
d.

21 *Gospatrie I*
(Mother of No. 10)
b.
d.

22 *Gospatrie I*
(Father of No. 11)
b.
m.
d.

23 *Gospatrie I*
(Mother of No. 11)
b.
d.

24 *Gospatrie I*
(Father of No. 12)
b.
m.
d.

25 *Gospatrie I*
(Mother of No. 12)
b.
d.

26 *Gospatrie I*
(Father of No. 13)
b.
m.
d.

27 *Gospatrie I*
(Mother of No. 13)
b.
d.

28 *Gospatrie I*
(Father of No. 14)
b.
m.
d.

29 *Gospatrie I*
(Mother of No. 14)
b.
d.

30 *Gospatrie I*
(Father of No. 15)
b.
m.
d.

31 *Gospatrie I*
(Mother of No. 15)
b.
d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Marriage 3 of 4
11-11-1912

Blank pedigree chart form with multiple rectangular boxes for recording family information.



PEDIGREE CHART

Harrington 5

Name of Comp

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. Harrington 2

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Lambert de Multon
(Father of No. 2)
b. lived at Multon, Lincolnshire
p.b.
m. 1223 dau of his stepmother
p.m.
d. 16 Nov 1246 - died of sudden disease
p.d. on his back (with pro-arranged head suspension)

2 Thomas de Multon
(Father of No. 1)
b. 1225
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. by 28 Apr 1294
p.d.

5 Amabel de Lucy
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d. 12 —
p.d.

1 Sir Thomas de Multon, kat

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 Ida
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Epine (Edmunde) de Batebr
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Thomas de Multon
(Father of No. 4)
b. built fairly feature - sea retentive
p.b.
m. 1224
p.m.
d. 1240
p.d.

9 Sarah de Flate
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Richard de Lucy
(Father of No. 5)
b. Lord of Egremont & Capeland, Cumberland
p.b.
m. 1200
p.m.
d. 1209
p.d.

11 Ada de Morville
(Mother of No. 5)
b. (1218 she mry Thomas de Multon #2 above?)
p.b.
d. living 1230
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Thomas de Multon
(Father of No. 8)
b. see over
m.
d. 1201
p.d.

17 Eleanor
(Mother of No. 8)
b. by Oct 1198
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

18 Richard de Flate / Josce de Flate
(Father of No. 9)
b. earl of John & Earl of Lincoln
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

19 (Mother of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

20 Reginald de Lucy (Reginald)
(Father of No. 10)
b. ca 11 Jan 1198/9
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

21 Amabel FitzWilliam
(Mother of No. 10)
b. To Harrington 5
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

22 Hugh de Morville
(Father of No. 11)
b. (See note)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. her 3)
p.d.

23 Henrice de Statensle
(Mother of No. 11)
b. Harrington 5
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

24 (Father of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

25 (Mother of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

26 (Father of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

27 (Mother of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 (Father of No. 14)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

29 (Mother of No. 14)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

30 (Father of No. 15)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Re: #16 reverse Thoms de Malton was son of Lambert de Malton (living 1166)
in () son of Robert (son of Briwere).

The family derives its name from Malton, near Spalding, Lincolnshire.
It is said that Thoms was descended on at least one side from
English thegns. In 1142 as he took a part in the Revolt of
Wm de Roumare, Earl of Lincoln, & grandson & heir of Briwere, and
an enemy under Robert, his wife's father, he was living 1166.
Date of death unknown but he was buried in Spalding Priory.

PEDIGREE CHART

Harrington 5

Name of Comp

Norma Hansen Zaniewski

Address

8924 W. Plainfield Ave.

City, State

Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 21 on chart No. Harrington 5

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

171-22 4 Duncan II, King of Scots

b. ca 1060 (Father of No. 2)
p.b. (1093-1094)
m. his cousin - ca 1094
p.m.
d. ca Nov 1094
p.d.

2 William Fitz Duncan

b. (Father of No. 1)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Athelred of Dunbar

(Duncan's cousin)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Anabel Fitz William

b. (Mother of No. 1)
p.b. (Duncan's cousin)
m. (Duncan's cousin)
p.m. (Duncan's cousin)
d. (Duncan's cousin)
p.d. (Duncan's cousin)

6 William de Meschis

b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b. of Skipton - in - Crown, Egremont
m. & Caplan to York
p.m.
d. 1130
p.d.

3 Alice de Rumilly

(d & coheir) (Mother of No. 1)
b. (d & coheir)
p.b. (d & coheir)
d. 1187
p.d.

7 Cecily de Rumilly

(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d. 1151/5
p.d.

Reynold de St Laug (Lucy)

(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 11 Jan 1198/9
p.d.

b. 1031 (Father of No. 4)
p.b. (1058-1093)
m. (1093-1094)
p.m. (1093-1094)
d. 13 Nov 1093 - slain besieging
p.d. Alnwick Castle

9 Ingiborg
(Mother of No. 4)
b. (Mother of No. 4)
p.b. (Mother of No. 4)
m. (Mother of No. 4)
p.m. (Mother of No. 4)
d. (Mother of No. 4)
p.d. (Mother of No. 4)

10 Gospatric I, Earl of Northumbria

b. 1040 (Father of No. 5)
p.b. (Father of No. 5)
m. (Father of No. 5)
p.m. (Father of No. 5)
d. 1074/5 (Father of No. 5)
p.d. (Father of No. 5)

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b. (Mother of No. 5)
p.b. (Mother of No. 5)
m. (Mother of No. 5)
p.m. (Mother of No. 5)
d. (Mother of No. 5)
p.d. (Mother of No. 5)

12 Ranulph II, Vicomte of

b. (Father of No. 6)
p.b. (Father of No. 6)
m. (Father of No. 6)
p.m. (Father of No. 6)
d. living April 1089 (Father of No. 6)
p.d. (Father of No. 6)

13 Margaret (Maud)

(Mother of No. 6)
b. (Mother of No. 6)
p.b. (Mother of No. 6)
m. (Mother of No. 6)
p.m. (Mother of No. 6)
d. (Mother of No. 6)
p.d. (Mother of No. 6)

14 Robert de Remy, Lord of

(Father of No. 7)
b. (Father of No. 7)
p.b. (Father of No. 7)
m. (Father of No. 7)
p.m. (Father of No. 7)
d. 1098 (Father of No. 7)
p.d. (Father of No. 7)

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b. (Mother of No. 7)
p.b. (Mother of No. 7)
m. (Mother of No. 7)
p.m. (Mother of No. 7)
d. (Mother of No. 7)
p.d. (Mother of No. 7)

16 Crinan the Thane

b. (Father of No. 8)
m. 1000 (Father of No. 8)
d. 1045 (Father of No. 8)
p.d. (Father of No. 8)

17 Bethoc (Beatrix)

b. (Mother of No. 8)
m. (Mother of No. 8)
p.m. (Mother of No. 8)
d. (Mother of No. 8)
p.d. (Mother of No. 8)

18 Karl Finn Arason

b. (Father of No. 9)
m. (Father of No. 9)
p.m. (Father of No. 9)
d. (Father of No. 9)
p.d. (Father of No. 9)

19 (Mother of No. 9)

b. (Mother of No. 9)
m. (Mother of No. 9)
p.m. (Mother of No. 9)
d. (Mother of No. 9)
p.d. (Mother of No. 9)

20 Mad Ured, Lord of Castle

b. (Father of No. 10)
m. (Father of No. 10)
p.m. (Father of No. 10)
d. (Father of No. 10)
p.d. (Father of No. 10)

21 (Mother of No. 10)

b. (Mother of No. 10)
m. (Mother of No. 10)
p.m. (Mother of No. 10)
d. (Mother of No. 10)
p.d. (Mother of No. 10)

22 (Father of No. 11)

b. (Father of No. 11)
m. (Father of No. 11)
p.m. (Father of No. 11)
d. (Father of No. 11)
p.d. (Father of No. 11)

23 (Mother of No. 11)

b. (Mother of No. 11)
m. (Mother of No. 11)
p.m. (Mother of No. 11)
d. (Mother of No. 11)
p.d. (Mother of No. 11)

24 Ranulph E, vicomte of the Bessin

b. (Father of No. 12)
m. (Father of No. 12)
p.m. (Father of No. 12)
d. (Father of No. 12)
p.d. (Father of No. 12)

25 (Mother of No. 12)

b. (Mother of No. 12)
m. (Mother of No. 12)
p.m. (Mother of No. 12)
d. (Mother of No. 12)
p.d. (Mother of No. 12)

26 Richard le Goz, Vicomte of

b. (Father of No. 13)
m. (Father of No. 13)
p.m. (Father of No. 13)
d. (Father of No. 13)
p.d. (Father of No. 13)

27 Emma (allied to be half)

b. (Mother of No. 13)
m. (Mother of No. 13)
p.m. (Mother of No. 13)
d. (Mother of No. 13)
p.d. (Mother of No. 13)

28 Rumilly

b. (Father of No. 14)
m. (Father of No. 14)
p.m. (Father of No. 14)
d. (Father of No. 14)
p.d. (Father of No. 14)

29 (Mother of No. 14)

b. (Mother of No. 14)
m. (Mother of No. 14)
p.m. (Mother of No. 14)
d. (Mother of No. 14)
p.d. (Mother of No. 14)

30 (Father of No. 15)

b. (Father of No. 15)
m. (Father of No. 15)
p.m. (Father of No. 15)
d. (Father of No. 15)
p.d. (Father of No. 15)

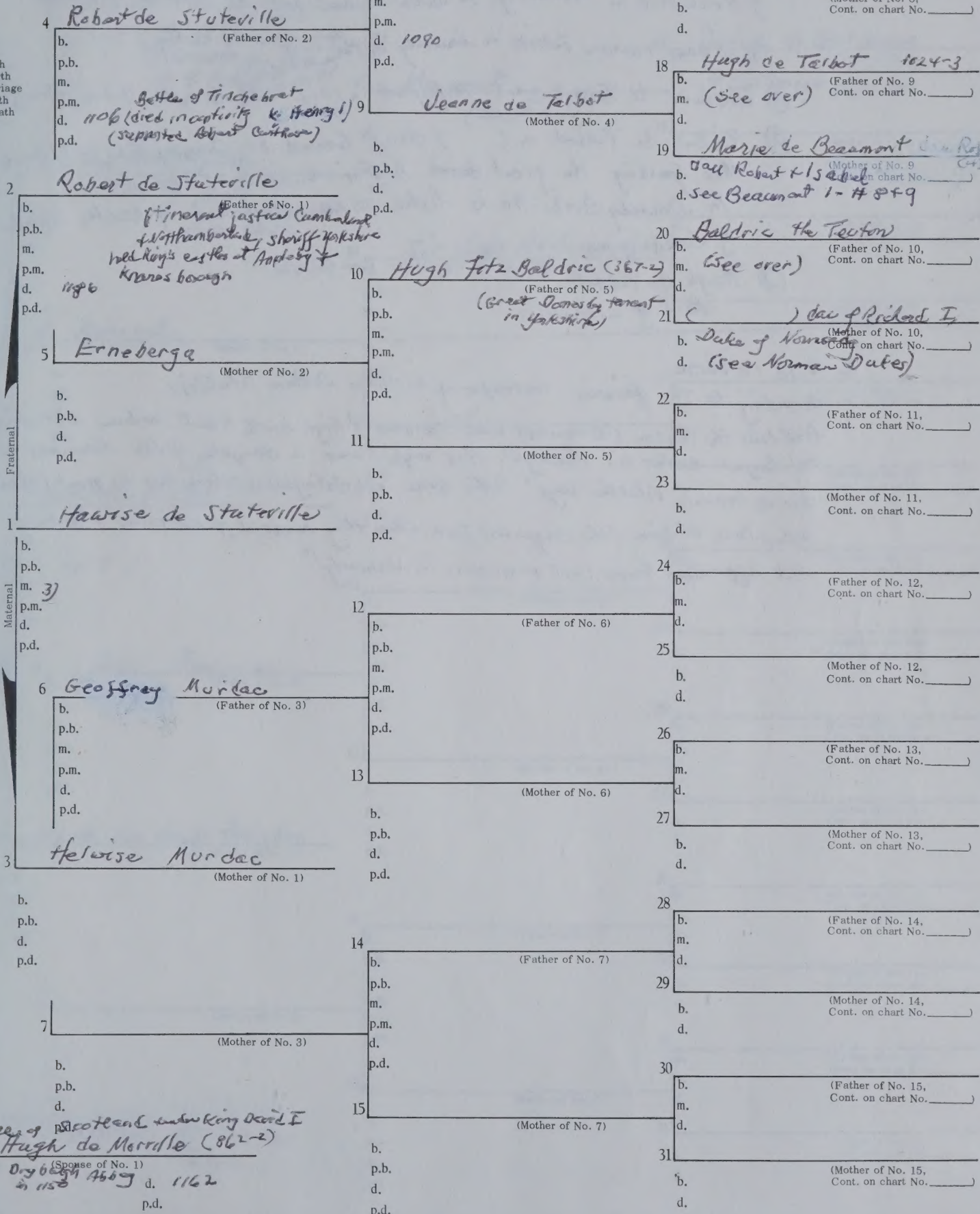
Ranald I,
#24 - Vicomte of the Bessin, fought at the Battle of
Val-es-Dunes 1047. He was son of Anrchitil, Vicomte of the
Bessin, living 1031.

PEDIGREE CHART

Harington 75

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 22 on chart No. Harington 5 Chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death



Constable of Scotland under King David I
Hugh de Morville (862-2)
 (Spouse of No. 1)
Founded Dryburgh Abbey
 b. in 1158 d. 1162
 p.b. _____ p.d. _____

#18 Hugh de Talbot was "governor" of Plessey Castle in Essex in 1119.
Toward the end of his life he assumed the role in the monastery
of Beaufort in Normandy, to which he had been a liberal contributor.

There were numerous Talbots in Normandy in the early 12th century.

① William de Talbot went to England in 1066 with his sons Richard & Geoffrey

② Richard de Talbot m () dau of Gerard de Gournay (1067-7) Baron of Yarmouth,
thus founding the great ~~and~~ historical house of Talbot
in Dorset. So he is listed as an underlord of Walter Gifford, Earl
of Buckingham.

③ Hugh de Talbot #18 on reverse ~~was~~ his son
Lord of Clenville

Re #20 re Kerse

According to the famous contemporary historian Orderic Vitalis,

Baldric the Teuton (German) was "a man of high birth" but medieval historians
no longer know his lineage. His wife was a daughter of the Norman
ducal house. Vitalis says: "His sons all distinguished themselves by great valor
under Duke William (the Conqueror) from whom they received great riches & honors,
and left their heirs vast possessions in Normandy."

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 27 on chart No. *De Juras*

Hetton 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

1 Sir Hugh de Hetton
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. *grantee of Hetton x half*
m. *of Waverston James Gilbert*
p.m. *son of Robert Pickett*
d. *and Richard I*
p.d. _____

2 John Hetton, Esq.
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. *Lord of Hetton*
m. *near Waverston*
p.m. *near 1282*
d. _____
p.d. _____

5 Margaret
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Metilda Hetton
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. *1307 ?*
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 John Frodsham
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Meade (or Anna) Frodsham
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Sir Ralph Vernon of Sharncliffe
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Sir Simon de Hetton, Knt
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. *(second son)*
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 Margaret
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. *(daughter)*
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Sir John Ardern, Knt
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Sir Hugh de Hetton, Knt
(Father of No. 8)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. *to Hetton 2*
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 Nicolo Bagdall
(Mother of No. 8)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 David de Golbourne
(Father of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. *of Golbourne Berleau*
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 _____
(Father of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Based on Chart of 433 History of the Early De Juras and City of Chester by Sir George Osborn
CHART No. 1
MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Rev. 1985

PEDIGREE CHART

Family Name _____
Date of Birth _____
Date of Death _____

1. _____ (18____ - 19____)
2. _____ (18____ - 19____)
3. _____ (18____ - 19____)
4. _____ (18____ - 19____)

5. _____ (18____ - 19____)
6. _____ (18____ - 19____)
7. _____ (18____ - 19____)
8. _____ (18____ - 19____)

9. _____ (18____ - 19____)
10. _____ (18____ - 19____)
11. _____ (18____ - 19____)
12. _____ (18____ - 19____)

13. _____ (18____ - 19____)
14. _____ (18____ - 19____)
15. _____ (18____ - 19____)
16. _____ (18____ - 19____)

17. _____ (18____ - 19____)
18. _____ (18____ - 19____)
19. _____ (18____ - 19____)
20. _____ (18____ - 19____)

21. _____ (18____ - 19____)
22. _____ (18____ - 19____)
23. _____ (18____ - 19____)
24. _____ (18____ - 19____)

25. _____ (18____ - 19____)
26. _____ (18____ - 19____)
27. _____ (18____ - 19____)
28. _____ (18____ - 19____)

29. _____ (18____ - 19____)
30. _____ (18____ - 19____)
31. _____ (18____ - 19____)
32. _____ (18____ - 19____)

33. _____ (18____ - 19____)
34. _____ (18____ - 19____)
35. _____ (18____ - 19____)
36. _____ (18____ - 19____)

Family Name _____
Date of Birth _____
Date of Death _____

Heater - Crest of Arms: Azure, a Chevron Or - between 3 garbs of the same
Crest: One erect & hind statant, Or

Includes Saxon Kings of England

Huntingdon

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Comj _____
Address _____
City, State _____
Date _____

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 18 on chart No. 18

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. CHART No. 1

Rev. 1985

Fraternals

Maternal

148-24

1-22

170-23

89-25

Willie & Isabel (Vermonters)

p.b.

4 Malcolm III Canmore
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1031
p.b. Orkney & Sandwick
m. 1068
p.m. Denmark
d. 13 Nov 1093 - slain besieging
p.d. Alnwick Castle

2 David I King of Scots 'The Scot'
(Father of No. 1)
b. ca 1090
p.b. 1113/4
p.m. 24 May 1153
p.d. Carlisle

5 St Margaret of Scotland
(Canonized 1258)
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 1045
p.b. 16 Nov 1083
p.d. Earl of Northumbria

1 Henry of Huntingdon
b. 1114
p.b. 12 June 1152
p.m. York, England
p.d. York, England

6 Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1070
p.b. 31 May 1076
p.m. Northumbria
p.d. Northumbria

3 Maud Countess of Northumbria
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 1130/1
p.b. 1052
p.m. Normandy
d. living 1084+
p.d. living 1084+

7 Judith of Lens
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 1052
p.b. Normandy
d. living 1084+
p.d. living 1084+

8 Ada de Warenne (her parents were)
(Sister of No. 14)
b. 1178
p.b. 1178
p.d. 1178

8 Duncan I Mac Caded
(Father of No. 4)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

9 Princess Edith
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

10 Prince Edward the Exile
(Father of No. 5)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

11 Agatha of Hungary
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

12 Siward, Earl of Northumbria
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

13 Aelflaeda of Mercia
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

14 Enguerrand I, Count of Ponthieu
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

15 Adelaide Countess of Artois
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

16 Robert I, Duke of Normandy
(Father of No. 15)
b. 1034-1040
p.b. 14 Aug 1040 - murdered by Macbeth
p.m. near Elgin
p.d. near Elgin

16 Crinan the Thane
(Father of No. 8)
b. 978
m. 1000
d. 1005
p.d. 1005

17 Bethoc Redrix
(Mother of No. 8)
b. 1000
p.b. 1000
p.m. 1000
p.d. 1000

18 Siward, Danish Earl of Northumbria
(Father of No. 9)
b. 1000
p.b. 1000
p.m. 1000
p.d. 1000

19 Edmund Ironside King of England
(Father of No. 10)
b. 988-30 Nov 1016
m. 1016
d. 1016
p.d. 1016

20 Edgar the Peaceful King of England
(Father of No. 11)
b. 975-30 Nov 1066
m. 1066
d. 1066
p.d. 1066

21 Edith of Wessex
(Mother of No. 11)
b. 1066
p.b. 1066
p.m. 1066
p.d. 1066

22 Agatha of Hungary
(Mother of No. 11)
b. 1066
p.b. 1066
p.m. 1066
p.d. 1066

23 Bjorn
(Father of No. 12)
b. 1066
p.b. 1066
p.m. 1066
p.d. 1066

24 Alfred the Great King of England
(Father of No. 13)
b. 848-899
m. 899
d. 899
p.d. 899

25 Aelflaeda of Mercia
(Mother of No. 13)
b. 899
p.b. 899
p.m. 899
p.d. 899

26 Hugh II, Count of Ponthieu
(Father of No. 14)
b. 899
p.b. 899
p.m. 899
p.d. 899

27 Bertha of Anjou
(Mother of No. 14)
b. 899
p.b. 899
p.m. 899
p.d. 899

28 Robert I, Duke of Normandy
(Father of No. 15)
b. 899
p.b. 899
p.m. 899
p.d. 899

29 See Dukes of Normandy
(Father of No. 15)
b. 899
p.b. 899
p.m. 899
p.d. 899

30 Herleve
(Mother of No. 15)
b. 899
p.b. 899
p.m. 899
p.d. 899

PHYSICS CHART

1. Kinematics	
1.1. Displacement	1.1.1. Displacement
1.2. Velocity	1.2.1. Velocity
1.3. Acceleration	1.3.1. Acceleration
2. Dynamics	
2.1. Newton's Laws	2.1.1. Newton's Laws
2.2. Work and Energy	2.2.1. Work and Energy
2.3. Power	2.3.1. Power
3. Statics	
3.1. Equilibrium	3.1.1. Equilibrium
3.2. Torque	3.2.1. Torque
4. Fluids	
4.1. Pressure	4.1.1. Pressure
4.2. Buoyancy	4.2.1. Buoyancy
5. Thermodynamics	
5.1. Temperature	5.1.1. Temperature
5.2. Heat	5.2.1. Heat
5.3. Work	5.3.1. Work
5.4. Efficiency	5.4.1. Efficiency
6. Optics	
6.1. Reflection	6.1.1. Reflection
6.2. Refraction	6.2.1. Refraction
6.3. Lenses	6.3.1. Lenses
7. Electricity and Magnetism	
7.1. Electric Charge	7.1.1. Electric Charge
7.2. Electric Fields	7.2.1. Electric Fields
7.3. Electric Potential	7.3.1. Electric Potential
7.4. Current	7.4.1. Current
7.5. Resistance	7.5.1. Resistance
7.6. Power	7.6.1. Power
7.7. Magnetism	7.7.1. Magnetism
7.8. Induction	7.8.1. Induction
7.9. AC Circuits	7.9.1. AC Circuits
7.10. Transformers	7.10.1. Transformers
8. Modern Physics	
8.1. Relativity	8.1.1. Relativity
8.2. Quantum Mechanics	8.2.1. Quantum Mechanics
8.3. Atomic Structure	8.3.1. Atomic Structure
8.4. Nuclear Physics	8.4.1. Nuclear Physics
8.5. Particle Physics	8.5.1. Particle Physics

PEDIGREE CHART

Huntingdon 2

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 26 on chart No. Huntingdon 1 16 Chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____ 8 Oswulf, Earl of
 Date _____ (Father of No. 4)

4 Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. + Bernicia
 m. 975-1006
 p.m. _____
 d. 1006
 p.d. _____

b. _____
 p.b. Northumbria
 m. 949-965
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

b. Aldred Edulfing, Lord of
Bamburgh 925-940
 m. son of
 d. Edulf, Lord of Bamburgh
as of 886
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

2 Uchtred, Earl of Bernicia
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. (2)
 p.m. _____
 d. slain 1016
 p.d. _____

9 _____
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

18 _____
 (Father of No. 9)
 m. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____
 d. _____

19 _____
 (Mother of No. 9)
 m. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____
 d. _____

20 _____
 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

21 _____
 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

22 _____
 (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

23 _____
 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

1 Aethelred of Bernicia
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 _____
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 _____
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 Edmund "The Magnificent"
 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. King of England
 d. To Huntingdon 3
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

12 Edgar "The Peaceful"
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 943
 p.b. _____
 m. 965
 p.m. _____
 d. 975
 p.d. _____

25 St. Alfgifu of Mercia
 (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 944
 d. After her husband's cousin,
see over
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

6 Aethelred II, "The Redeless"
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 968
 p.b. _____
 m. (2) 985
 p.m. _____
 d. 1016
 p.d. _____

13 Ealfrith
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. (Eilfrith)
 p.b. 945
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 100
 p.d. _____

26 Ordgar, Earl of Devon
 (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Alfgifu
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. CElgriva
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

14 Thired of Northumbria
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

7 Alf laed
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

Alf laeda
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

Rev. 1985

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CHART No. 1

#25, St Alfgifu of Mercia (d944) was daughter of Aethelred, Duke of Mercia, ^(d.912) son of Hugh the Great, Earl of Mercia.

In 895 Aethelred

^{in 895} he married Aethelflaed "Lady of Mercia," daughter of

Alfred the Great, celebrated as one of the world's greatest men, king of Wessex, who managed to confine marauding heathen Danes to the NE part of England. Though his accomplishments were great, the wars with the Danes were far from over.

Aethelred, as Duke of Mercia assisted his brother-in-law Edward the Elder #1 revise, in repelling the Danes and regaining parts of England, until he was killed by the enemy in 912, leaving his wife to carry on the work.

No shrinking violet, the Lady of Mercia led many successful battles herself. She died 15 Jano 919, a heroine to her people. She and her

brother, ^{#2 over} were very active in improving laws and lives of their subjects.

One secret to their success was the building ^{many} fortified boroughs (towns), a new concept at the time.

PEDIGREE CHART

Huntingdon 3

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
Address _____ person as No. 24 on chart No. Huntingdon 2 16
City, State _____ 8 Aethelwulf, King of England
Date _____ b. (Father of No. 4)
p.b. 839-858
m. ①
p.m. 13 Jan 858
d. 17 Raedburh
p.d. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

4 Alfred "The Great" (Father of No. 2)
b. 849 King of England
p.b. Wantage, Berkshire
m. 868
p.m.
d. 30 Oct 899
p.d.

2 Edward "The Elder," King of England (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m. ③ 889
p.m.
d. 924
p.d.

5 Eadswitha (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d. 905
p.d.

1 Edward "The Magnificent" King of England
b. 920 940-946
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 946 - slain at a banquet
p.d.

6 Sigehelm, Earl of Kent (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Eadgifu (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 961
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

St. Aelfgifu of Mercia (Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

9 Osburh (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

10 Ethelred, Earl of Mercia (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 Eadburh (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

22 Osleo the Jute (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
p.m.
d. a descendant of Odo, first King of Mercia, d. 594 AD
p.d.

This starts with the first verified
Saxon invaders to settle in Britain

Ancestors of Egbert #16 above:

- ① Cerdic, "King of the West Saxons" 519-534, a Saxon ealdorman, founded settlement in Hampshire
- ② Cynric, k. W. Saxons 534-560 - fought Britons at Sarnham, etc.
- ③ Ceawlin ruled 560-590, driven out & died 593
- ④ Cuthwine - did not rule - killed in battle 584.
- ⑤ Cuthwulf (Cuth) did not rule
- ⑥ Ceolwulf did not rule. Visited Rome 688. Probab. not Christian but his bro. King Cyneigils bapt 635. at Dorchester.
- ⑦ Cenred did not rule. d. 690
- ⑧ Ingrid (bro. of King Ina) d. 718
- ⑨ Eoppa did not rule
- ⑩ Eafa " " "
- ⑪ Eadmund, was King of Kent (784-)
- ⑫ Egbert 675 was King of Kent 802-827
First King of all England 827-836.
He is #16 above

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Gilbert de Lacy 4th Baron Lacy
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____
*at first supported the
Empress Maude de
Henry II
in 1158 joined King's
Tombert
went to Holy Land*

2 Hugh de Lacy
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. by 1184
p.d. _____

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 Robert de Monmouth
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. living 1170
p.d. _____

3 Robese de Monmouth
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 Robese de Clara
(Rose)
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Loschime d Vanden, dau. Bostrum
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 _____
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 Emma de Lacy
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 Gilbert Fitz Richard De Clara
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 Walter de Lacy
(Father of No. 9)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 Ermoline
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 _____
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

#18 Walter de Lacy ^{27 March} (d. 1085) First Baron Lacy was from a family settled at Lacy
in the arrondissement of Vire in Normandy and was a relative, probably a
brother of Ilbert de Lacy. Target for the Conqueror & Harfleur.
Ilbert was son of Emma, dau of Ilbert, Marshal of Normandy, but Walter
was son of an unknown wife of Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Lacy & Conques.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

(Lords of Buckingham)
(Brandon Castle, Wexford, Shire)
Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

PEDIGREE CHART

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. on chart No.

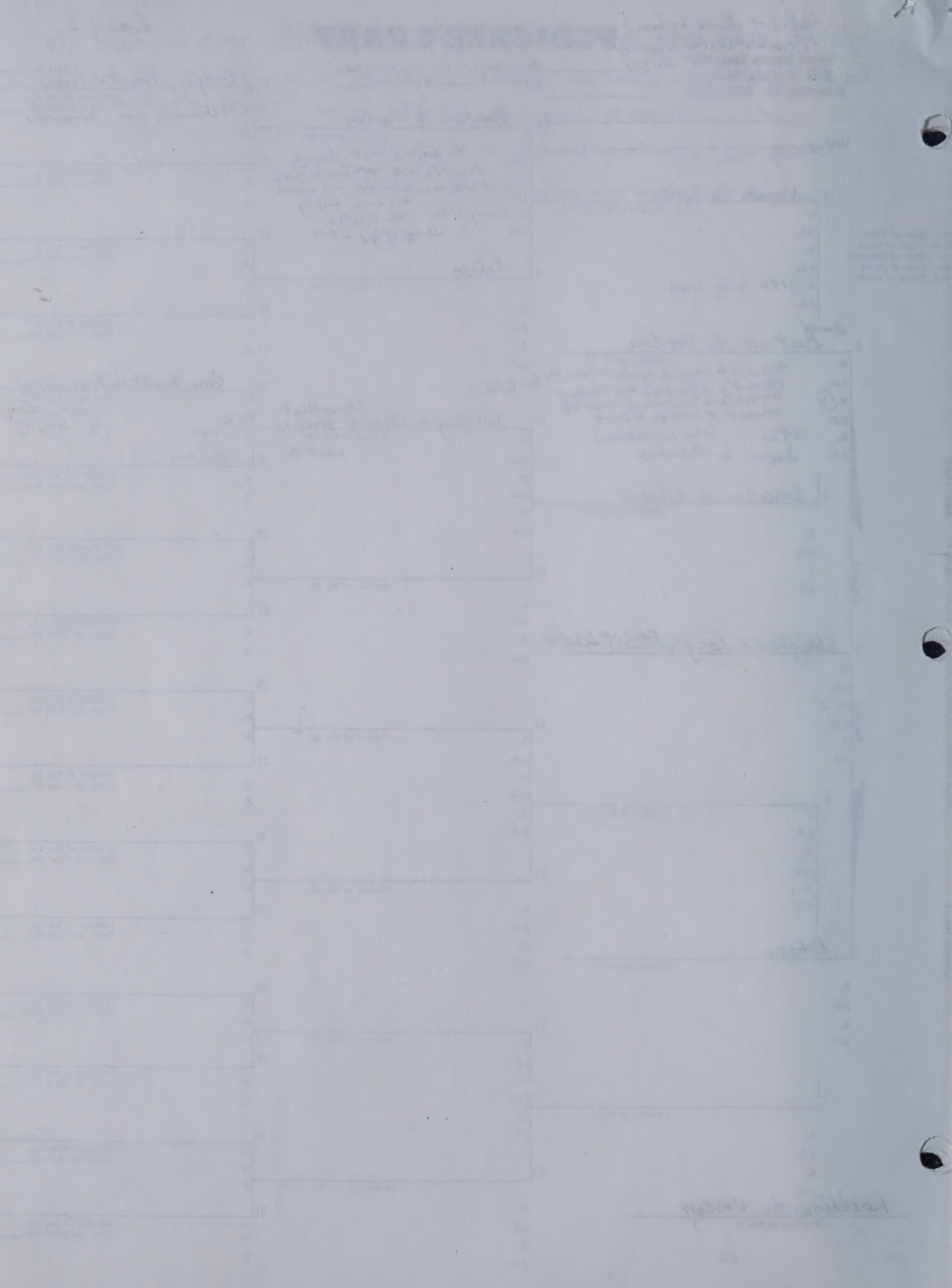
Lacy 2

Chart No.

1 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 1) b. <u>adhered to Henry II against rebel was then killed I</u> p.b. <u>1st son of Bartram & Cecilia, Sheriff of</u> m. <u>Worcestershire & Leicestershire, 1166-1173</u> p.m. <u>Sheriff of Leicestershire 1174-1186</u> d. <u>1192 (See narrative)</u> p.d. <u>Joppa in Palestine</u>		8 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 4) b. <u>to England 1066 Joppa</u> p.b. <u>born in 1066 provided a grave</u> m. <u>for his son's coronation & support</u> p.m. <u>has been killed</u> d. <u>living 1100 the Sheriff</u> p.d. <u>of York in 1100.</u>		16 <u>Godfrey, Count of Vexin</u> (Father of No. 8) m. <u>in Normandy near Arranches</u> d.	
4 <u>Norman de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 2) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. <u>living 1140</u> p.d.		9 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Mother of No. 4) b. p.b. d. p.d.		17 <u>Godfrey, Count of Vexin</u> (Mother of No. 8) b. d. p.d.	
2 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 1) b. <u>adhered to Henry II against rebel was then killed I</u> p.b. <u>1st son of Bartram & Cecilia, Sheriff of</u> m. <u>Worcestershire & Leicestershire, 1166-1173</u> p.m. <u>Sheriff of Leicestershire 1174-1186</u> d. <u>1192 (See narrative)</u> p.d. <u>Joppa in Palestine</u>		10 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 5) b. <u>Chamberlain to</u> p.b. <u>Henry I</u> m. <u>1027-5</u> p.m. d. p.d.		18 <u>Godfrey, Count of Vexin</u> (Father of No. 9) b. m. d. p.d.	
5 <u>Lesceline de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 2) b. p.b. d. p.d.		11 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 5) b. p.b. d. p.d.		19 <u>Godfrey, Count of Vexin</u> (Mother of No. 9) b. d. p.d.	
1 <u>Lesceline de Verdon</u> (Mother of No. 1) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.		12 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 6) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.		20 <u>Rene baalt de Terraville</u> (Father of No. 10) m. <u>1140</u> p.m. <u>To Lady 3</u> p.d. <u>Agnes</u>	
6 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 3) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.		13 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 6) b. p.b. d. p.d.		21 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 10) b. d. p.d.	
3 <u>Rohere</u> (Mother of No. 1) b. p.b. d. p.d.		14 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 7) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.		22 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 11) b. m. d. p.d.	
7 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Mother of No. 3) b. p.b. d. p.d.		15 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 7) b. p.b. d. p.d.		23 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 11) b. d. p.d.	
1 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 1) b. <u>adhered to Henry II against rebel was then killed I</u> p.b. <u>1st son of Bartram & Cecilia, Sheriff of</u> m. <u>Worcestershire & Leicestershire, 1166-1173</u> p.m. <u>Sheriff of Leicestershire 1174-1186</u> d. <u>1192 (See narrative)</u> p.d. <u>Joppa in Palestine</u>		16 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 8) b. <u>to England 1066 Joppa</u> p.b. <u>born in 1066 provided a grave</u> m. <u>for his son's coronation & support</u> p.m. <u>has been killed</u> d. <u>living 1100 the Sheriff</u> p.d. <u>of York in 1100.</u>		24 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 12) b. m. d. p.d.	
2 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 1) b. <u>adhered to Henry II against rebel was then killed I</u> p.b. <u>1st son of Bartram & Cecilia, Sheriff of</u> m. <u>Worcestershire & Leicestershire, 1166-1173</u> p.m. <u>Sheriff of Leicestershire 1174-1186</u> d. <u>1192 (See narrative)</u> p.d. <u>Joppa in Palestine</u>		17 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 4) b. p.b. d. p.d.		25 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 12) b. d. p.d.	
4 <u>Norman de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 2) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. <u>living 1140</u> p.d.		18 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 5) b. p.b. d. p.d.		26 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 11) b. d. p.d.	
5 <u>Lesceline de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 2) b. p.b. d. p.d.		19 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 9) b. d. p.d.		27 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 11) b. d. p.d.	
1 <u>Lesceline de Verdon</u> (Mother of No. 1) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.		20 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 6) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.		28 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 12) b. m. d. p.d.	
6 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 3) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.		21 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 6) b. p.b. d. p.d.		29 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 12) b. d. p.d.	
3 <u>Rohere</u> (Mother of No. 1) b. p.b. d. p.d.		22 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 7) b. p.b. m. p.m. d. p.d.		30 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 11) b. d. p.d.	
7 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Mother of No. 3) b. p.b. d. p.d.		23 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 7) b. p.b. d. p.d.		31 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Mother of No. 11) b. d. p.d.	
1 <u>Bartram de Verdon</u> (Father of No. 1) b. <u>adhered to Henry II against rebel was then killed I</u> p.b. <u>1st son of Bartram & Cecilia, Sheriff of</u> m. <u>Worcestershire & Leicestershire, 1166-1173</u> p.m. <u>Sheriff of Leicestershire 1174-1186</u> d. <u>1192 (See narrative)</u> p.d. <u>Joppa in Palestine</u>		24 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 8) b. <u>to England 1066 Joppa</u> p.b. <u>born in 1066 provided a grave</u> m. <u>for his son's coronation & support</u> p.m. <u>has been killed</u> d. <u>living 1100 the Sheriff</u> p.d. <u>of York in 1100.</u>		32 <u>Geoffrey de Clinton</u> (Father of No. 10) b. <u>1140</u> p.m. <u>To Lady 3</u> p.d. <u>Agnes</u>	

Clinton. In 1086 Geoffry held Glington, Northants, from Geoffry de Mowbray, Bishop of Coutances (Domesd.). Geoffry de Glington or Clinton, his son, chamberlain to Henry I, gave the Church of Glington, Northants, with others, to Kenilworth Priory 1120 (Mon. Angl. ii. 114). In Henry I, he, as Gaufrid de Dofera, was on an inquisition in Normandy (Mem. Soc. Ant. Norm.); and t. Henry II, before 1154, Gaufrid de Clinton, his son, acknowledged that he had pledged the estate of Dofra to the Bishop of Bayeux for 30l. Anjou (Mem. Soc. Ant. Norm.). In 1165 this baron returned his fees in England as 17 (Lib. Nig.). This was a branch of the family of De Douvres or De Dover, which was of great baronial consequence. See DOVER. The Dukes of Newcastle descend from this Norman house of Clinton.

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)



PEDIGREE CHART

Lacy 3

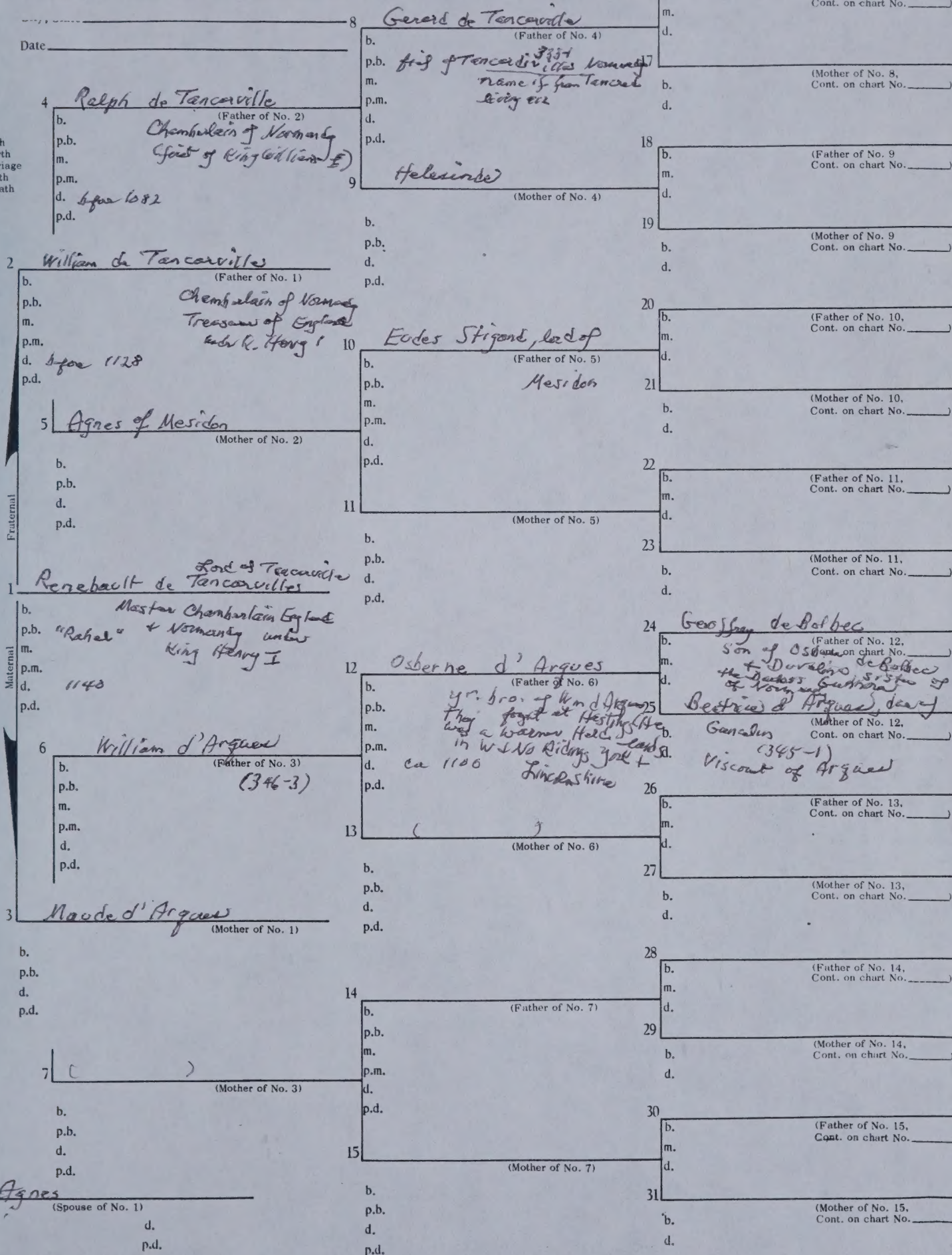
Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 20 on chart No. 402

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



MILWAUKEE COUNTY G

CHART No. 1

Rev. 1985

PEDIGREE CHART

Langton 1

Name of Compiler Norma

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 17 on chart No. Southwale 16

Chart No. de Langton

Address _____

City, State _____

Date 2002

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

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p.d.

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p.b.

m.

p.m.

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p.d.

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p.b.

m.

p.m.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.d.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.m.

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p.m.

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p.d.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.b.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.d.

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p.m.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.b.

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p.d.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.d.

b.

p.b.

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p.m.

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p.d.

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

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p.b.

m.

p.m.

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p.d.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.d.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.b.

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p.b.

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p.m.

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p.d.

Re: Helen de Langton's descent that Alfred the Great + William the Lion of Scots.
 and other royalty is shown through de Ros to Huntingdon segments. I wonder
 if early San Remy through Gaspario + the Strangways exists if it could be
 (NETER July 1964 pg 177-181) uncovered

Langton (—) baron of Walton in Lanc.,
 Knighted at the capitulation of Calais 1348—
 bore. argent, three chevrons gules (F.);
 ascribed (with crest) also to Sir JOHN, of
 Walton, E. IV., Ballard Roll, and also to
 THOMAS, baron of Newton, in Jenyns' Or-
 dinary; CHRISTOPHER, differenced with a
 label (3) azure; Surrey Roll.

Langton (—) a Knight—(H. VI. Roll) bore,
 gules, a chevron argent between three lyon-
 ceux rampant or; Arundel Roll.

Langton, John de—(E. III. Roll) bore, per
 pale or and vert, a cross recercelée (moline,
 in trick) gules, over all a baston sable; Jenyns'
 Ordinary.

Langton, Raffe—(E. III. Roll) bore, gules,
 an orle argent, a bend sable; Jenyns' Or-
 dinary.

Langton, Thomas, of Wingarde—(E. II.
 Roll) bore, or, a llyn rampant sable vulned
 on the shoulder proper; Jenyns' Roll.

• **[Langton** — of Langton, co. Linc.—(temp.
 H. II.) bore, paly (6) argent and sable, a bend
 or.—Shirley.] F.

argent, three chevrons gules

This
 one

2

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 26 on chart No. *Langton 1*

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *William le Boteler*
(Father of No. 2)
b. *succeeded his grandfather*
p.b. *summoned to Parliament 1295-9*
m. *in 1305 & on expedition to*
p.m. *1328 Scotland*
d. *1328*
p.d.

2 *William le Boteler*
(Father of No. 1)
b. *of Beersay in Warrington,*
p.b. *Lancashire*
m. *m*
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 *Sibyl*
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d. *living 1330*
p.d.

1 *San John le Boteler*
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *living 1330*
p.d.

6 *Nicholas de Havering*
(Father of No. 3)
b. *Tas-3*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 *Elizabeth de Havering*
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 *Alice de Plampton, dau. Sir William*
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 *Henry le Boteler*
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. *before 1280*
p.d.

9 *()*
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 *()*
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 *()*
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 *()*
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 *()*
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 *()*
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 *()*
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 *William le Boteler*
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. *1280*
p.b. *()*
m. *See Boteler 2 & 4*
p.m.
d.
p.d.

17 *()*
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

18 *()*
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

19 *()*
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

20 *()*
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

21 *()*
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

22 *()*
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

23 *()*
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

24 *de Havering*
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. *(Harrington)*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

25 *()*
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

26 *()*
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

27 *()*
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

28 *()*
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

29 *()*
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

30 *()*
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

31 *()*
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

PLANNING CHART

DATE: _____
PAGE: _____

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
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PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 27 on chart No. Langton 1

Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Robert de Plumpton
(Father of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. Lord Plumpton, held land
m. at 10th, in York
p.m. _____
d. 1325
p.d. _____

2 Sir William de Plumpton
(Father of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. Keeper of Knarves borough town 1332
m. High Sheriff of Yorkshire 1351
p.m. _____
d. 1362
p.d. _____

5 Lucy de Ros
(Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Alice de Plumpton

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. (2)
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 _____
(Father of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Christianna de Mowbray
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1365
p.d. _____

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Sir John de Batelov
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. Living 1380
p.d. _____

8 Sir Robert de Plumpton
(Father of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. 1288 (Michaelmas)
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 Schelle de Westwick
(Mother of No. 4)

b. She m. 2 Simon Kinko, m. Henry de
p.b. Hertford
d. Living 1310
p.d. _____

10 Sir William de Ros
(Father of No. 5)

b. Baron of Ingmen the 1st
p.b. _____
m. 1265
p.m. _____
d. -1310, 28 May
p.d. _____

11 Eustache Fitz Hugh
(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Plumpton
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 The family was settled at
Plumpton Yorkshire in 1066
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 Serle de Westwick
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 Lord of Gressington
in 1066 (1103-1)
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 Sir William de Ros
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 Lucy Fitz Piers
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 Ralph Fitz Hugh
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 de la Haye
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 Mowbray
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 _____
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Langton 3 Langton 3

MILWAUKEE COUNTY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 22 on chart No. Langton 3

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Ralph Fitz Henry
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. cc 1242
p.d. _____

2 Hugh Fitz Ralph
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

5 Alice de Stewale
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. before 11 Nov 1253
p.d. _____

1 Ralph Fitz Hugh
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 Ralph de Gresley
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. by 1228
p.d. _____

3 Agnes de Gresley
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____
the couple had living of her father's lands 19 June 1228

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

() sister of Piers de la Fage
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 Henry Fitz Henry
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. bef. 1180
p.m. _____
d. living 1252
p.d. _____

9 Alice de Greystoke
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Adam de Stewale
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Hervey Fitz Alenis
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____
To Langton 5 ->

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 Ranulf Fitz Walter
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. (631-4)
p.d. _____
To Langton 6 ->

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 _____
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. 67-4

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. REV. 1985

CHART No. 1

4 <i>Bardolf</i> (Father of No. 2) <i>granted church to Abby when, at the end of his life he was a monk</i>		8 <i>Eudes, Count of Brittany</i> (Father of No. 4) <i>989 To England with Constance</i> <i>(he was brother of Count Alan the Red of Britany)</i> <i>1079 (To line 67-4)</i>		16 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
2 <i>Alanis Fitz Bardolf</i> (Father of No. 1) <i>of Levensworth</i> <i>founded Abby in Wensleydale</i>		9 <i>Unknown Mistress</i> (Mother of No. 4) <i>24 children (born by her) 10y wife</i>		17 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
5 () (Mother of No. 2)		10 () (Father of No. 5)		18 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
1 <i>Hervey Fitz Alanis, Knight</i> <i>Master of New Forest +</i> <i>Arkenhole Co. York by grant of</i> <i>Conan, Count of Britany</i>		11 () (Mother of No. 5)		19 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
6 () (Father of No. 3)		12 () (Father of No. 6)		20 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
3 () (Mother of No. 1)		13 () (Mother of No. 6)		21 b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
7 () (Mother of No. 3)		14 () (Father of No. 7)		22 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
() (Spouse of No. 1)		15 () (Mother of No. 7)		23 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
()		()		24 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
()		()		25 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
()		()		26 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
()		()		27 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
()		()		28 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
()		()		29 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
()		()		30 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	
()		()		31 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d. b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.	

PREVIOUS CRANT

Name of Crant		Date of Crant		Amount of Crant	
1. Name of Crant		2. Date of Crant		3. Amount of Crant	
4. Name of Crant		5. Date of Crant		6. Amount of Crant	
7. Name of Crant		8. Date of Crant		9. Amount of Crant	
10. Name of Crant		11. Date of Crant		12. Amount of Crant	
13. Name of Crant		14. Date of Crant		15. Amount of Crant	
16. Name of Crant		17. Date of Crant		18. Amount of Crant	
19. Name of Crant		20. Date of Crant		21. Amount of Crant	
22. Name of Crant		23. Date of Crant		24. Amount of Crant	
25. Name of Crant		26. Date of Crant		27. Amount of Crant	
28. Name of Crant		29. Date of Crant		30. Amount of Crant	
31. Name of Crant		32. Date of Crant		33. Amount of Crant	
34. Name of Crant		35. Date of Crant		36. Amount of Crant	
37. Name of Crant		38. Date of Crant		39. Amount of Crant	
40. Name of Crant		41. Date of Crant		42. Amount of Crant	
43. Name of Crant		44. Date of Crant		45. Amount of Crant	
46. Name of Crant		47. Date of Crant		48. Amount of Crant	
49. Name of Crant		50. Date of Crant		51. Amount of Crant	
52. Name of Crant		53. Date of Crant		54. Amount of Crant	
55. Name of Crant		56. Date of Crant		57. Amount of Crant	
58. Name of Crant		59. Date of Crant		60. Amount of Crant	
61. Name of Crant		62. Date of Crant		63. Amount of Crant	
64. Name of Crant		65. Date of Crant		66. Amount of Crant	
67. Name of Crant		68. Date of Crant		69. Amount of Crant	
70. Name of Crant		71. Date of Crant		72. Amount of Crant	
73. Name of Crant		74. Date of Crant		75. Amount of Crant	
76. Name of Crant		77. Date of Crant		78. Amount of Crant	
79. Name of Crant		80. Date of Crant		81. Amount of Crant	
82. Name of Crant		83. Date of Crant		84. Amount of Crant	
85. Name of Crant		86. Date of Crant		87. Amount of Crant	
88. Name of Crant		89. Date of Crant		90. Amount of Crant	
91. Name of Crant		92. Date of Crant		93. Amount of Crant	
94. Name of Crant		95. Date of Crant		96. Amount of Crant	
97. Name of Crant		98. Date of Crant		99. Amount of Crant	
100. Name of Crant		101. Date of Crant		102. Amount of Crant	

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. Leagton 4

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Ivo de Graystoke Earl of Graystoke
(Father of No. 2)
b. supported David King of Scots &
p.b. his sailing during Scots
m. rebellion of King Stephen
p.m. vs. King Stephen
d. 1156
p.d.

2 Walter de Graystoke
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1162
p.d.

5 Agnes
(Mother of No. 2)
b. with husband granted counsel &
p.b. messages in Stratton in parish
d. of Deco to church of St. Mary,
p.d. Coleridge

1 Ranulf Fitz Walter
Native
of English descent
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1190
p.d.

6 Beatrice
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Amabel
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

7 Amabel
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

8 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 4)
b. Earl of Graystoke prior to
p.b. Conquest of Cambridgeshire by
m. King William Rufus
p.m.
d.
p.d.

8 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 4)
b. Earl of Graystoke prior to
p.b. Conquest of Cambridgeshire by
m. King William Rufus
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

10 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

14 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 8)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

17 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 8)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

18 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

19 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 10)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

21 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 10)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

22 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 8)
b. The King's Thigh, held
p.b. Norwich, co. York in King's
m. Domestic Service 1086.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

17 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 8)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

18 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

19 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 10)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

21 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 10)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

22 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

23 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

24 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

25 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

26 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

27 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 14)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

29 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 14)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

30 John Sigelsson
(Father of No. 15)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

31 John Sigelsson
(Mother of No. 15)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

PEPICER CHART

NAME: _____
AGE: _____
SEX: _____

DATE: _____
TIME: _____
LOCATION: _____

TIME	TEMPERATURE	PULSE	BLOOD PRESSURE	RESPIRATION	DIET	DRUGS	OTHER
0800	37.5	72	120/80	18	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
0900	37.8	75	125/85	20	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1000	38.0	78	130/90	22	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1100	38.2	80	135/95	24	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1200	38.5	82	140/100	26	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1300	38.8	85	145/105	28	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1400	39.0	88	150/110	30	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1500	39.2	90	155/115	32	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1600	39.5	92	160/120	34	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1700	39.8	95	165/125	36	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1800	40.0	98	170/130	38	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
1900	40.2	100	175/135	40	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
2000	40.5	102	180/140	42	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
2100	40.8	105	185/145	44	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
2200	41.0	108	190/150	46	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
2300	41.2	110	195/155	48	1/2 cup	Aspirin	
2400	41.5	112	200/160	50	1/2 cup	Aspirin	

Signature: _____
Nurse: _____

Probable Southwold Pedigree
(Not in book)

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 24 on chart No. 100-20

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

18th generation

(Name a variant of
Leicester)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN.

SICAL SOCIETY
Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

place name
in W. Yorkshire
(see oval)

Monkswold place
name in Leicester

Extinct
+ Dormant
Seorges

(248, 096) Learena Lister

(Father of No. 2)

(2nd son?)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(124, 048) Christopher Lister

(Father of No. 1)

1467 of Medhope, Yorkshire
(Pontreifaft)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(248, 097)

() Banester

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(22, 024) William Lister

of Medhope, Yorkshire

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(248, 088)

6 Sir William Calverley (alias Scot) Knt

(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

1441

1488

(124, 049)

Joane Calverley

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(248, 089)

7 Agnes Tempest

(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(62, 025)

Elizabeth Banester, dau of (124, 050)

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

Thorstan Banester
of Seinden

20 gen. (3)
William Leicester
of North Talling (1415)
Cheshire

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(1398 (22 Rich II))

1428

(476, 183)

9 Agnes Dutton

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(476, 194)

10 Richard Banester

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

of Brakden
(Brakden)

(See NP Banester clip at
Oxford)

(476, 475)

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(476, 476)

12 Walter Calverley alias Scot

(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Sl. 1429

1466

(476, 477)

13 Elizabeth Mackenfield

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(476, 478)

14 Sir John Tempest, Knt

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Shropshire
of Brackwell 1440-1459
is Hen VI + Lincolnshire
she provided commendment to unfortunate
King Henry at Brackwell

(476, 479)

15 Alice Sherburne

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Lister 1

Chart No. _____

16 John Leicester

(Father of No. 8, 7)

m. 1381
d. 1398

17 Joan Touchat

(Mother of No. 8, 7)

b.

d.

18 (Edmund Dutton?)

(Father of No. 9, 2)

m. see Dutton 1 & 2

d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, 2)

b.

d.

20 Banester

(Father of No. 10, 2)

b.

d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, 2)

b.

d.

22 (Father of No. 11, 2)

b.

d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, 2)

b.

d.

24 Sir Walter de Calverley alias Scot Knt

(Father of No. 12, 2)

m. son of Walter Calverley & Margery de Birkby

d. Jean de Dymally

25 Joane Banester

(Mother of No. 12, 2)

b.

d.

26 Sir Thomas Mackenfield

(Father of No. 13, 2)

m. - See note over -

d. (476, 475)

27 (Mother of No. 13, 2)

b.

d.

28 Sir Piers Tempest

(Father of No. 14, 2)

m. (see 104 oval)

d. (476, 477)

29 Heiress of Heddon

(Mother of No. 14, 2)

b.

d.

30 Sir Robert Sherburne, Knt

(Father of No. 15, 2)

m. of Stonyhurst 1448

d. Stonyhurst, Lancs.

b.

d.

(Mother of No. 15, 2)

#28 over Tempert family ca (1244) was

Argent, a band sable between six moletts 3-3 scales E III robe (Richard & Wm Tempert)

Also, argent a Chevron gules between 3 moletts Sable
(Colgrave Roll, Canterbury & Prose, the original)

24 & 26 over

Eng. place Names: Calverley W. Yorks (Caverlone 1486 Donday Book) "Clearing of the Calverley are
pasture" Old English (calfra + lech)

Markesfield (near Markfield, co. Leicester) (Merchensfield in Donday Book)

"open land of the Marcians" - Old English. (Marcia was a large NW County of England
with its own ruler before the Normans came)

7P p. 131, 346 -

Normanville, a branch of
the Basset's -

Osmond Basset came with
the Conqueror His ^{oldest} son (of 6)

High Fitz Osmond was enc.
of Normanville

Sir Ralph, Osmond's son

French lost his Normandy
by E. R. John + had
greats in Lincoln. The
family in Yorkshire was
desc. from him.

PEDIGREE CHART

Lister 3

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. Lister 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Rev. 1985

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

4 Walter Scott
(Father of No. 2)
b. of Coleridge, of Coleridge
p.b. aged to chapel of blessed
m. Virgin Mary at York the
p.m. vicarage of Coleridge
d. temp Henry II
p.d.

2 William Scott, of Coleridge
(Father of No. 1)
b. Yakshire
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. living temp Henry III
p.d.

5 Joan Swillington
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Walter Scot of Coleridge
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. living 1273
p.d.

6 Sir Nicholas Stapleton, Knt.
(Father of No. 3)
b. 12 King's justice (1278) (1280)
p.b. Popesent. promotion King of Scots
m. did justice to King of Scots
p.m. Traveller Cret - forget Walsh
d. 1246
p.d.

Mabel Stapleton
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Margery Bassett
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Daughter of Sir John Normanville
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 John Scott,
(Father of No. 4)
b. Lord of Coleridge in
p.b. right of his mother
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 Lutherall
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Sir John Swillington, Knt
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 Sir John Swillington, Knt
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Robert de Stapleton, Knt
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1234 justice of Yorkshire
p.b. 1237 deputy sheriff
m. of Jane
p.m. 1246
d. 1246
p.d.

14 Miles Bassett
(Father of No. 7)
b. of Heddersey N Yorks
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. (see "Name People" of 157 for
p.d. Bassett as early as 895 AD - temp High Const
Also see Bassett section here)

15 Miles Bassett
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 John Scott - came to England in the
(Father of No. 8)
b. Scite of Lady Maud
p.b. Arrived - married with Henry I
m. from Scotland
d. 2 dau of Alphonse
p.d. Gospiter, a
person of great note in the days.

17 Sir John Lutherall, knight,
(Father of No. 9)
b. of Hooton Pennant
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. S. Yorks (see NP, over)
d.

18 Swillington
(Father of No. 10)
b. City in W. Yorks
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

19 Swillington
(Father of No. 11)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

20 Robert de Stapleton
(Father of No. 12)
b. Stapleton on Tees, co. York
p.b. living 1192
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

21 Robert de Weth
(Father of No. 13)
b. in N York near Weth
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

22 Miles Bassett
(Father of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

23 Miles Bassett
(Father of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

It is possible
that this
Nicholas was
instead the
brother of
Robert #12
(see below)
1004
-3

#18 Reverse

Luttrell, a baronial family. Ralph and Robert Lottrel, Normandy 1180, Ramald and Martin Lottrel 1195, Osbert Lottrel 1198 (MRS). Robert Lotrel and Hugh his son were benefactors to the Abbey of Barberie, Normandy, at its foundation (Gall. Christ. xi. 85 Instr.). Symon Lutro mentioned in England 1130 (Rot. Pip.), Geoffry Luterel in Lincoln t. Richard I. (Dugdale), from whom descended the Barons Luttrel, and the Earls of Carhampton.

PEDIGREE CHART

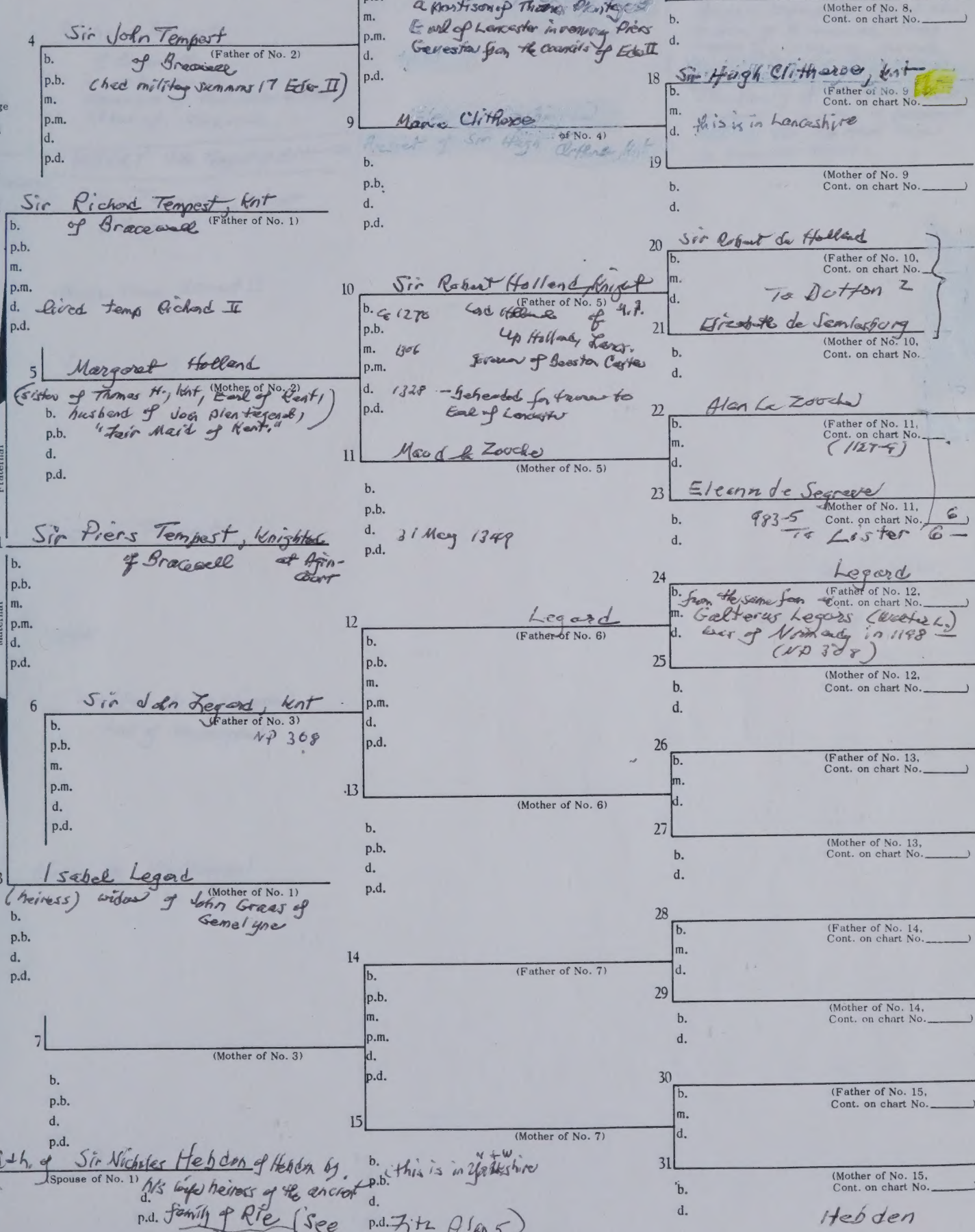
Lister 4

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 28 on chart No. Lister 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____



PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. Lister 4

Lister 5

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Richard Tempest

b. of Brecewell (Father of No. 2)
p.b. in 1222 he gave the
m. advowson of that place to the
p.m. abbot of Kirkstall
d. INSERT John Tempest of Brecewell

2 Sir Roger Tempest, Knight

b. of Brecewell (Father of No. 1)
p.b.
m.
p.m. lived temp. Edward I
d.
p.d.

5 ()

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Richard Tempest

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m. 1305
d.
p.d.

6 Walter de Waddington

b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b. Lord of Waddington
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Alice de Waddington

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

8

Roger Tempest (of Brecewell)

b. (Father of No. 4)
p.b. appears in the Pipe Rolls of
m. 14 Henry II as paying half
p.m. a mark into the treasury.
d.
p.d.

9

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12

(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16

Richard Tempest

whose name is attached to the
Silsden Mill in the 18th cent
of King's Station
son of

Roger Tempest, lord of the
manor of Brecewell temp
Henry I, extracted several
charters. (Yorkshire)

The family of Tempest held
a leading position in Yorkshire
and on the Scottish border
in remote times.

20

b. (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

21

b. (Mother of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

22

b. (Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

23

b. (Mother of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

24

b. Waddington
m. (Father of No. 12,
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

This is in Lincs.

25

b. (Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

26

b. (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

27

b. (Mother of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

28

b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

29

b. (Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

30

b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

31

b. (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.

PERFORMANCE CHART

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

GENERAL INFORMATION		PLANT INDUSTRY	
NAME OF PLANT	DATE OF PLANTING	PLANT INDUSTRY	PLANT INDUSTRY
1. Name of Plant	2. Date of Planting	3. Plant Industry	4. Plant Industry
5. Name of Plant	6. Date of Planting	7. Plant Industry	8. Plant Industry
9. Name of Plant	10. Date of Planting	11. Plant Industry	12. Plant Industry
13. Name of Plant	14. Date of Planting	15. Plant Industry	16. Plant Industry
17. Name of Plant	18. Date of Planting	19. Plant Industry	20. Plant Industry
21. Name of Plant	22. Date of Planting	23. Plant Industry	24. Plant Industry
25. Name of Plant	26. Date of Planting	27. Plant Industry	28. Plant Industry
29. Name of Plant	30. Date of Planting	31. Plant Industry	32. Plant Industry
33. Name of Plant	34. Date of Planting	35. Plant Industry	36. Plant Industry
37. Name of Plant	38. Date of Planting	39. Plant Industry	40. Plant Industry
41. Name of Plant	42. Date of Planting	43. Plant Industry	44. Plant Industry
45. Name of Plant	46. Date of Planting	47. Plant Industry	48. Plant Industry
49. Name of Plant	50. Date of Planting	51. Plant Industry	52. Plant Industry
53. Name of Plant	54. Date of Planting	55. Plant Industry	56. Plant Industry
57. Name of Plant	58. Date of Planting	59. Plant Industry	60. Plant Industry
61. Name of Plant	62. Date of Planting	63. Plant Industry	64. Plant Industry
65. Name of Plant	66. Date of Planting	67. Plant Industry	68. Plant Industry
69. Name of Plant	70. Date of Planting	71. Plant Industry	72. Plant Industry
73. Name of Plant	74. Date of Planting	75. Plant Industry	76. Plant Industry
77. Name of Plant	78. Date of Planting	79. Plant Industry	80. Plant Industry
81. Name of Plant	82. Date of Planting	83. Plant Industry	84. Plant Industry
85. Name of Plant	86. Date of Planting	87. Plant Industry	88. Plant Industry
89. Name of Plant	90. Date of Planting	91. Plant Industry	92. Plant Industry
93. Name of Plant	94. Date of Planting	95. Plant Industry	96. Plant Industry
97. Name of Plant	98. Date of Planting	99. Plant Industry	100. Plant Industry

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 23 on chart No. Lister 4

Lister 6

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Sir Gilbert de Segrave

(Father of No. 2)
b. had grant of Keworth in
p.b. Leicestershire, 1231
m. Leicestershire, 1231
p.m. of Keworth by Bolson de Carter
d. bef. 08 Oct 1254 - full, 11 & died
p.d. in prison at Poitou
(belle) sister-in-law of King

Sir Nicholas de Segrave

(Father of No. 1)
b. 1238
p.b. Lord Segrave
m. fellow of Simon de Montfort
p.m. in war vs King Henry II
d. just bef 12 Nov 1295
p.d. sat executed
Edward I

Amabilia de Chaoucombe

(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Eleanor de Segrave

Maternal

1

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Matilde de Lucy

3

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 1)

7

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 3)

Alan la Zouche

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Stephen de Segrave

(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. Constable of Tower of London
m. Justice, Sheriff 3 times
p.m. etc - long service
d. 1244
p.d. home land holder

Rachasia de Despenser

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Robert de Chaoucombe

(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Julien

(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 6)

13

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 6)

14

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 7)

15

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 7)

16

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 8)

17

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 8)

18

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 9)

19

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 9)

20

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 10)

21

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 10)

22

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 11)

23

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 11)

24

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 12)

25

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 12)

26

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 13)

27

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 13)

28

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 14)

29

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 14)

30

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 15)

31

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 15)

Gilbert de Segrave

(son of HERWARD THE
WAKE Case name -
find out
Tongridge)
b. in 1166 held
Segrave, Leicestershire
d. 1244
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Thomas de Dispenser

(Father of No. 9
(357-1))
b.
m.
d.

()

(Mother of No. 9
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Stafford de Chaoucombe

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. of Keworth Castle, making of King
m. Sheriff Warwick, Leicestershire
d. after he became mad in 1209

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. Hadierne, dau of Giffard I
m. Lucas I
d. wid. died 1228

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

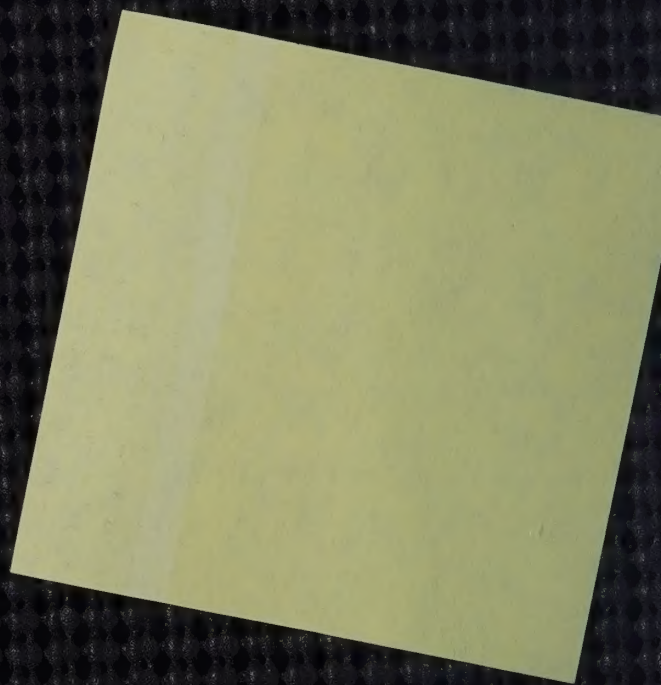
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Red Weiss says his
Lesters (Rosamund's ancestor)
were descended from
Charlemagne.

I did not pick that
up!



PEDIGREE CHART

Lister T

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. Lister 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Roger Leicester
(Father of No. 2)
b. of Wethers. Had great
p.b. from Sir John de Grey, son
m. of Rymond Grey, Justice of
p.m. Chester for 1/2 of Over Tabbly
d. 1249 Cam Ludlow which was given
p.d. to Sir John by Wm Lord of
Tabbly & Knotsford.

2 Nicholas Leicester
(Father of No. 1)
b. ce 1322 15 Edw 2
p.b.
m. 1349 soon after his father
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Isobel (
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 John Leicester
b. Served in the French wars of
p.b. 1773 & 1780 under John of Grey
m. 1382 Erected the manor of Kethel
p.m. Feb 14 1381
d. 1398
p.d.

6 William Mobblerley
(Father of No. 3)
b. of Mobblerley
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Mary Mobblerley
(Mother of No. 1)
b. Co-heir mother Maud & sister of
p.b. Sir Ralph M.
d.
p.d.

7 Maud
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Joan Touchet, dau Robert Touchet
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. of Nether Whetley
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Sir Nicholas de Leicester
(Father of No. 4)
b. acquired third knight
p.b. marriage the manor
m. of 1276 village & manor of
p.m. 1295 Nether Tabbly;
d. Seneschal to Henry Lucy, Bishop
p.d. Lincoln, Constable of Cheshire
Margaret Dutton
(Mother of No. 4)
b. brought her, etc to her
p.b. husband
d. Widow of Robert
p.d. de Denigh

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16
(Father of No. 8)
b. (See over) for De Glenville
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. Ancestry pass Norman Deffe
p.d. Burke says family in Cheshire

17
(Mother of No. 8)
b. by time of
d. King John
p.d. Geoffrey Dutton Son of Adam

18
b. Another Geoffrey was in Cheshire
m. 1150 for joint Dispenser, came with
d. Baron Hugh Lupus & was son of
p.d. Ranulf Odoard & having come from

19
(Father of No. 9)
b. Ar ranchas
m. (Ancestry of Wethers)
d. of Arkey
p.d.

20
(Father of No. 10)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

21
(Mother of No. 10)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

22
(Father of No. 11)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

23
(Mother of No. 11)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

24
b. Mobblerley
m. (Father of No. 12)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

25
b. This is in Cheshire
m. (Father of No. 12)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

26
(Mother of No. 12)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

27
(Father of No. 13)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

28
(Mother of No. 13)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

29
(Father of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

30
(Mother of No. 14)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

31
(Father of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

32
(Mother of No. 15)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

Norman People

Leicester or De Ganville. Thomas de Joannisvilla and his fief mentioned in Normandy 1180-95, Ralph de Jehanville 1198 (MRS). Of this family Roger de Geneville gave the Church of Pictarville c. 1000 to St. Taurin Abbey, Evreux, Normandy (Gall. Christ. xi. 139 Instr.). His descendants came to England 1066, and t. Henry I. Hugh [de Janville], Viscount of Leicester, witnessed the charter of Lenton Priory 1100-1108 (Mon. i. 646). He was Viscount of Leicester 1130, and Seneschal to Matilda de Senlis (Rot. Pip.; Mon. i. 672). Ivo de Leicester, his son, was living 1130 (Rot. Pip.). The family then became widely spread. In the same century Odo de L. and Ralph de Leicester gave lands in Normandy to Plessis Priory (MSAN, viii. 156, 157). William de Ganville, M.P. for Leicestershire 1322, occurs as 'William de Leicester' (PPW). Roger de Leicester of this family possessed estates Leicestershire, t. Richard I. (he was son of Robert de L., witness to a charter of Salop Abbey, c. 1170, son of Ivo de L.). He witnessed 1190 the charter of

Cokersand, Lancashire (Mon. ii. 631) and was of that county c. 1200 (RCR), and in 1208 paid a fine in Leicester (Hardy, Obl. et Fin.). From this line descended the Lysters of Rowton, Salop. He had two grandsons: 1. Sir Nicholas, of Lancashire, who acquired Tabley, Cheshire, and was ancestor of the Leicesters of Tabley; 2. Thomas, father of, 1. Geoffrey de L., M.P. for Derby 1311; 2. John of Derby, who, in 1321, obtained pardon as an adherent of Roger Mortimer, of Wigmore, and to whom in 1311 the Abbot of Salop was commanded by the king to make a payment of 20*l*. (PPW). He m. 1312 Isabel, dau. and heir of John de Bolton of Bol-land, Lancashire, and had Richard Leicester, whose son John inherited estates in Craven from the De Boltens, and was ancestor of William Lister, Lord of Midhope Craven, ancestor of the Listers, Barons Ribblesdale.

Leicester or Lester. Robert de Lestre, Normandy 1180 (MRS); Geoffrey and Richard de L. Engl. 1203 (Rot. Canc.). Robert de Lestre, c. 1272 (RH).



John Leicester

✓ **Leicester, John**, of Cheshire - (E. IV. Roll) bore, azure, a fess gules fretty or between three fleurs-de-lys 2 and 1 of the last - with crest; Ballard Roll. See also LEYCESTER.

At the death of Sir Richard Lee the **BARONETCY** became **EXTINCT**.

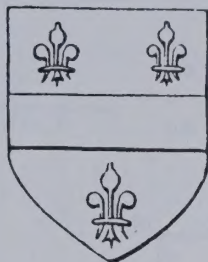
Arms—Gu. a fess componée or and az. between eight billets, four in chief and four in base, arg.

•• A branch of this ancient family, that of Lee of Coton Hall, in Shropshire, which separated at a very early period from the parent stock, still preserves a male succession. (See *BURKE'S COMMONERS*.)

LEICESTER, OF TABLEY.

CREATED
10th Aug. 1660.

EXTINCT
5th Aug. 1742.



Lineage.

The **LEICESTERS**, (or **LEYCESTERS**, as formerly written,) are of great antiquity in the county of Chester, and enjoyed lands there so early as the time of *King JOHN*.

① *Not an* SIR NICHOLAS DE LEICESTER, knt. who *d.* in 1295, *m.* Margaret, daughter of Geffery Dutton,* and acquired thereby the village, manors, and mansion of Nether-Tabley, Wethall, &c. His son and heir,

② ROGER LEICESTER, resided at Wethall, and had a grant from Sir John de Grey, son of Reginald de Grey, justice of Chester, of a third part of Over Tabley, cum Ludlow, which places were given to the said Sir John by William de Tabley, Lord of Tabley and Knutsford. This Roger died about the year 1349, and was *s.* by his son,

③ NICHOLAS LEICESTER, who died in the same year, leaving by his wife, Mary, daughter of William Mobberley, of Mobberley, co-heir of her mother, Maud, and half sister of Sir Ralph Mobberley,

JOHN, his heir.

Ralph, who *m.* Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Toft, of Toft, in Cheshire, and died *temp.* RICHARD II. He was ancestor of the **LEYCESTERS** of Toft Hall, now represented by RALPH LEYCESTER, esq. of Toft Hall; of the **LEYCESTERS** of Poole, whose heiress, Mary, married Sir Henry Delves, bart.; and of the present GEORGE HAMMER LEYCESTER, esq. of White Place, near Maidenhead, Berkshire.

The elder son and heir,

④ JOHN LEICESTER, served in the French wars in 1373 and 1380, under JOHN of Gaunt, and erected the manor hall of Nether Tabley, 4 RICHARD II. He married the next year, Joan, daughter of Robert Touchet, of Nether Whetley, and dying in 1398, was *s.* by his son,

⑤ WILLIAM LEICESTER, who is the first of the family styled "de Tabley," but this may be in consequence of the statute of additions, passed in 1 HENRY V.;

for, previously to the enactment of that law, few were written of any place or with the title of esquire. Certain it is, that this William lived at his manor house of Nether Tabley, which continues to the present time the seat of his descendants. He *m.* two wives, but left issue only by one, Agnes, sister of Sir Piers Dutton, viz. JOHN, Lawrence, and Jeffery. He *d.* in 1429, and was *s.* by the eldest, Lawrence ⑥

JOHN LEICESTER, esq. of Nether Tabley, who *m.* in 1422, Elizabeth, daughter of Hammon Massey, esq. of Rixton, in Lancashire, and had six sons, JOHN, his heir; Hammon, parson of Mobberly; Randle; Nicholas; Henry; and William. He *d.* in 1462, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

JOHN LEICESTER, esq. of Tabley, who *m.* in 1412, Margery, daughter of John Legh, esq. of High Legh, in Westhall, and dying in 1496, was *s.* by his eldest son,

THOMAS LEICESTER, esq. of Nether Tabley, who *m.* Margaret, sixth daughter and co-heir of Robert Grosvenor, esq. of Houlme, near Peover, and so acquired a moiety of Nether and Little Peover, and one-third of Over Alderley, with lands in Allstock and Hope; by this lady he had a son, JOHN, his heir: after her decease, he married three other wives, by the first of whom he had two other sons. He *d.* in 1526, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

JOHN LEICESTER, esq. of Tabley. This gentleman *m.* first, in 1479, Lucy, daughter of John Ratcliffe, of Ratcliffe, in Lancashire, and had a son, William, who wedded Anne, daughter of Richard Sneyd, of Bradwell, in Staffordshire, but died issueless. He (John) *m.* secondly, in 1499, Alice, daughter of Henry Henshaw, esq. of Milne House, by Chelford, and by that lady had issue,

PETER, his heir.

Richard.

James, ancestor of the Leicesters of Halelowe.

Laurence.

Isabel, *m.* to John Ogle, esq. of Roby.

He *d.* in 1543, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

PETER LEICESTER, esq. of Tabley, who married Alice, daughter of Sir John Holford, of Holford, and had PETER, his heir; ADAM; William, from whom the Leicesters of Legh, in Staffordshire; Alice, *m.* to Geoffrey Brereton; and Margaret, *m.* to Richard Birkenhead. He *d.* 8th April, 1577, was buried at Budworth on the 11th, and *s.* by his eldest son,

PETER LEICESTER, esq. of Tabley. This gentleman *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Edward Colwich, esq. of Colwich, in Staffordshire, and died 21st July, 1581, leaving three daughters, Alice, *m.* to Sir George Leycester, of Toft; Elizabeth, *m.* to George Legh, esq. of East Hall, in High Legh; and Katharine, *m.* to John Ireland, esq. of Hutt; when he was *s.* by his brother,

ADAM LEICESTER, esq. of Tabley, who *m.* Dorothy, daughter of Peter Shakerly, esq. of Houlme, and widow of Thomas Holford, and dying 17th June, 1591, was *s.* by his son,

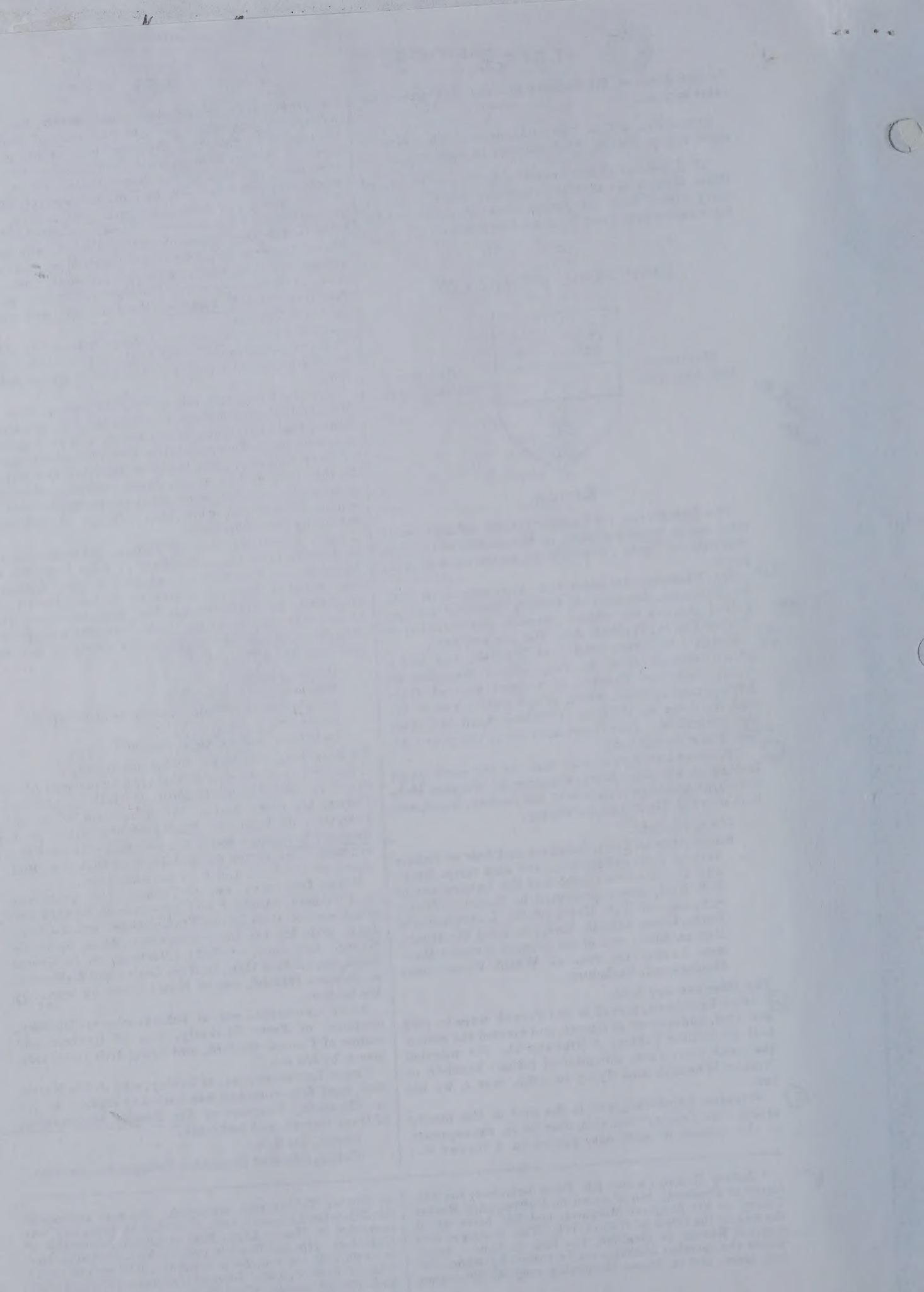
PETER LEICESTER, esq. of Tabley, who *d.* 7th March, 1617, aged fifty-nine, and was buried at Budworth. He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Randle Mainwaring, of Over Peover, and had issue,

PETER, his heir.

Philip, fellow of Brasenose College, *d.* unm. 1653.

* Jeffery Dutton (writes Sir Peter Leicester, the historian of Cheshire), son of Adam de Dutton, gave Nether Tabley to his daughter Margaret, and her heirs, about the end of the reign of HENRY III. This Margaret first married Robert de Denbigh, and had no issue. Afterwards she married Nicholas de Leicester, by whom she had issue, and to whose succeeding progeny the manor

of Nether Tabley still belongeth. He was afterwards Sir Nicholas Leicester, knt. so styled in 1292, and was seneschal to Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, constable of Cheshire. His son Roger's son and heir, Nicholas, died in 1349, and his son, John Leicester, who served in the wars of France, under John of Gaunt, in 1373 and 1380, built the old manor hall of Nether Tabley.



PEDIGREE CHART

Molynneax 1

Name of Compiler Norma
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. Southgate 2

Chart No. _____

4 Sir William Molynneax Kat
 (Father of No. 2)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. ①
 p.m. _____
 d. 1372
 p.d. Canterbury
banneret in Gascony 1367y the Black Prince also fought in Spain

8 Sir Richard Molynneax
 (Father of No. 4)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 Sir William Molynneax
 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. M2)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

17 Isabella Scarsbrick
 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

18 Sir Roger Kyralon
 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

19 _____
 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

20 Ellall
 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

10 Jordan Ellall
 (Father of No. 5)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

21 _____
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

22 Twenge
 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Alice de Twenge
 (Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

23 _____
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

2 Sir William Molynneax
 (Father of No. 1)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

5 Shannah Ellall
 (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Sir Richard Molynneax
High Sheriff of Lancaster

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1397
 p.d. _____

12 Sir William de Holand
 (Father of No. 6)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. living 1323
 p.d. _____

24 Robert de Holand
 of Euxton
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. living 1306 (see over)
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

25 Alice Ellall
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

6 Sir Robert Holand
 (Father of No. 1)

b. c 1312
 p.b. _____
 m. 1193-6
 p.m. _____
 d. ca 1338 - violent end
 p.d. _____

13 _____
 (Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 _____
 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

27 _____
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Joan Holand
 (Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

inherited manor of Euxton

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

7 Joan ()
 (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.m. _____
 p.d. _____

Ellen Urswich, dau Sir Thomas Urswich
 (Spouse of No. 1)

Mr Sir James Harrington, m3 Sir James
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

See Harrington

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

① #24 Robert de Holand appears to have been a rather lawless character.

In 1278 the Abbot of Leicesters lodged a complaint that Robert and others had seized his cow on the highway at Ellel. In 1281 his own relative by marriage, William Bussell, complained that Robert had seized his cattle.

② His father was Adam de Holand (living 1269) was in 1250 in possession of the manor of Eaxton through his wife Cynthia Bussell, an heiress of the great landed family of Bussell.

Adam was son of Robert de Holand (living 1244) and Cecily de Columbus.

③ See Harrington 1, #28 + 29.

PEDIGREE CHART

Molyneux x 2

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Molyneux 1 Chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

4 Sir William de Molines
 (Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

8 Adam de Molines
 (Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b. fred - forest ship in colony
m. 15 1228
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 Richard de Molines
 (Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
m.
d.
 17 Edith
 (Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
d.

9 Lettice de Brenley
 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

18 Brenley
 (Father of No. 9
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
m.
d.

19
 (Mother of No. 9
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
d.

2 Richard Molyneux
 (Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

10 Alan de Thornton
 (Father of No. 5)
of Leicester

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20
 (Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
m.
d.

21
 (Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
d.

5 Margaret de Thornton
 (Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

11
 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

22
 (Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
m.
d.

23
 (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
d.

1 Sir William Molyneux, kt
made knight banneret
in Gascony 1286 by Edward
Crusader lord of Gascony

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12
 (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

24 Donne
 (Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
Protector from Don or Dene
in Normandy

25
 (Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
d.

6 Donne
 (Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

26
 (Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
m.
d.

27
 (Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
d.

3 Emma Donne
 (Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
 (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28
 (Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
m.
d.

29
 (Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
d.

7
 (Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15
 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

30
 (Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
m.
d.

31
 (Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
d.

Isabella Seabrooke
 (Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

Lanes Name

PROJECT CHART

Project Name		Project Manager	
Project Description		Project Start Date	
Project End Date		Project Status	
Project Budget		Project Risk	
Project Scope		Project Complexity	
Project Resources		Project Timeline	
Project Deliverables		Project Milestones	
Project Stakeholders		Project Communication	
Project Risks		Project Issues	
Project Success Factors		Project Lessons Learned	
Project Evaluation		Project Feedback	
Project Review		Project Sign-off	

PEDIGREE CHART

Moly neox 3

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same Chart No. _____
 Address _____ person as No. 16 on chart No. Molyneux 2

City, State _____ 8 *Swynda* (Father of No. 4)
 Date _____ b. _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____

4 *Adam de Molines* (Father of No. 2) b. _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

9 *Vivian de Molins* (Mother of No. 4) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 *Benedict Gerrat* (Father of No. 5) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 _____ (Mother of No. 5) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 *Villers* (Father of No. 6) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

13 _____ (Mother of No. 6) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 _____ (Father of No. 7) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 _____ (Mother of No. 7) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

17 _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

18 *Robert de Molins* (Father of No. 9) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

19 _____ (Mother of No. 9) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

21 _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

23 _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 *Villers* (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

25 _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

27 _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

29 _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

Rev. 1985

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

CHART No. 1

Edith

Spouse of No. 1

b. d. p.b. p.d.

Martimer

1 de ~~Fantores~~ (600-5) get

2 House de Vexin

Meschin 116-10

new

3 Rely #12 Orn

4 ~~Walters~~ # 29-3 see

3-Neste of ~~Walters~~ ^{thru} in



PEDIGREE CHART

Mortimer 1

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 29 on chart No. De. Ros
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Roger de Mortimer (Father of No. 2)
 b. c. 1231
 p.b. in fcs castle of Cwmaron
 m. 1247
 p.m.
 d. 26 Oct 1282
 p.d. bar in Arroy of Wigmore

8 Ralph de Mortimer of Wigmore (Father of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b. Custodian of Glen castle
 m. 1230
 p.m.
 d. 06 Aug 1246
 p.d.

16 Roger de Mortimer (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. To Mortimer 2
 m. Isabel de Ferrerres (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. dau Walpurga
 See Ferrerres 3 #8

9 Gledgr Dhu (dark-eyed) (Mother of No. 4)
 b. Widow of Reynold de Breiose #21
 p.b.
 d. 1251
 p.d.

18 Henry de Llanthomas (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. Prince of North Wales 1173-1240
 m. Tanwgystle (mistress)
 d. 11 Dec. 1282 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 f. 11 Dec. 1282 f. 11 Dec. 1282

See narrative

2 Sir Edmund de Mortimer (Father of No. 1)
 b. 1258
 p.b. Sir Llewelyn, Prince of Wales
 m. 1 carried the head to London to a grateful King Edward I
 d. 17 July 1304
 p.d. Wigmore

10 William de Breiose (Father of No. 5)
 b. 6th Baron de Breiose
 p.b. Breiose
 m.
 p.m.
 d. 1236
 p.d. 1236 Henry de Llanthomas & Llanthomas

20 Reginald de Breiose (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. Mortimer 3)
 b. To Breiose
 m. Grace de Breiose (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. Mortimer 5)
 d. dau Sir Robert 453-4

5 Maude de Breiose (Mother of No. 2)
 b. older than husband but wealthy
 p.b. 1/3 of Marched lordship of Brecon + man of Marshall's
 d. 130
 p.d.

11 Eve Marshall (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 500-14
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

21 Sir William Marshall (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. Declared 1# 100411)
 b. 1500-14
 m. Isabel de Clare (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

1 Iselde de Mortimer
 b. 207-31
 p.b.
 m. 2
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

23 Isabel de Clare (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

6 (Father of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

3 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. (he is Margaret de Frennes, dau Sir William)
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

High de Audley (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. 840-13
 p.b. To Audley
 d.
 p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

Mortimer, a well-known Norman baronial family. This family descends from Walter, Lord of St. Martin, Normandy, who, about 980, m. a niece of the Duchess Gunnora. William de St. Martin, his son, was father of Roger, Lord of Mortimer, and of Ralph, Sire de Garenne, and of the Sire de St. Martin, from whom the family of St. Martin in England and Normandy (Mon. ii. 950).

Roger, Sire de Mortemer, was a leader of the army of Duke William, and defeated the French in 1054 (Ord. Vit. 639). Roger de Mortimer, who was a leader at Hastings, was his son, and was father of Ralph de M., who in 1086 held a great barony in Hants, Berks, Wilts, Somerset, &c. (Domesd.). From him descended the Lords Mortimer of Wigmore, Earls of March. William de Mortimer, who held t. William I. estates in Norfolk from his kinsman William de Warrenne, was father of Robert de M. t. Henry I., and of Ralph de M. or de St. Victor, and from this line descended the Lords Mortimer of Attilburgh (by writ 1296), and the Lords Mortimer of Richard's Castle.

de Ferrers

e !

16 & 17

* Margaret Perreval

or grandparents

Millicent).

Chamberlain - Great says Millicent de Ferrers

m. Roger Mortimer (rather than Isabel).

Millicent & "Walschellina" (mansbachelina?)

see brother & sister, children of

Robert de Ferrers, who died 1139, first Earl of Derby.

Chronologically, if Isabel were

daughter of Walschellina (Millicent's bro.)

this would make more sense!

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. De Ros

Chart No. _____

Date _____

4 Hugh de Mortimer
(Father of No. 2)
b. fought the Welsh
p.b. CE 1148
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Hugh de Mortimer
(Father of No. 1)
b. March 1066
p.b. Tine of Stephen
m.
p.m.
d. 1180 (Very tall statue)
p.d.

5 ()
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Roger de Mortimer
a Marcher lord
b. 1204 East Normandy lands became of Edward to King John
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1214 (19 Aug)
p.d.

6 William de Meschin 116-18
(Father of No. 3)
b. Lord of Skipton in Craven Co York
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Maud la Meschine
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Cecil de Rumilly
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Isabel de Ferreras draw of Waltheof de Ferrers
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 22 Piers Fitz Herbert d. bef. 29 Apr 1252
p.b. of Blaen
p.d. 1252

8 Ralph de Mortimer
(Father of No. 4)
b. list in Domesday - 12 counties in conquest 1066 (very good)
p.b.
m. @
p.m.
d. CE 1104
p.d.

9 Millicent
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 ()
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 ()
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Ranulph II Count of Rouen
(Father of No. 6)
b. Normandy
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. living 1089
p.d.

13 Margaret de Arranches
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Robert de Romilly
(Father of No. 7)
b. of Romilly Normandy near Evreux
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 ()
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Roger de Mortimer
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 17)
b. 69 1054 (See over)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

17 Hawise de Verdin
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 18)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

18 ()
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 19)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

19 ()
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 20)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

20 ()
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 21)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

21 ()
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 22)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

22 ()
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 23)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

23 ()
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 24)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

24 Ranulph I Meschin
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 25)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

25 Alia of Normandy
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 26)
b. daughter of Duke Richard I
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

26 Richard d'Arranches
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 27)
b. Earl of Chester
p.b. See Barret 5
m. Normen Dokes
p.m.
d.
p.d.

27 ()
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 28)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

28 ()
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 29)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

29 ()
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 30)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

30 ()
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 31)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

31 ()
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 32)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

#16 Roger de Mortemar (living 1078) m before 1054 Hawise de Vexin dau Paul III,
son of Count of Vexin (1044-5)

#32 Ralph de Verenne also m. Beatrix de Tota, dau Ralph de Tota

(Crest is same as Verenne & de Verenne - i.e.,

dau of Harfaster m. Walter de St Martin (her sister Sibyl m. Hugo de Mortemar) (847-11)

Harfaster was brother of ^{Deacon} Gannone who a Riched Duke of Normandy.

They were children of an unknown Danish knight (Viking) & his Danish wife.

Thus we see that the Mortemar clan were distant cousins (3rd or 4th)

of William the Conqueror. They got their surname from Mortemar in

Pays-de-Caux at the ^{source} of the river Eaulne. The castle of Saint Victor-en-Caux was the chief barony. Roger de Mortemar was one of Duke William the Conqueror's friends (1054) at the battle of Mortemar. (The Latin translation is "dead or stagnant water.") There was such a small lake in their duchy.

PEDIGREE CHART

Mortimer 3

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. Mortimer 1 16 Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____ 8 Phillip de Braiose Lord of Bremon

Date _____ b. ca 1075 in 1075, Edward to King Rufus against Count of Flanders, then K Henry I after initial treaty in 1110

4 William de Braiose (Father of No. 2) b. ca 1150 Lord of Bremon & Gower, Brecon & Abingerenng + 1/2 Barnstaple

b. ca 1150 m. ca 1150 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

2 William de Braiose (Father of No. 1) b. 1175 Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good)

b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

5 Bartho of Hereford (Mother of No. 2) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

11 Sibyl de Neumarche (Mother of No. 5) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

1 Reginald de Braiose b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

6 Bernard IV de St. Valere (Father of No. 1) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

12 Renaud II de St. Valere (Father of No. 6) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

3 Maud St. Valere (Mother of No. 1) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

7 Maud (Mother of No. 2) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 Grace de Briwere dau Sir William de Briwere (Spouse of No. 1) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

18 Michael de Totnes (Father of No. 9) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

19 (Mother of No. 9) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

20 Walter Fitz Roger Earl of Gloucester (Father of No. 10) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

21 (Mother of No. 10) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

22 Bernard de Neumarche (Father of No. 11) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

23 Nesta of Wales (Mother of No. 11) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

24 Bernard III de St. Valere (Father of No. 12) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

25 (Mother of No. 12) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

26 (Father of No. 13) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

27 (Mother of No. 13) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

28 (Father of No. 14) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

29 (Mother of No. 14) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

30 (Father of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

31 (Mother of No. 15) b. 1175 p.b. Gower, Lord of Brecon, Gwent & 3 castles, Sheriff of Hereford, Justice of Hereford, Bishop of Limerick 1200 (Very good) m. 1175 p.m. 1179 d. p.d.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Rev. 1985

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

CHART No. 1

Welsh
his
Mortimer

966-7

Re: #22 over Neufmarche is a tiny village near Paris

- (see Harcourt)
- seigneur Pont
- ① Tharold de Pont-Audemer in Normandy, m. Avaline, sister of the Duchess Gunnora
 - ② Margat baille the Castle of Neufmarche about 1040, a self-contained most-type. He was seigneur de Torqueville m. Anceline³ de Bastenbois (Anslac de B² Harf Tarstan's desc. from Rolla the Vikings, 1st Duke of Normandy)
 - ③ Geoffroy de Neufmarche m. Ada de Hagleville, dau Richard Fitz Richard (965-3) of Hagleville & Auffray in Normandy m. () dau of Richard II Duke of Normandy
 - ④ Bernard de Neufmarche (-1093) Lord of Brecon in Wales.
#22 m reverse
-

Re #24 over

- ① Bernard I de St. Valérie m. Emma dau Renaud I de St. Valérie
 - ② Gilbert de St. Valérie (seen 1011) m. _____
 - ③ Bernard II de St. Valérie m. _____
 - ④ Walter II de St. Valérie (living 1066) m. Elizabeth de Montlhéry dau Guy I de Montlhéry (850-2)
+ held extensive estates in 1086 incl manor of Islesworth, Middlesex England
 - ⑤ Bernard III de St. Valérie (living 1086) #24 over
- NP says the family remained in Berks & Hants in 13th cent.
-

PEDIGREE CHART

Motion 4

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Motion 3 16 Chart No. _____

Address _____ b. _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

City, State _____ 8 m. _____ d. _____

Date _____ b. _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

4 Robert de Brus
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____
Cousin to Duke Robert
"the Magnificent, father
of the emperor"

b. The Castle Brus (near Brix)
p.b. near Cherbourg - remains of
m. the extensive castle belonging
p.m. to the ducal domain of Ardenne
d. consort of Duke Richard III
p.d. still remain

(Mother of No. 4)
b. Name pronounced
p.b. "Brewis"
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Robert de Brus
(Father of No. 1)
b. Castle in
p.b. Normandy - according to his sons
m. Adam & Jean - 1066
p.m. wealthy baron in Yorkshire - married
d. ca 1067 or 70 of 5 children York
p.d. + Hert + Harthros
Durham + Beren
Sussex

(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 William de Brus Lord of Ardenne
in Sussex
b. 1040
p.b. Normandy had 325 manors in
m. ca 1073 Danversday Surrey!
p.m. Lord of Breiwe Castle near
d. ca 1080 Felice in Normandy
p.d. _____

(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 _____
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Gunnora
(Mother of No. 1)
b. half lands from Hugo prynced +
p.b. Roger de Coilli in 1082
d. (in Normandy?)
p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Eve de Berseg
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. widow of Anichette de Harcourt with whom
p.b. she had 8 children
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY REV. 1985 CHART No. 1

Re: #22 over Neufmarche is a tiny village near Paris

- (see Harcourt)
- seigneur Pont
- ① Thardel de Pont - Audenar in Normandy, m. Avelline, sister of the Duchess Gunnora
 - ② Tharal de Pont the Castle of Neufmarche about 1040, a self-contained most-type. He was seigneur de Torqueville m. Ameline³ de Bastanbois (Anisee de 3rd House of Tanstien' desc. from Rollo the Vikings, 1st Duke of Normandy)
 - ③ Geoffrey de Neufmarche m. Ada de Hagleville, dau Richard Fitz Richard (965-3) of Hagleville & Auffray in Normandy m. () dau of Richard I Duke of Normandy
 - ④ Bernard de Neufmarche (-1093) Lord of Brecon in Wales. #22 m. revenue
-

Re #24 over

- ① Bernard I de St. Valere m. Emma dau Renaud I de St. Valere
 - ② Galbert de St. Valere (seen 1011) m. _____
 - ③ Bernard II de St. Valere m. _____
 - ④ Walter II de St. Valere (living 1066) m. Elizabeth de Montlhéry (890-2) dau Guy I de Montlhéry & held extensive estates in 1086 incl manor of Islesworth, Middlesex, England
 - ⑤ Bernard³ de St. Valere (living 1076) #24 over
- NP says the family remained in Berks & Hants in 13th cent.
-

PEDIGREE CHART

Mortimer 14

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Mortimer 3
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Robert de Brus
 (Father of No. 2)
 Counselor to Duke Robert
 the Magnificent, father
 of the emperor
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

b. The Castle Brus (near Brix)
 p.b. near Cherbourg - remains of
 m. the extensive castle belonging
 p.m. to the ducal domain of Atleby,
 d. consist of Duke Richard III
 p.d. still remain

16 b. _____
 m. (Father of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

b. _____
 d. (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 b. _____
 m. (Father of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

19 b. _____
 d. (Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

2 Robert de Brus
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. Castle in
 p.b. Normandy - according to his sons
 m. Alan Plantagenet - 1066
 p.m. wealthy baron in Yorkshire - many
 d. ca 1067 or 70 of Skelton York
 p.d. + West & Hartness
 Darnley to Barchin
 Sussex

(Mother of No. 4)
 Name pronounced
 "Brewis"

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 b. _____
 m. (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

21 b. _____
 m. (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

22 b. _____
 m. (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

23 b. _____
 m. (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

24 b. _____
 m. (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

25 b. _____
 m. (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

26 b. _____
 m. (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

27 b. _____
 m. (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

28 b. _____
 m. (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

29 b. _____
 m. (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

30 b. _____
 m. (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

31 b. _____
 m. (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. _____

d. _____

5 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 William de Brus
 Lord of Brabant
 in Sussex
 b. 1040
 p.b. Normandy
 m. 2nd 1073
 p.m. 1st wife
 d. 1080
 p.d. 2nd wife
 1st wife
 2nd wife
 3rd wife
 4th wife
 5th wife
 6th wife
 7th wife
 8th wife
 9th wife
 10th wife
 11th wife
 12th wife
 13th wife
 14th wife
 15th wife
 16th wife
 17th wife
 18th wife
 19th wife
 20th wife
 21st wife
 22nd wife
 23rd wife
 24th wife
 25th wife
 26th wife
 27th wife
 28th wife
 29th wife
 30th wife
 31st wife

(Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 10)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 10)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 11)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 11)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 12)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 12)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 13)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 13)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

6 _____
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 10)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 10)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 11)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 11)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Gunnora
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. half lands from Hago prigonal +
 p.b. Roger de Cœlli in 1082
 m. (in Normandy?)
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 8)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 15)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 15)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Eve de Bessy
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. widow of Anichat de Harcourt with whom
 p.b. she had 8 children
 m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 16)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 16)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985 CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Mortimer 5

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 47 on chart No. Mortimer 1
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

Progo de Briwere

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Henry de Briwere
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. held 5 fairs in Devon
 p.b. 1165 + temp Stephen
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

b. from Brovere or Breviare
 p.b. near Caen, Normandy
 m. The name is now
 p.m. spelt "Brewer"
 d.
 p.d.

16 b. at Battle of Hastings
 m. living 1066
 d.
 p.d.

2 William de Briwere
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. Lord of Torre, Devon +
 p.b. Horsley, Dorset
 m. Shiriff of Devon + itinent
 p.m. for 1187 - 1191
 d. 4 to go on ship R
 p.d. Rickard Linhart on board
+ arranged 14 letters
from captivity, etc

b. from Brovere or Breviare
 p.b. near Caen, Normandy
 m. The name is now
 p.m. spelt "Brewer"
 d.
 p.d.

18 b. (Father of No. 9)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d.
 p.d.

5 ()
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

b. (Father of No. 5)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

20 b. (Father of No. 10)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d.
 p.d.

1 Grace de Briwere
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

b. (Mother of No. 5)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

22 b. (Father of No. 11)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d.
 p.d.

6 William Fitz Richard
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. Lord of Cardinard
 p.b. 625-1
 m. a great landowner in
 p.m. Cornwall
 d.
 p.d.

b. (Father of No. 6)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

24 b. (Father of No. 12)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d.
 p.d.

3 Beatrice de Valles
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. Mistress of Reginald de
 p.b. Dunstanville, son of King Henry I
 m. (1300-11)
 d.
 p.d.

b. (Mother of No. 6)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

26 b. (Father of No. 13)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d.
 p.d.

7 Reginald de Briwere
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. 1227/8
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

b. (Father of No. 7)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

27 b. (Mother of No. 13)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d.
 p.d.

28 b. (Father of No. 14)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d.
 p.d.

30 b. (Father of No. 15)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d.
 p.d.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Comj

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski

8924 W. Plainfield Ave.

Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. on chart No.

Neville 1

Chart No.

16 Geoffrey de Neville of Hornby
b. (Father of No. 4)
m. Castle-Sarnumel to Shrewsbury 1285 - King's Justice of the King's Bench
p.m. 1267
d. 26 Apr 1285
p.d.

17 To Neville 2
Joan
b. (Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No.

18 John de Lungvilliers
b. (Father of No. 9)
m. (Desc. of Alenore Lady of Hereby 1066)
p.m.
d. (Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No.

19
b. (Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No.

20
b. (Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No.

21
b. (Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No.

22
b. (Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No.

23
b. (Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No.

24 William de Atherton
b. held manor of Atherton & Pennington in 1251
m. Pennington in 1251
p.m. Son of Robert de Atherton
d. living 1216; High Sheriff (Shrewsbury) of the County of Lancaster
p.d. and held the manor of Atherton of the persons of Warrington

25
b. (Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No.

26
b. (Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No.

27
b. (Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No.

28
b. (Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No.

29
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

30
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

31
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

32
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

33
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

34
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

35
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

36
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

37
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

38
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

39
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

40
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

41
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

42
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

18 4 Robert de Neville of Hornby Castle
b. (Father of No. 2)
m. with the King of Scots 1296
p.m. living 1313
p.d.

2 Sir Robert de Neville, Knt 1344
b. (Father of No. 1)
m. of Hornby Castle
p.b. was at the siege of Amiens, 26 Aug 1344
m. Marshal of France 1344-6
p.m. Commission to Lencs 1344-6
d. living July 1373 JP for Yorks 1353
p.d. sent to the Council at Westminster 1347

5 Isabel de Byron
b. (Mother of No. 2)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Sir Robert de Neville, Knt 1321
b. (Father of No. 3)
m. of Hornby Castle 1321
p.b. Sheriff of Yorks - 1321
m. 1344 Served in Gascony
p.m. 1350
d. 14 Apr 1413
p.d.

6 Henry de Atherton
b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Joan de Atherton
b. (Mother of No. 1)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Emma de Aintree
b. (Mother of No. 3)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Margaret de la Pole, dau of Sir William de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk & Katherine of Aragon
b. (Spouse of No. 1)
p.b. 1366
d. 1366
p.d.

See Harington

8 Geoffrey de Neville of Hornby
b. (Father of No. 4)
m. Castle-Sarnumel to Shrewsbury 1285 - King's Justice of the King's Bench
p.m. 1267
d. 26 Apr 1285
p.d.

9 Margaret de Lungvilliers
b. (Mother of No. 4)
p.b.
d. 26 Feb 1318/9
p.d.

10 Robert de Byron of Melting
b. (Father of No. 5)
m. Melting, North Yorks 1280
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11
b. (Mother of No. 5)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 William de Atherton
b. (Father of No. 6)
m. of Atherton 12
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 Agnes
b. (Mother of No. 6)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
b. (Father of No. 7)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
b. (Mother of No. 7)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16
b. (Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No.

17
b. (Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No.

18
b. (Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No.

19
b. (Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No.

20
b. (Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No.

21
b. (Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No.

22
b. (Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No.

23
b. (Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No.

24
b. (Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No.

25
b. (Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No.

26
b. (Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No.

27
b. (Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No.

28
b. (Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No.

29
b. (Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No.

30
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

31
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

32
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

33
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

34
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

35
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

36
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

37
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

38
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

39
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

40
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

41
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

42
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

43
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

44
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

45
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

46
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

47
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

48
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

49
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

50
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

51
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

52
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

53
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

54
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

55
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

56
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

57
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

58
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

59
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

60
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

61
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

62
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

63
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

64
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

65
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

66
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

67
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

68
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

69
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

70
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

71
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

72
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

73
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

74
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

75
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

76
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

77
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

78
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

79
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

80
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

81
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

82
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

83
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

84
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

85
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

86
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

87
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

88
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

89
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

90
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

91
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

92
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

93
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

94
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

95
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

96
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

97
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

98
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

99
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

100
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

101
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

102
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

103
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

104
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

105
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

106
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

107
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

108
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

109
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

110
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

111
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

112
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

113
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

114
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

115
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

116
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

117
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

118
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

119
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

120
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

121
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

122
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

123
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

124
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

125
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

126
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

127
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

128
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

129
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

130
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

131
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

132
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

133
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

134
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

135
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

136
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

137
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

138
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

139
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

140
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

141
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

142
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

143
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

144
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

145
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

146
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

147
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

148
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

149
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Cont. on chart No.

150
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

151
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

152
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

153
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

154
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

155
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

156
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

157
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

158
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

159
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

160
b. (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

161
b. (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No.

162

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Com

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. on chart No.

Neville 2

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Maldred Fitz Dolfin
(Father of No. 2)
b. ca 1125
p.b. Termon 1140 Lord of Reby
m. ca 1170-3
p.m.
d. ca 1183
p.d.

2 Robert Fitz Maldred, Lord of Reby
(Father of No. 1)
b. ca 1072 + Brangely, Lord of Durham
p.b. 1174-8 Consear in King 1230
m. Consear Northumb. 1235
p.m. Durham 1238 exped. 1245
d. between Aug 1252 & 26 Aug 1252 between Aug 1252
p.d.

5 () daa
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Geoffrey de Neville
(Father of No. 3)
b. of Reby Castle Sheriff Northumb.
p.b. between 1258 & 1259, Justice of the
m. King's Courts
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 Geoffrey de Neville
(Father of No. 3)
b. of Ashby, Lines.
p.b.
m. between 1176
p.m.
d. ca 1183
p.d.

3 Isabel de Neville
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 1197/237
p.d.

7 Emma de Balmer (L44)
(Mother of No. 3)
b. Order of Geoffrey de Valognes
p.b.
d. 1208
p.d.

Joan (not Monmouth as we claimed)
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d. Living 1247

8 Dolfin Fitz Uchtred
(Father of No. 4)
b. ca 1100 Lord of Reby
p.b. 1140 Lord of Reby
m. 1140 Lord of Reby
p.m. Cheshire lands in Eng. & Scotland
d. ca 1136 granted Steindrop
p.d. Steindrop 1131

9 Olivia (Adelicia)
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 John de Stuteville
(Father of No. 5)
b. (young son) of Long Laxford
p.b. Nearbed on - Avon &
m. Cosford Co Warwick
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 () daa
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 () daa
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

13 () daa
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Boetrem de Balmer
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 () daa
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Uchtred Fitz Maldred
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
m.
d.

17 () daa
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
m.
d.

18 Walcher, Bishop of Durham
(Father of No. 9)
b. Athelric of Lorraine
m. (Line 20 - earliest he is earliest)
p.m.
d. 1080
p.d.

19 () daa
(Mother of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
d.

20 Robert de Stuteville
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
m.
d.

21 Ernebergu
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.

22 () daa
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
m.
d.

23 () daa
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.

24 Neville
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
m.
d.

25 () daa
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.

26 () daa
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
m.
d.

27 () daa
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.

28 Robert de Balmer
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b. (see over to 6 now)
m. Genevieve
p.m.
d.

29 () daa
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.

30 () daa
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
m.
d.

31 () daa
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.

ancestors of #28 reverse, Robert de Bulmer (was the family of English descent?) Nevilles were.

① Henry de Bulmer, Lord of Bulmer & Brancepeth (Durham?) OS to OE path of a man
(Co Essex?) name Brander.
cf "fool whoe he's drink"

② Allen de Bulmer

③ Anketell de Bulmer

④ Gertram de Bulmer

⑤ Stephen de Bulmer

⑥ Thomas de Bulmer

⑦ Robert de Bulmer is #28 reverse. Dates & exact names not given.

Robert's grand dau. Emma died in 1258, so Henry must have been born long before the Conquest.

#12 & 6 reverse — "Norman People" pg 343 says:

"This family descended from Baldric Teutonicus, who with his brother Wiger came to Normandy c 900 to offer his service to the Duke. (Ord. Vit. 474)
From him descended the families of Neville, Coarce, Beaugency, Baskerville and D'Anno. The Nevilles were widely spread in England, but most numerous in Lincoln."

PEDIGREE CHART

Sachse
Neville -3

Name of Comp

Address

City, State

Date

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Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

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p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

8 *Crimen the Thane* *Governor of the Scots*
b. 918 (Father of No. 4) *Isles*
p.b. *Lay Abbot of*
m. 1000 *Denkell*
p.m.
d. 1045 - slain in battle amongst the Scots themselves
p.d.

9 *Bethoc* *Beatrix*
170-19 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 *Uchtred, Earl of*
b. (Father of No. 5) *Northumberland*
p.b.
m. 3)
p.m.
d. 1016 - murdered
p.d.

11 *Alefgifu* *(Elgiva)*
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

18 *Malcolm II, King of Scots*
b. (Father of No. 9)
m. *#10 at left*
d. *To Neville 4 ->*

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

20 *Waltheof, Earl of Northumb-*
b. (Father of No. 10, *brides*)
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22 *Aethelred II King of England*
b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. *To Saxon Kings of England*
d. *Aelflaed (Granting son) ->*

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

17-23) 4 *Maldred, Lord of Carlisle*
(Father of No. 2)
b. *+ Alisterdale*
p.b. *bro. of Duncan I*
m. 1043 *King of Scots*
p.m.
d. 1045 - slain in battle
p.d.

2 *Maldred Lord of Manors*
(Father of No. 1)
b. ca 1045 *of Winton*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 *Ealdgyth*
(Mother of No. 2)
b. ca 1010
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 *Uchtred Fitz Maldred*
b. ca 1075 *Lord of Raby*
p.b. *Co. Durham*
m.
p.m.
d. 1189
p.d.

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Comj

Address

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Neville 4
Chart No. _____

Descent of Kings of Scots

1. Ercc, King of Dalriada (Northern Ireland) son of Eochaid Muir n remar, d 474 AD
2. Fergus, established the Kingdom of Dalriada in Argyll, near Scotland.
3. Domangart (m. Felda m Foltchar, dau of Brion)
4. Gabran (called "The Treacherous by the Welsh" son of Dyfnwal Hen" m. Lleian dau of Brychan
for whom Brecknock is named)
5. Aedan, d.c. 608 after about 37 years rule
6. Eochaid Bude - also King of Picts (a younger son ruled after brothers killed) d.c. 630
7. Domnall Brecc, killed ca 642 in battle of Strathcarron
8. Domangart - did not reign
9. Eochaid II, King of Dalriada, killed ca 697
10. Eochaid III " " reigned 721-733
11. Aed Find "the White" d 778 after 30 years' rule
12. Eochaid "the Poisonous", King as of 781
13. Alpin, slain in Galloway ca 837
14. Cinaed - also called Kenneth Mac Alpin, King of Picts & Scots 843, d. 858
(Weis also cites article proving Kenneth's descent from Kings of Strathclyde
& Picts, not presently available to this writer)
15. Casanatin (Constantine) King of Scots 860, d 877 - slain in battle by the Norse.
16. Domnall, King 888, killed 900.
17. Mael-Coluim (Malcolm) King 943, killed at Moray by men of Moray, 954
18. Cinaed (Kenneth) King 971, killed 995 by own men
19. Malcolm II, King of Scots 25 Nov 1005-1034, fought a battle in 1008 at Coocham with
Uchtred (d 1016) son of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, and overcame the Danes 1017.
He published a code of laws. After nearly 30 years of rule was murdered 25 Nov 1034

King Malcolm is #18 on Neville chart 3

Descent of Kings of Scots

1. Eric, King of Bohemia (1075-1100) son of Eadgar the King of England.
2. Edgar, King of England (1066-1067) son of Eadgar the King of England.
3. Edgar, King of England (1066-1067) son of Eadgar the King of England.
4. Edgar, King of England (1066-1067) son of Eadgar the King of England.
5. Edgar, King of England (1066-1067) son of Eadgar the King of England.
6. Edgar, King of England (1066-1067) son of Eadgar the King of England.
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20. Edgar, King of England (1066-1067) son of Eadgar the King of England.

the woodlands of the ancient lands of St Milburga. But this left Much Wenlock pretty much as it is today. It is probably better known that its Olympic Games, founded by Dr William Penny Brook, helped to trigger the revival in 1896 of the international Olympic Games.

Clun

[Picot holds] CLUN CLUNE [from Earl Roger]. Edric held it; he held it as a free man. 15 hides which pay tax. Land for 60 ploughs. In lordship 2; 5 slaves; 10 villagers and 4 smallholders with 5 ploughs. A mill which serves the court; 4 Welshmen pay 2s 4d. Of this land Walter holds 2 hides from Picot; Picot, a man-at-arms, 3 hides; Gislold 2 hides. They have 3 ploughs and 2 slaves; 2 ploughmen; 8 villagers, 4 smallholders and 2 Welshmen with 2 ploughs between them. 2 riders pay 2 cattle in dues. Value of the whole manor before 1066 £25; later £3; now, of what Picot has, £6 5s; of what the men-at-arms (have), £4 less 5s.

Clunton, and Clunbury, Clungunford and Clun
Are the quietest places under the sun.

Anon

Clun, the most westerly ancient English settlement in Shropshire, lies a couple of miles to the east of Offa's Dyke, which rises over Spoad Hill like some giant mole-tunnel. A towering Norman keep tops this steep man-made mound, an outlying part of which is now the village's bowling green—a feature that softens the martial profile of the castle walls. With its half-timbered church tower on the south side of the river, a seventeenth-century almshouse quadrangle on the north side, and a narrow old saddleback bridge in between, Clun has a simple easy-going charm.

Whatever its origins — its status as a mother church for a host of medieval chapels suggests that it was well established before the Conquest — it was selected, like nearby Richards Castle and Bishops Castle, to be a base from which to subdue the Welsh. '4 Welshmen pay 2s 4d' reveals, however, that this was a hybrid area: 'Welshmen's Meadow' may have been named long before the Normans arrived. It is likely that animals as well as consignments of bronze axe-heads were already being moved along Clun Trackway, which follows the high ground south of Clun before dropping down to the river at Clungunford.

Picot de Say, who gave his name to Stokesay Castle near Craven Arms, held Clun from Earl Roger, who had been given palatine authority in the Northern March. Later Clun became the stronghold of the FitzAlans of Oswestry, forebears of the Earls of Arundel. It was a member of this family, Henry Howard, who in 1614 founded the hospital for decayed tradesmen, the almshouses by the river.

Clun was a borough settlement planted by the Normans, and like the others, had a precarious existence: Clun itself was reduced to ashes by Prince Rhys in 1195; Bishops Castle was nearly wiped out in 1263, and Richards Castle, which had been started before the Conquest by Richard le Scrob, shrank to the hamlet it is today. Clun survived, although the castle was said to be in acute need of repair by 1272. That it



had an important place in the administration of justice is implied in the record of one William Kempe, who held his land by virtue of conveying the heads of those executed at Clun to Shrewsbury, presumably for counting and display.

But Clun seems never to have lived up to expectations. 'Land for 60 ploughs' reads like a house agent's blurb: in reality there must have been less — the nineteenth-century enclosure of

27,000 acres hardly suggests much arable land. If Clun Castle is really the Garde Doloureuse of Sir Walter Scott's *The Betrothed*, as some believe, the author's imaginative flight is impressive, for the historical half-life of this obscure border borough gave him little to build on.

MUCH WENLOCK: A Romanesque carved lavabo, c. 1180, in the priory.



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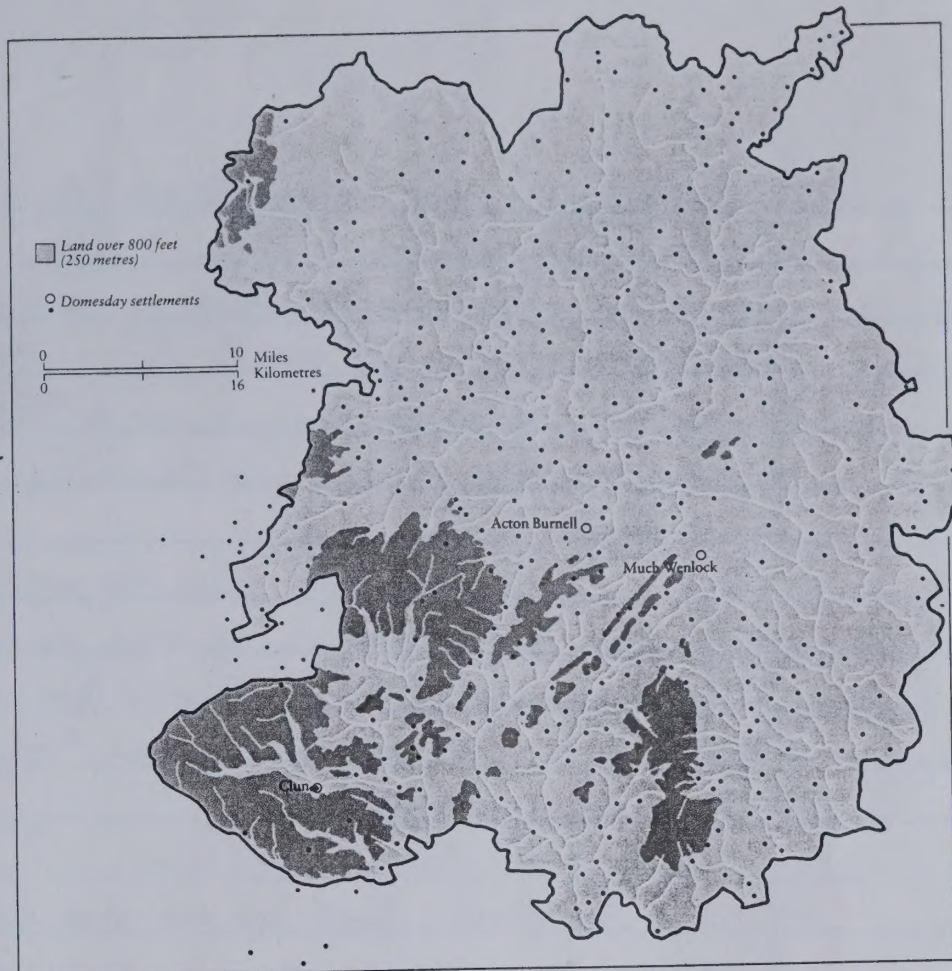
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But Clun seems never to have lived up to expectations. 'Land for 60 ploughs' reads like a house agent's blurb: in reality there must have been less—the nineteenth-century enclosure of

27,000 acres hardly suggests much arable land. If Clun Castle is really the Garde Doloreuse of Sir Walter Scott's *The Betrothed*, as some believe, the author's imaginative flight is impressive, for the historical half-life of this obscure border borough gave him little to build on.

MUCH WENLOCK: A Romanesque carved lavabo, c. 1180, in the priory.



The Pigott family is said to have descended from Picot de Say ^{Jr.} who came with William the Conqueror, (as did his 2 brothers Robert Fitz Picot and William de Say. Picot became Baron of Clan and Stoke-Say, Salop. Married Adelora & had 2 sons, Robert & Henry. Picot received 29 manors & in 1083 was one of the principal men summoned by ^{Earl} Robert de Montgomerie to witness the foundation charter of his abbey at Shrewsbury. Shropshire (in the Welsh Marches) was a country palefine.

My book about Domestic Book gives the following excerpts: Manors —

Acton Pigott (Aetone): Rained the Shireff from Earl Roger.

Clunbury (Clunberia): Picot from Earl Roger (gave, on the River Clun).

Clangunford (Clone): Rained the Shireff and Picot from Earl Roger (formerly belonged to Gunwardt 2 mills, on the River Clun).

Clanton (Clantone): Picot from Earl Roger.

Chetwynd (Catewinde): Turred from Earl Roger. Mill. 2 fisheries — 64 sticks of ash.

Chetwynd mansion and park, haunted by the ghost of Mrs Pigott (one of the family) who was killed in childbirth.

From: Some Feudal Lords of Arms, pp 186-7, by Joseph Foster



Pigot, Sir Robert (PYGOT), slain at the siege of Calais 1347—bore, gules, three picks 2 and 1 argent (F.), borne also by BALDWIN; Surrey Roll.

Pigot, Geoffrey, of Melmerby—(E. 1. Roll) bore, sable three picks (picois) argent (F.); Grimaldi and Jenyns' Rolls; and by RANDOLF in Surrey Roll.

Pigott, Sir J. (PYGOTT)—(H. VI. Roll) bore, or, on a cross azure five crescents argent; Atkinson Roll.

Pigott (—), Sr., of Norfolk—(E. II. Roll) bore, argent, two bends engrailed gules; and in a marginal note, "3 molles sable"; Parly. Roll, an addition.

Pigott, Sir Baldwin, of Yorkshire, and John of Doddington—(E. II. Roll) bore, azure, two bars or in chief three besants; Parly. Roll and Jenyns' Ordinary.

Pigott, Sir Pyers de, of Notts—(E. II. Roll) bore, azure, a bend engrailed between six martlets 3 and 3 or (F.); Parly. Roll; bend indented Jenyns' Ordinary; dancettée or fusily in Arden Roll.

[**Pigott, William**, ob. 1376—bore, ermine, three fusils conjoined in fess sable.—Shirley.] F.

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Chetwynd (Catewinder): Turned from Earl Roger. Mill & fisheries — 64 sticks of ash.

Chetwynd mansion and park, haunted by the ghost of Mrs Pigott (one of the family) who was killed in childbirth.

from: Some Feudal Costs of Arms, AD 186-7, by Joseph Foster



Geoffrey Pigot



Peris Pigod



Will Pigott

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[Pigott, William, ob. 1376—bore, ermine, three fusils conjoined in fess sable.—Shirley.] F.

The place name Pottenham means "homestead frequented by hawks."

Doggett is also a Norman name. Norman people says Doget (from Deket or Duket). Radolphus Dooet of Normandy 1180; Nicholas Doochet (1195 CURS). Doggeth Duket was frequent in England c 1272 (R.H.).

✓ St. Werburgh^a, it appears that this manor was held by Robert Pigot under the heirs of the families of Despensers and Waverton, who were probably grantees from the earl; that it was granted by him to Robert de Worth, and regranted to Chester Abbey.

✓ The connexion between the Pigots and Wavertons, here mentioned, seems to refer this Robert Pigot to the Pichots of Waverton and Broxton, who were in all probability descended from Gilbert Pichot, mesne lord of Broxton at the Conquest^b.

The abbot of St. Werburgh, in plea to a quo warranto, 31 Edw. III. claimed view of frank pledge from all residents^c; and the lands of his abbey in Chelford and Asthulle were valued, after the dissolution, at viii. vis. iiii. d.^d The said manor, as parcel of Barnshaw, passed subsequently to the Dean and Chapter in their first grant, but after the suits with sir Richard Cotton, was confirmed generally to the fee farmers by patent 22 Eliz.^e being then held by Henry Mainwaring of Carincham in fee farm from the Dean and Chapter, as part of Barnshaw, before mentioned^f.

The manor subsequently passed to the Mainwarings of Peover in the same manner with the paramount royalty of Barnshaw, of which it is still an appendage, and the constables are sworn in that court^g.

✓ ASTLE, or Asthulle, in this township, has been noticed in the preceding extracts from the chartulary of St. Werburgh, and gave name, at an early period, to its mesne lords, one branch of which assumed the name of Birtles, and has been mentioned in that township. The lords of Chelford had demesne and quit-rents in this hamlet, which passed with Chelford to the Abbey of St. Werburgh; but Asthulle itself continued in possession of these local lords, as appears by a deed quoted

in the Villare Cestriense, by which Robert, son of John de Asthulle, gave to Adam, his son, all his land here, to be held of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, by the yearly render of xiii. d. Astle is now vested in Thomas Parker, esq. to whom it has descended from the marriage of his ancestor with the heiress of the Snelsons of Snelson, about the middle of the seventeenth century^h. With this estate are also now united the lands formerly possessed by the Smallwoods of Chelfordⁱ.

Astle Hall, which has been much enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, is a handsome and spacious edifice, situated amongst extensive and well-timbered grounds. At a short distance from the house is a large artificial piece of water, which assumes from its extent and variety of outline the appearance of a natural lake.

Near the banks of this water, and adjacent to the high road, is the CHAPEL of Chelford, a neat modern building of brick^k.

The original establishment of this chapel by Robert de Worth has been already given below in extracts from Harl. MSS. 1965. At the dissolution it was served by Edward Acton, who had the salary of £4. 6s. 8d. from the Abbey as chantry priest, and the continuance of an equal stipend was imposed on the Dean and Chapter of Chester by patent 22 Eliz.^l

The curacy is augmented with queen Anne's bounty, but the Chapel is not included in the returns made to the governors of that bounty by the bishop of Chester, in 1809.

Its patronage is now vested in Thomas Parker of Astle, esq. The registers begin in 1679.

A school for the use of the children of this township was founded and endowed by the late rev. John Parker.

OLD WITHINGTON

✓ Is unnoticed in Domesday, and from the tenor of the charters below, appears to have been originally included in the vill of Chelford, with which it was antiently mized^m. The Pigots, and their sub-tenants the Worths, had demesne and rents here appendant to

their royalty of Chelford, which passed therewith to Chester Abbey; but the manor was nevertheless vested, at an early period, in the Ardernes of Aldford (being most probably granted, with Gawsworth and other neighbouring estates, by the earls of Chester, who retained

^a Harl. MSS. 1965. 25. col. 1. Robert Pigot gives to Robert de Worth, for his homage and service, the vill of Chelleford, with the demesne of Asthull and Wy(th)inton † to be held by him and his heirs by the yearly render of viii. s. and a pair of gloves on the feast of All Saints, for all services, saving the puture of the sergeants of the peace and the repairs of the Heys in Macclesfield Forest. (Test. Jo. le Gray, just. Cest. Bened'co de Coudrey, tunc ballivo de Macclesfield, &c. as appears by another copy of the deed in Harl. MSS. 2074. 185 b.)

Ibid. col. 2. The same grants to the same the mill of Chelford and Wythinton, with all appurtenances and suit to the same, &c.

Ibid. Robert de Worth grants to the monks of Chester the entire vill of Chelleford, with the mill of the same, cum pert. and the demesnes and rents of Asthull and Wythinton, and the land called Longefordcroft, to be held by doing to the lords of the fee the accustomed service, as contained in the charter of his feoffer, Robert Pigot, and by finding one fit chaplain to pray for ever in the chapel of Chelleford for the souls of himself, his ancestors, and successors, who shall celebrate mass there on Sundays and two week-days, at the pleasure of the abbot, and on the remaining four days shall do the same in the parish-church of Prestebury, before the altar of St. Nicholas.

Ibid. William, son of Robert Pigot, confirms and quitclaims the said vill, &c. to the monks, saving to himself and his heirs the lordship and homage of Wythinton, and render to himself and his heirs of a pair of white spurs and a barbed arrow yearly, and stipulates for their payment of three shillings yearly to the heirs of Hugh Despenser, and the payment of iii shillings to the heirs of Hugh de Waverton.

In the Chartulary a note is added, of this William Pigot having subsequently quitclaimed the homage, &c. of Chelleford and Asthull to the Monks; and from a copy of the charter at large, in Harl. MSS. 2074. 186. it is ascertained to have been granted in the time of Reginald de Grey, just. Cest.

^b For further particulars of the Pichots and Wavertons, and their ancestors, who were connected several ways with Chester Abbey, see Clotton, in Edisbury Hundred (176); and Broxton (410), Waverton (429), and Hatton (431), in Broxton Hundred; and the abstract of the Chartulary of Saint Werburgh, vol. I.

^c Vol. I. p. 238.

^d Ibid. 227.

^e Ibid. 241.

^f Ibid. 242.

^g See this volume, p. 75.

^h Information of Hugh Cholmondeley, B.D. late dean of Chester.

ⁱ Thomas Smallwood, of Chelford, aged 40 years 17 Sept. 1663, then entered a pedigree of four descents in Dugdale's Visitation, and had an allowance of the following arms: Checky Argent and Sable, on a canton of the first, a chessrook of the second.

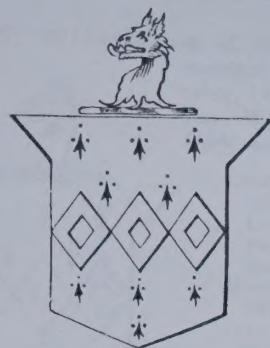
^k In the church-yard is a memorial of Dorothy Joddrell, spinster, who died July 17, 1721; and over the vault of the Parkers an altar-tomb inscribed with the name of the late rev. John Parker of Astle, who died Nov. 1, 1795.

^l Vol. I. 228. 243.

^m The county rate is still assessed on both townships jointly, under the name of Chelford cum Old Withington.

† Wyntinton originally through all the entries; but a Saxon th has been substituted by a later hand, wherever the name occurs.

Lineage.



In an elaborate MS. compiled and emblazoned in the College of Arms, containing "Saudrie Ancient Remembrances of Arms, Genealogies, and other Notes of Gentility belonging to the Worshipfull Name and Families of Pigot or Picot," it is stated that "In the first reign of the Normans there flourished in this land two noble families of the surname of Pigot; and that they were of the like noble lineage or offspring in the Dutchy of Normandy before the Norman conquest of England, appeareth by the reverend testimonies of our ancient Heralds books and chronicles: the first whereof being named otherwiles Pigot and Picot, was Viscount Hereditary of Cambridge Sheer or Grantridge, and Baron of Boorne or Brune in the said County in the reign of King William the Conqueror. After his death, Robert Pigot, his sonn, succeeded in the Baronie, and he forfeited the same by taking part with Robert, Duke of Normandy, against William Rufus; and King Henry the First gave the same to Payne Peverell. This Peverell married the sister of the said Lord Robert Pigot, as Mr. Cambden noteth in his description of Cambridgeshire."

"The other family of the Pigots that is said to have been of noble title about the Conqueror's time, did flourish in the west parts of the realm, namely, in Wales, on the Marches thereof, as it seemeth. For Humphrey Lloyd and Doctor Powell in their Chronicles of Wales, p. 167, affirm that in the reign of King Henry the First, anno 1109, Cadocan ap Blethin, Lord of Powes, married the daughter of the Lord Pigot, of Say, a nobleman of Normandie, and had divers townes and lordships in that countrie by gift of the said Pigot, and a son also, by his daughter, named Henry, to

whom the King gave a portion of his uncle Jerworth's ransome, which Jerworth ap Blethin was the said King's prisoner.

"It is supposed from a branch of this Pigot are lineally descended those PIGOTTS, which have many ages since continued at Chetwin, in Shropshire, their arms being 3 fuzills or millpecks as aforesaid, likewise in Flintshire, Cheshire, Herefordshire, &c. whereof there are many gentlemen remaining in Wales to this day, as is reported and known."

Of the Cheshire branch of Pigot, it is known by authentic records that Gilbert Pigot or Pichot, was mesne lord of Broxton, at a period approximating to the Norman conquest. Robert Pigot, and William, his son, by charter, granted to the monks of St. Werberg, in Chester, the town of Chelleford; and another, Gilbert Pigot, was a benefactor to the abbey of Pulton, in that county, in the year 1210.

RICHARD PIGOTT, "of Cheshire," presumed to have been of the family of Pigot, of Butley, in that county, and to have been descended from Gilbert, lord of Broxton, before mentioned, married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard de Peshale, of Chetwynd, in the county of Salop, and with her obtained that fine estate. His grandson,

ROBERT PIGOTT, of Chetwynd, was sheriff of Shropshire in 1517, and he (as also did several of his descendants) bore for arms, *azure, a chevron between three mullets or, on a chief ermine, three fusils sable*. The chevron and mullets were borne by the Peshales of Chetwynd, in consequence of the marriage of Sir Richard de Peshale, sheriff of Shropshire in 1333, with Joan, daughter and heir of Reginald, son of Sir John de Chetwynd, by which marriage the Chetwynd estate was obtained by the Peshale family. Robert Pigott, esq. married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Blunt, knt. of Kinlet, by whom he had issue,

THOMAS PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd, whose son,

ROBERT PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd, was sheriff of Shropshire in 1574. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Gatacre, esq. of Gatacre, in the county of Salop, he had numerous issue, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd, sheriff of Shropshire in 1615, he married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Eyton, esq. of Eyton, in the county of Salop, and dying in 1620, was succeeded in his estates by his son,

WALTER PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd, sheriff of Shropshire in 1624, who married Katharine, daughter of Sir Richard Leveson, knt. and had a son,

THOMAS PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd, who married Anne, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, esq. of Keele, in the county of Stafford, and dying in 1665, was succeeded by his son,

WALTER PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Dryden, bart. of Canons Ashby, in the county of Northampton, and had issue,

i. ROBERT, his heir.

ii. Dryden, rector of Edmond, in the county of Salop.

i. Mary.

Walter Pigott died in 1669, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ROBERT PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd, sheriff of Shropshire in 1697, who married Frances, daughter of William Ward, esq. of Willingsworth, in the county of Stafford, (brother of Edward, Lord Dudley and Ward), by whom he had issue,

i. ROBERT, his heir, born 21st November, 1699.

ii. John.

iii. Thomas.

iv. William, rector of Edmond and Chetwynd, in the county of Salop, ancestor of Colonel Pigott, of Doddershall Park. (See that family.)

v. Benjamin.

vi. Francis.

i. Honor, married to John Harvey, esq.

ii. Ann, married to Richard Lyster, esq. of Rowton, in the county of Salop.

Mr. Pigott was succeeded in his extensive estates by his eldest son,

ROBERT PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd Park, in the county of Salop, and of Chesterton Hall, in the county of Huntingdon. This gentleman married, first, Diana, dau. and co-heir of Richard Rocke, esq. of Shrewsbury, but had no issue. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of — Peers, esq. of Criggion, in the county of Montgomery, by whom he had

i. ROBERT, his heir.

ii. Thomas.

iii. WILLIAM, rector of Chetwynd and Edmond, of whom hereafter.

i. Frances.

ii. Honor.

iii. Ann.

iv. Rebecca, married John Mytton, esq. of Halston.

The date of Mr. Pigott's death is known by the remarkable wager recorded in Burrows' Reports, under the title of "The Earl of March *versus* Pigott," in which Lord Mansfield decided, that the impossibility of a contingency is no bar to its becoming the

subject of a wager, provided the impossibility is unknown to both the parties at the time of laying it. The case was this: Mr. R. Pigott and Mr. Codrington agreed to run *their fathers' lives* one against the other. Sir William Codrington being a little turned of fifty; Mr. Pigott, senior, upwards of seventy; but the latter was *already* dead. He died in Shropshire, (150 miles from London), at two o'clock in the morning of the day on which the bet was made at Newmarket, after dinner. This circumstance was at the time unknown to, and not even suspected by either party; but hence Mr. Pigott was induced to resist payment of the five hundred guineas, for which the wager was laid; and Lord March, afterwards the well-known Duke of Queensberry, who had taken Mr. Codrington's bet, was compelled to bring his action, in which he succeeded. Dying thus, in May, 1770, Mr. Pigott was succeeded at Chetwynd, by his eldest son,

ROBERT PIGOTT, esq. who served the office of sheriff for Shropshire, in 1774, soon after which, becoming alarmed (as it is said) at the gloomy aspect of affairs in this country, consequent upon the commencement of the American war, he sold the ancient inheritance of Chetwynd, which had been in his name for twelve generations, and hastened to rescue seventy thousand pounds, the inadequate consideration which he had received for it, from his anticipated wreck of the kingdom, by retiring to the continent, and there lost a considerable part of this property, on the failure of those to whom he had entrusted it. He lived for some time at Geneva, married abroad, and had a son, who died before him. His own death happened at Toulouse, on the 7th July, 1794.

Thus terminated the principal line of the family of Pigott, of Chetwynd, but the family itself was continued by

THE REV. WILLIAM PIGOTT, rector of Chetwynd and Edmond, brother of the last Robert Pigott, of Chetwynd. He married Arabella, daughter of John Mytton, esq. of Halston, in the county of Salop, by whom he had issue,

i. William, who was a captain in the 82nd regiment of Foot, and died at Gibraltar, in 1795.

ii. JOHN-DRYDEN, his successor in the Edmond estate.

i. Arabella.

ii. Anne, married John Corbet, esq. of Sundorne Castle, in the county of Salop.

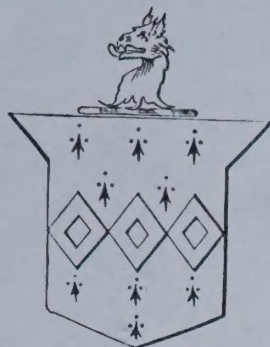
iii. Mary.

iv. Harriott.

The Rev. William Pigott died 9th March, 1811, in his seventieth year, and was suc-

PIGOTT, OF DODDERSHALL PARK.

PIGOTT, WILLIAM, esq. of Doddershall Park, Bucks, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 3rd regiment of local militia, *b.* 22nd October, 1773, *m.* in December, 1794, Anne, daughter of the Rev. William King, rector of Mallow, in the county of Cork, and has had issue,



GEORGE-GRENVILLE-WANDESFORD, major royal Bucks militia, M.P. for St. Maws in 1830, *m.* 26th Oct. 1822, Charlotte, younger daughter of Edward Beeston Long, esq. of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, but by that lady, who died in 1823, he has no issue.

William, ensign 25th regiment of foot, died in April, 1817.

John-Robert, in holy orders, perpetual curate of North Marston, Bucks.

Emma-Anne, *m.* to the Rev. Robert Wilson, rector of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, nephew to Lord Berners.

Col. Pigott, who is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, succeeded his father 20th February, 1802.

Lineage.

In vol. iii. p. 192, the ancient family of Pigott, of Chetwynd, in Shropshire, of which that of Doddershall is a scion, is so amply detailed, that the present notice need merely refer to the branch immediately before us.

ROBERT PIGOTT, esq. of Chetwynd, sheriff of Salop in 1697, *m.* Frances, daughter of William Ward, esq. of Willingsworth, in Staffordshire, (brother of Edward, Lord Dudley and Ward,) and had, with other issue, ROBERT, his heir, of Chetwynd Park, (see vol. iii. p. 193,) and

THE REV. WILLIAM PIGOTT, rector of Edmond and Chetwynd, in Shropshire, who *m.* Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cotes, esq. of Woodcote, in the same county, and had with other issue,

WILLIAM, his heir.

Dorothy, *m.* to Walter Harvey Thursby, esq. of Shrewsbury, and had three sons and a daughter, Honor, *m.* to Ralph Leeke, esq. of Longford Hall.

Sarah, *m.* to Henry Bevan, esq. of Shrewsbury.

Anne, *m.* to Gen. Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart.

The son and heir,

WILLIAM PIGOTT, esq. of Doddershall Park, in the county of Buckingham, *m.*

Sophia, only daughter of Sir William Wolseley, bart. of Wolseley, in Staffordshire, and had issue,

WILLIAM, his heir.

John Charles, lieutenant-col. royal Bucks militia, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the late John Williamson, esq. of Stafford, and has, with other issue, a son and heir,

John.

James-Noel, rector of Grendon Underwood, Bucks.

Emma, *m.* in 1792, to John Harvey-Thursby, esq. of Abington Abbey, in the county of Northampton, and has issue. (See vol. i. p. 318.)

Selina-Harriet, *m.* to Captain Baker, R.N. and *d. s. p.* in 1825.

Mr. Pigott died 20th February, 1802, and was *s.* by his son, the present WILLIAM PIGOTT, esq. of Doddershall Park.

Arms—Erm. three fusils conjoined in fess sa.

Crest—A wolf's head erased arg. langued.

Motto—Tonte foy's preste.

Estates—In Bucks.

Seat—Doddershall Park.

Pigott

MALCOLM, OF POLTALLOCK.

MALCOLM, NEILL, esq. of Poltallock, in the county of Argyle, and of Lamb Abbey, in Kent, *b.* 5th November, 1797; *m.* 14th July, 1831, Harriet-Mary, 3rd daughter of the Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, bart. of Idsworth Park, Hants, and has had issue,

Reginald-Neill, *b.* 28th July, 1833; *d.* 26th July, 1835.

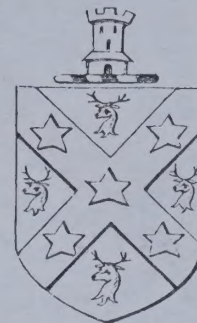
Marion.

Isabella-Lucy, died in August, 1835.

Alice-Elizabeth.

Mr. Malcolm represented Boston in the parliaments of 1826 and 1830.

Lineage.



of his castles of Lochafly and Craignish. He died A.D. 1446, and was succeeded by his son, JOHN, who was confirmed in his father's lands and offices, as is evident from a precept bearing date 1st December, 1448. This family, which seems soon after to have declined, appears to have been a branch of that of Poltallock, from the circumstance that the farm of Corbarran, or Corran, then the only remaining portion of their possessions, is said to have been bequeathed by the last of this race, to Zachary, the then proprietor of Poltallock, as his chief or representative of the elder branch of his house.

DONALD M'GILLESPIE VIC O'CHALLUM, or Donald, son of Archibald, son of Malcolm, was seized of the lands of Poltallock, A.D. 1562, as appears from a charter bearing date 18th May in that year. He *m.* Grizell, daughter of Stirling, of Kippendavie, and had a son,

DUNCAN M'DONALD, M'GILLESPIE, VIC O'Challum, who succeeded his father A.D. 1609. He *m.* a daughter of Neill Campbell, Bishop of Argyle, and had a son, Donald killed, *v. p.* A.D. 1647, when fighting in single combat with Alaster M'Col, surnamed Colkito, at Ederline.†

This family is the representative, or chief of the clan Challum, or M'Callums, settled according to the traditions of the country from a very early period in Argyleshire, and originally styled the Clan Challum of Ariskeodnish, in which lordship most of their estates are still situated.

In the year 1414, Sir Duncan Campbell,* knight of Lochow, granted to REGINALD MALCOLM, laird of Corbarran, certain lands in Craignish and on the banks of Loch Avich, with the office of hereditary constable

* Sir Archibald Campbell, knight of Lochow in 1372, had two sons, Colin, surnamed Jongaloch, or the wonderful, and Duncan. Duncan was fostered and brought up by the Clan Challum, or M'Callums of Ariskeodnish, in the parish of Kilmarton, who, in order that the estate might devolve upon their foster-child, Duncan, set fire to the house in the town of Kilmartin, in which his elder brother, Colin, was passing the night. The latter was obliged to fly clothed in complete armour, but before he could effect his escape, and force his way out, his coat of mail had become so heated by the flames, that he was compelled to jump into a pool formed by the windings of the river Skeodnish, which flows at the foot of the

eminence on which Kilmartin stands, which pool is pointed out by the Highlanders to this day, and called in Gaelic, Linna Licrach, or the Pool of the Coat of Mail.

† A battle took place May 25th, A.D. 1647, at Ederline, where Alaster and his men fought with their accustomed bravery. Among the most conspicuous men on the parliamentary side was Zachary, Uad Donald, More of Poltallock, famed for his great strength, and skill in the use of the broadsword. In the heat of the engagement Alaster met Donald, when he exclaimed, "You once made me your guest, yield, and this night be mine." "Let either of us gain the day," was Poltallock's answer, as he rushed on his foe.

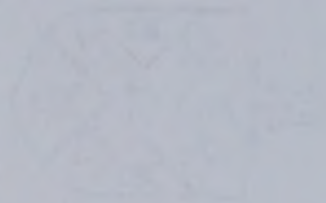
IN SENATE
January 14, 1914.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON JANUARY 14, 1914.

ALBANY:



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ALBANY:



PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 20 on chart No. Satford 1
c 1490?

(A Charlemagne Line)
Pigott 1

Chart No. Pigott

Date (c 1480 or so)

4 Richard Pygott, Esquire
(Father of No. 2)
(younger brother)
b. of Rypon, Yorkshire
p.b.
m. of Rypon, Yorkshire
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Robert Pygott
(Father of No. 1)
b. of Rypon
p.b. Son & born
m. of Rypon
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Giffard
(Mother of No. 2)
(de heirress)
b. of Whedden, Buckinghamshire
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Bartholomew Pigott
(Pygott)
b. of Aston, Oxfordshire son - heir of
p.b. mother
m. living c 1520
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 Henry Doggett
(Father of No. 3)
b. of Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Doggett
(Mother of No. 1)
(sole heirress)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Alienore)
Ellen Pattenham, dau. Wm.
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. Pattenham of Penn,
p.b. Buckinghamshire
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Giffard
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8)
b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9)
b.
d.

20 Giffard
(Father of No. 10)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11)
b.
d.

24 Doggett
(Father of No. 12)
b. (see note over)
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14)
b.
d.

30 Pottenham
(Father of No. 15)
b. (Pattenham)
m. (note over)
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15)
b.
d.

CHART No. 1
MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. HIST. SOC. Rev. 1985

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Pigott is a branch
of the Arundel/
de Say
family

C-G pg 376
calls him
Richard Pigott
(Pattenham
lineage)

(See over)

See bottom - D. Piggett's *imp* Pattenham - (places in Herts & Surrey - "place frequented by monks")

Re #6 reverse Norman People says Doggett (or Doget) is from Doct (Normandy).
Randolphus Doct was of Normandy 1180, Nicholas Doct 1195.
Doget & Doct were frequent in England by 1272.

Many elements in the Patten/Pattenham pedigree have been challenged.
The following is from the genealogy:

Roger, son of Anochitil held Pattenham from Odo, Bishop of Bayeux in 1086 =

Geoffrey de Turville =

William de Pattenham =

Made his dau = Richard Fitz Wale, Lord of Eydon

OK ✓ ^{Reef} Ralph de Pottenham ^{of D} = ^{Dionisia} (widow of Robert de Pinkney) ^{2nd 3rd 1157}
^{living 1210}

Henry Fitz Wale =

Richard Fitz Wale =

Thomas Wale, Lord of Eydon (-1234) = Alice

William de Pottenham

John de Pottenham = Alice

Roger de Pottenham = Agnes, dau of Nicholas de Herdburgh (She m2) Thomas de la Haye

Sir Roger de Pottenham (m2) = Margaret (She m2) Thomas de Berkeley (re 1350-2)

They are #16 & #17 on chart Pigott 2.

G Andreas Morcort a much-tested genealogist in early English research, writing in TAC 15:8-5 (1938/9) & TAC 23:13-5 is in complete agreement that the Patten family of Massachusetts, a middle-class family in Tudor times, sprang from the knightly line indicated in the pedigree above.

If we omit the recorded names above - that omitting seems - and add a second a second Sir Reef de Pattenham of Pattenham living 1241/2 (son of Reef living 1210) this corrects the pedigree back to 1157 - he does not mention anything earlier.

We are not really very interested in concerned with John Patten of MA's background because the knightly Patten one of Penn in Buckinghamshire, and that is also our "Ellen" / Eleanor / Alianore Pattenham who married Bartholomew Pigott of Oxfordshire 1140s.

PEDIGREE CHART

Pigott 2

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. Southworth 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

See Americans

of Royal Descent
by Chas. H. Bivens
TH Ed pg 424

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Charlottesville
Descent

Maternal

Paternal

4 Henry Pottenham
b. ca 1409 (Father of No. 2)

p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. July 1473
p.d.

William Pottenham
b. 1430 (Father of No. 1)
p.b. of Penne Castle Backs, Buckingham
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Elizabeth
(Widow of Geoffrey Goodlack)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Alienore ("Ellen") Pottenham
b. (1481)
p.b. of Penne, East Backs.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 John Hampden
b. Sheriff of Hampshire, 1434
p.b. of Hampshire, Bucks
m. Buckingham Co. + Beds
p.m.
d. 1450
p.d.

3 Anne Hampden
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Elizabeth de Walsburg
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Bartholomew Pigott (called "Richard")
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. by Patman records
p.b. of Aston, Oxfordshire
d. living 1520
p.d.

8 William Pottenham
b. (Father of No. 4)
p.b. (ca 1386?) (Putnam)
m.
p.m.
d.

9 Margaret de Warbleton
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Sir Edmund de Hampden
(Father of No. 6)
b. Sheriff
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1420
p.d.

13 Joan Belknap
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d. ca 1400
p.d.

14 Sir John de Walsburg
(Father of No. 7)
b. (1485-?)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1420
p.d.

15 Jane Rawleigh
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

note
Sir Walter Raleigh
came from this area
perhaps we show
some of his genes
b.
p.b.
d. living 1428
p.d.

(3) Sir Roger de Patten
b. (1350?) (Father of No. 8)
m. to reverse of previous page
d. Margaret (Morgan)
p.m.
d.
p.d.

18 John de Warbleton
(Father of No. 9)
b. I Sheffield
m.
d.
p.d.

19 Katharine de Toxle
(Mother of No. 9)
b. (from in Norfolk)
m.
d.
p.d.

20 (Father of No. 10)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

24 Sir John de Hampden
b. Sheriff
m. 1329 of Pigott
d. Joan d' Olesbury
p.m.
d.
p.d.

26 Sir Robert Belknap
(Father of No. 13)
b. Son of 1452
m. of John + Alice (see text)
d. Kent
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 John de Walsburg
(Father of No. 14)
b. 1382 See over
m.
d. Margaret
p.m.
d.
p.d.

30 John Rawleigh
(Father of No. 15)
b. J. Ketticomb Somerset
m.
d.
p.d.

Re #28 over — Walesbury

The Walesbury (or Whalesborough) family derived their name from the parish and manor of this name in Cornwall, described as being a tract of pleasant land bounded on the north by the sea.

The earliest mention of the family was in the reign of King Richard I

In 1195 Faramus de Walebrous held land in Tregaradoc in Cornwall.

① The ancient manor house there is now a farmhouse.
he married Osmund & was living 1211.

②③④ Then a 100 year gap.

⑤ Mark de Walesbrew (d. 1301) m — & had children & heirs

⑥ William de Walesbora (1288 - d. 1336)
m. 1293 Joan de Carminow, dau of Roger de Carminow
when he was only 5 years of age!

⑦ John de Walesbora was a member of parliament in 1344. He m. —

⑧ John de Walesbury is #28 Reverse. he m. Margaret ()
Their children were named for themselves — John & Margaret.
After his death Margaret m. 1382 Philip Trethos.

#26 Sir Robert Belknap was son of John Belknap and Alice ().

He is first mentioned in 1362. In 1365 he was one of the commissioners to survey the coast of Thanet to secure lands & houses there from encroachments of the sea.

In 1366 appointed King's sergeant, doing city duty as a justice of assize. Then on a commission defending Kent against invasion. In 1374 chief justice of common pleas.

Knights in 1385. He was lord of the manor of Heapstead.

Belknap is found in the Battle Abbey Rolls of the nobles who followed King the Emperor to England but nothing appears of their careers until John Belknap is mentioned.

PEDIGREE CHART

Pigott 3

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 24 on chart No. Pigott 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Alexander Hampden
(Father of No. 2)
high Sheriff of Bucks & Beds
1248-60
1262

8 Sir Reginald de Hampden
(Father of No. 4)
Lord of both Great & Little Hampden
1220
9 Agnes Borton
(Mother of No. 4)
Sister of Sir John Borton
who brought to the marriage
lands in Hullcot &
Aylesbury

16 Bartholomew de Hampden
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. 3
Pigott 3
() de Fleming 602-5
Heiress of Lye
in London
Manor, Beds
Pigott 4
18 Ingram Borton
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

2 Sir Reginald Hampden
(Father of No. 1)
1332

10 Sir Bryen Hardelay
(Father of No. 5)
(or Hard by)
11 Avica
(Mother of No. 5)

20 (Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____
21 (Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____
22 (Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____
23 (Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

5 Marice Hardelay (Hardby)
(Mother of No. 2)

1 Sir John Hampden
ce 1425

12 William de Grenville
(Father of No. 6)
Shiriff of Oxfordshire &
Bucks in 1289
living 1289
13 Christina
(Mother of No. 6)

24 Gerard de Grenville
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____
See NP pg 268
25 Dionysia de Torbeville
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. (See 268)
dau. Henry de Torbeville
Steward of Gascony
26 (Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____
27 (Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

6 John de Grenville
(Father of No. 3)

3 Nicholas Grenville
(Mother of No. 1)

446-3
14 Walter de Burgh
(Father of No. 7)
See NP 400-401
See de Burgh I #2
& #3
15 Aveline Fitz John
(Mother of No. 7)

28 (Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____
29 (Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____
30 (Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____
31 (Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

7 Agatha de Burgh
(Mother of No. 3)

John d'Alsbery (continued over)

(Spouse of No. 1)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Joan d'Alisbury, wife of Sir John Hamdon,
 was daughter of Sir Philip d'Alisbury (c 1262 - after 1346)
 knight of the shire for Bedfordshire Buckingham Counties from 1319-1327
 He was high sheriff of Bucks. in 1348 and one of the commissioners of
 Peace for that shire. Printed Feudal Aids show him living (age 78?) in 1346
 He married Margaret de Keynes, daughter of Robert de Keynes
 and they came into possession of an estate called Milton Keynes

Sir Philip's father was Walter d'Alisbury living 1303 and
 wife Esolde (). He was sometimes called Walter de Taplowe
 and was constable of the Castle of Wallingford (England) and the
 Bailli of St Valery (Normandy) in 1299. Living 1303.

Burgh, or De Burgh. William Fitz-Adelm or Adeline, t. Henry II., the ancestor of this house, was son of Adelelm, Adeline, Adelm, or Alelm of Aldfield in Yorkshire, younger brother of Eustace Fitz-John, Baron of Alnwick, and son of John Fitz-Ponce, brother of Serlo de Burgh, who was of the house of Fitz-Ponce or De Pons. (See CLIFFORD, VESCI.) Adelm of Aldfield probably bore the name of De Burgh. He with Ralph his son gave lands at Fountains to the Abbey, which gift was confirmed by Roger de Mowbray (Burton, Mon. Ebor. 166). Ralph Fitz-Adelin held one fee in Yorkshire from Mowbray, 1165 (Lib. Niger), and witnessed a charter of his brother William Fitz-Adeline or Adelm to the Knights Hospitallers (Mon. i. 510); and as Ralph de Burgo, t. Henry II., witnessed a charter of Trentham Priory (Mon. ii. 261). From him descended Sir Alan de Aldfield, who confirmed his gifts to Fountains (Burton, Mon. Ebor. 166). William Fitz-Adelm, the brother of Ralph de Aldfield, appears first in 1152 as witness to a charter of Henry de Lacy, Baron of Pontefract, York, and in 1165 as holding one fee from Lacy of Pontefract (Lib. Niger), and a barony of three fees in Hants and Essex, with the office of marshal to the king, which he had obtained by m. with the dau. of Robert Doisnell (Ibid.). This family adopted the arms borne by the elder line De Vesci, descended from Eustace Fitz-John, viz., a cross. From it descended the Earls of Ulster, Earls and Marquises of Clanricarde, Earls of Mayo, &c.

NP says Torbeville (or Troubeville) - William de Troubeville, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS) Richard + Ralph de T. sons of Normandy (t. John)
 Torbeville was near Pont-Audemer. Ragna de T. witnessed foundation charter of Neath Abbey (t. Henry I). Hence the Torbevvilles of Glamorgan and Brecon. William de T. was of Dorset 1130, and in 1165 there were branches in Norfolk, York, Dorset and Wiltshire.

Testa - 1547 lists several Torbeville coats of arms. They were mostly a lion rampant, golden on various backgrounds including argent or ermine, saw on a fess, saw nat.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler **Norma Hansen Zaniewski**
 Address **8924 W. Plainfield Ave.**
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

City, State

Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 14 on chart No. R 3

Digger 4

Chart No. Baldern de Hengden

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Simon de Hengden

(Father of No. 2)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

2 Robert de Hengden

(Father of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

5 ()

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

1 Bartholomew de Hengden

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

by this marriage he acquired lands in Missenden, Wotton, Berne & elsewhere

6 Walter Giffard

(Father of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

grandson a grandson of Walter Giffard who was with Wm. the Conqueror at Canaan

3 Lore Giffard

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

7 ()

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

() de Fresnes

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.

d.
 p.d.

8 Robert de Hengden

(Father of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

9 ()

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 ()

(Father of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

11 ()

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

12 ()

(Father of No. 6)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

13 ()

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14 ()

(Father of No. 7)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

15 ()

(Mother of No. 7)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

16 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

Baldern de Hengden

Son of Robert de Hengden living 1086

17 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

Son of Baldern de Hengden living in England 1066 before the invasion

18 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(N.P. pg 276, says it happened at the beginning of the 11th century. There is now a spelt Hampton. Some of the family was still in Normandy as early as 1199)

19 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Mother of No. 9)

20 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)

21 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)

22 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)

23 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)

24 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)

25 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)

26 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)

27 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)

28 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)

29 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)

30 ()

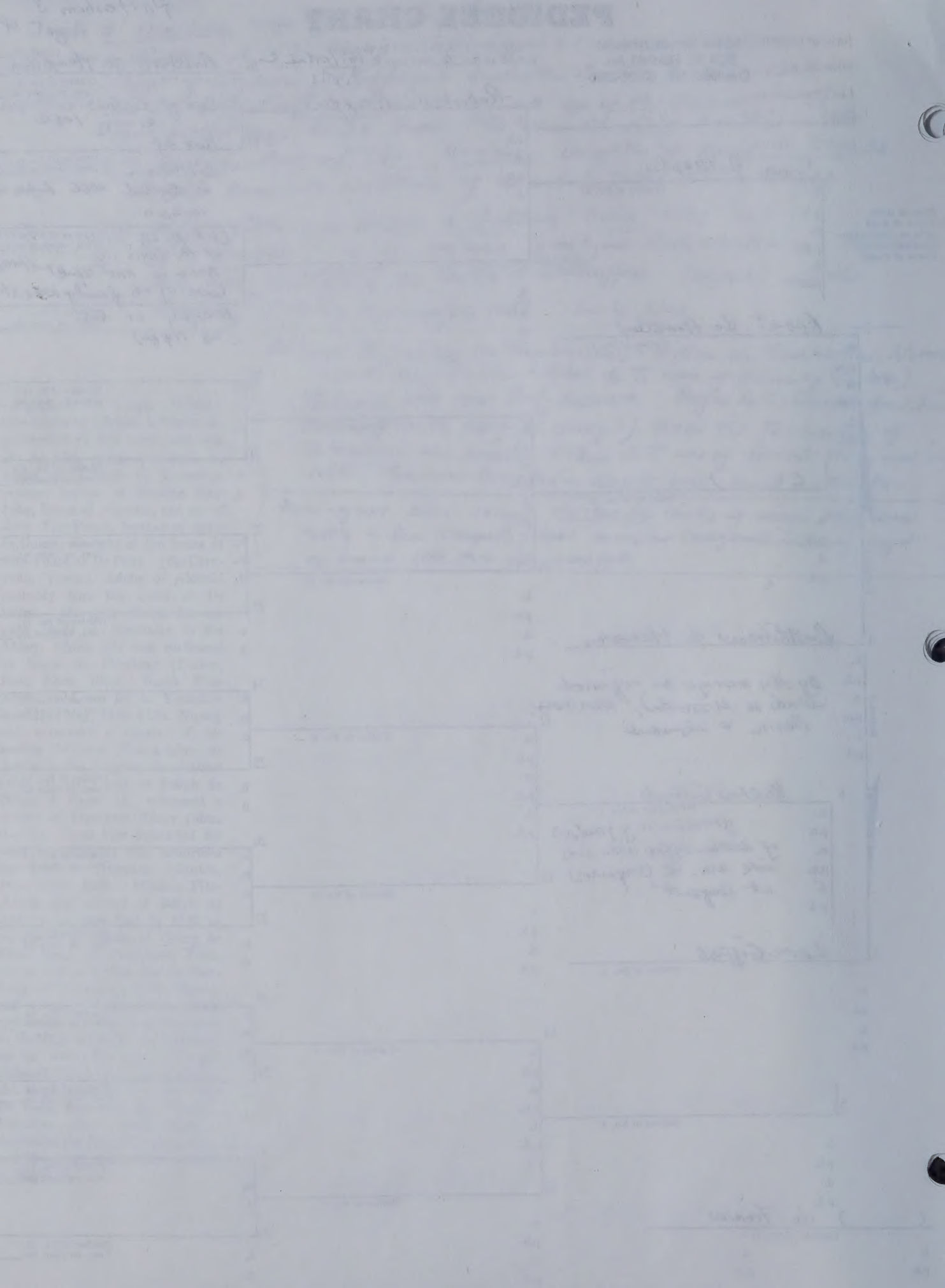
b.
 m.
 d.

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)

31 ()

b.
 m.
 d.

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)



PEDIGREE CHART

Pedigree #

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 17 on chart No. Pige # 3
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Ingebram de Fiennes (Baron)
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. Engouitand de Fyres
 a lord in Boulogne
 b. 1171
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. at Acon 1189
 p.d. (better?)

8 Eustace II de Fiennes
 (Father of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

9 Margaret of Guines
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

16 (Baron) Engou de Fiennes
 (Father of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

17 _____
 (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

18 Ames II Count of Guines
 (105-8)
 (Father of No. 9
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

19 _____
 (Mother of No. 9
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

20 William de Boulogne
 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. P.5)
 b.
 m.
 d.

21 before 1130
 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

22 _____
 (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

23 _____
 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

24 _____
 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

25 _____
 (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

26 _____
 (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

27 _____
 (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

2 William de Fiennes, lat
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. feudal lord of Merton, Somerset
 p.b. Franklin's mother - 1207-8
 m. carriage of the later Sigele
 p.m. + Lord of the
 d. 1240/1 (Sage and Sale) Draca (Sage)
 p.d.

5 Sybilva de Boulogne
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

1 (dau) de Fiennes
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

6 _____
 (Father of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

3 (name not preserved)
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

7 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

Bartholomew de Hampden
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 (687-11)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

10 Pharamon de Boulogne
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. feudal lord of de Tingry
 p.b. Merton, Somerset (54-10)
 m. Landward Boulogne
 p.m. before 1157 Can be King Stephen + Henry II
 d.
 p.d.

11 Metilda
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

12 _____
 (Father of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

13 _____
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985 CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Page 6

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same _____ Chart No. _____
 Address _____ person as No. 20 on chart No. 205

City, State _____ 8 _____ 16 _____
 Date _____ 17 _____

_____ 4 _____ 18 _____
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 _____ 97 _____ 107 _____

_____ 98 _____ 108 _____
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_____ 100 _____ 110 _____
 _____ 101 _____ 111 _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Fraternat

Maternal

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Fraternat

Maternal

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

b. d.
 p.b. p.d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Pigott 7

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 19 on chart No. P6
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____
 16 Louis II, King of France
 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. P7)
 m. To Pigott 1 Bottom
 d. →

4 Louis IV, King of France
 b. (Father of No. 2)
 p.b.
 m. 938
 p.m.
 d. 984
 p.d.

8 Charles III King of France
 b. (Father of No. 4)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

17 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

18 Edward the Elder King of England
 b. (Father of No. 9)
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____
 d. son of Alfred the Great
 p.d.

19 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

2 Charles, Duke of Nothor
 b. (Father of No. 1)
 p.b. Lorraine & Brebant
 m.
 p.m. 992
 d.
 p.d.

9 Egiva, Princess of England
 b. (Mother of No. 8)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

20 Otto Duke of Saxony
 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. →)
 m. (To Pigott 8 TOP)
 d.
 p.d.

5 Princess Gerberga of Saxony
 b. (Mother of No. 2)
 p.b.
 m. 968
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

10 Emperor Henry I of Germany
 b. (Father of No. 5)
 p.b. "the Fowler"
 m. Duke of Saxony & Emperor of Germany 919
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

21 Heinrich of Germany
 b. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

11 Matilda de Ringeleheim
 b. (Mother of No. 5)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

22 _____
 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

23 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

1 Gerberga of Lorraine
 b. (Mother of No. 1)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

12 _____
 b. (Father of No. 6)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

24 _____
 b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

25 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

6 Richards, Duke of (Ricquins) the Moselle
 b. (Father of No. 1)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

13 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 6)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

26 _____
 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

27 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

3 Bonné, Countess d' Ardenne
 b. (Mother of No. 1)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

14 _____
 b. (Father of No. 7)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

28 _____
 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

29 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

7 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 2)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

15 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 7)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

30 _____
 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

31 _____
 b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 p.m.
 d.

Lambert I de Mons
 b. (Spouse of No. 1)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985 CHART No. 1

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

Ancestors of King Louis IV and Queen Gerberga

*Chart copied from a
Putnam Genealogy*

ST. ARNOUL, Bp. of Metz, 611-26.
Mayor of the palace under Dagobert I.
Died 16 Aug., 640.

CAROLMAN, died 615. Mayor
of the palace of Austrasia.

PEPIN DE LANDEN LE VIEUX,
died 639.

ST. ITTE or IDUBERGE sister
of St. Modoult, Bp. of Treves.
Dead 662.

ANSIGISE, died 678. Mayor of
the palace under Sigibert II.

= ST. BEGGUE.

PEPIN D'HERISTAL, Mayor of the
palace 678. Duke of France 687.

= ALPHAIDE.

CHARLES MARTEL, born about
686. Duke of Austrasia 715. Mayor.
Duke of France 741. Died 22 Oct.,
741.

= ROTRUDE, 1st wife.
Died 724.

CARIBERT, Count
of Loen.

PEPIN LE BREF, born 714. King of
France, March, 756. Died 24 Sept., 768.

= BERTHE AU GRAND PIED.
Died 12 July, 783.

IMME.

CHARLEMAGNE, born 26 Feb., 742;
died 28 Jan., 814. Emperor. Canon-
ized 29 Dec., 1165.

= HILDEGARDE, born 757; died
30 Apr., 782. Second wife.

WELFE, Count in Bavaria and
Souabe. Died about 824. Founder of
the line of Dukes of Bavaria.

EOGBERT, Bretwalda 800-825.
King of the West Saxons; "of the
blood of Cedric."

LOUIS I, born 778; died 20 June, 840.
Emperor 814.

= JUDITH. Second wife, married
819; died 19 Apr., 843.

EUDES, Duke of Orleans.

ETHEL WOLF, King
of West Saxons, 836-854.

CHARLES II, born 15 May, 823; died
6 October, 877. King of Neustria
and Aquitaine. King of France 839.
King of Lombards 876. Emperor 875.

= HERMENTRUDE. Married 14 Dec.,
842; died 6 Oct., 869.

ALFRED THE GREAT, born about
849. King of England, 871-901.

LOUIS II, Le Beque, born 1 Nov., 846,
died 10 Apr., 879. King of Aquitaine.
King of France 877.

= ADELAIDE or JUDITH, sister
of Wilfred, Abbe de Flavigny.
Second wife.

EDWARD I, the elder, born about
870. King of England, 901-25.

OTTO, Duke of Saxony.
Died 912.

CHARLES III, posthumous, born 17
Sept., 879; died 7 Oct. 929. Sole king
of France 898.

= OGIVE, born about 902; married
about 917. She married 2d, 951,
Herbert II, of Vermandois, Count
of Troyes.

HENRY I, born 876. Duke
of Saxony. King of Ger-
many 919-36.

MATHILDA, dan, of a
Saxon Count. Second
wife.

LOUIS IV, born 921; died 16 Sept.,
954. King of France 936.

= GERBERGE DE SAXE.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. 10 Top
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____
 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

4 Louis II, King of France (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

9 _____ (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

19 _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

2 Ludolph, Duke of Saxony (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 _____ (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

21 _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

23 _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Otto, Duke of Saxony
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 _____ (Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

25 _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

27 _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 _____ Hedwig (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 Louis I King of France (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 Hedwig (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

29 Hedwig (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

PEDIGREE CHART

De Ros 1

115-20-30

Name of Comj

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 30 on chart No. Southworth

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 William de Ros 2nd Lord Helmsley
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1317-1340
p.b. served in Scotland 1316-1335
m. bef 25 Nov 1326
p.m. Sheriff of York 1328
d. 03 Feb 1347
p.d.

8 William de Ros 1st Lord B. of Helmsley
(Father of No. 4)
b. ca 1255
p.b. MP 1285-1316
m. Competition for crown Scotland
p.m. See note over *
d. before May 1316
p.d. Maad de Vaax
(Mother of No. 4)

16 Sir Robert de Ros
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. →
b. 17 May 1285 To De Ros 2
m. Isabel d'Arbigny
(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

18 John de Vaax of Fawkes Levis
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. & William NFE
m. (See over) Sir Ciran de Vaax
p.d. VP 430
(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

89-32 2 Thomas de Ros 4th Lord Ros of Helmsley
(Father of No. 1)
b. 13 Jan 1336/7
p.b. 1358
m. 08 June 1384
d. of Helmsley
p.d. 15 King's ton, Lincoln Co.

10 Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere
(Father of No. 5)
b. ca 1275
p.b. 1st Lord B. of Badlesmere & Chiltern
m. (mar 2) by 1308
p.m. Castle Kent *
d. 14 Mar 1322
p.d. hanged + Canterbury, Kent
Margaret de Clare
(Mother of No. 5)

20 Sir Gualtero de Badlesmere
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. Justina of Cheshire
m. 1301 (cf B. R. R. R.)
p.d. Joan
(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

11 Margaret de Clare
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 1333
p.b.
d. 1333
p.d.

22 Thomas de Clare
(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. →
b. 08 of April
m. Son of 1415 Clare 2 →
p.d. also see over *
d. Valence Fitz Maurice
(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. →

1 Sir William de Ros, KG 1403
Treasurer of England
1403-4
b. 1394
p.b.
m. 01 Sep 1414
d. Belvion
p.d.

12 Edmund de Stafford 1st Baron Stafford
(Father of No. 6)
b. 15 July 1273
p.b. MP 1308
m. by 1298
p.m.
d. by 12 Aug 1388
p.d. Margaret Basset
(Mother of No. 6)

24 (Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b. See Stafford
m.
d. (Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

6 Sir Ralph de Stafford KG
(Father of No. 3)
b. 40 1337-1349
p.b. Steward of Royal Household 1337
m. bef. 06 July 1338
p.m. Seneschal of Gascony 1345
d. 31 Aug 1372
p.d. Tenbridge Castle

26 Ralph Basset
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. →
b. 40
m. 01 Nov 1345-9
d. 21 Dec 1399 (To Bassat 1 →)
p.d. Hawise
(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

3 Bernice Stafford
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 1345
p.b.
d. 07 Sep 1349
p.d.

14 (Lord) Hugh de Audley
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1357
p.b. Ambassador to France 1349
m. 28 Apr 1317
p.m. Windsor
d. 17 Mar 1326/7
p.d.

28 Hugh de Audley, Lord Audley
(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. →
b. To Mortimer 1
m. Isolda de Mortimer
p.d. 207-31
(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. →

7 Margaret de Audley
(Mother of No. 3)
b. bef. 1325
p.b.
d. 07 Sep 1349
p.d.

15 Margaret de Clare
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 1292
p.b.
d. 13 Apr 1342
p.d.

30 Sir Gilbert de Clare, Knt
(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. →
b. 1290
m. To De Clare 1 →
p.d. Joan Plantagenet (Knt King)
(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. →
b. Edward + Eleanor of Castile
p.d. To King of England →

Margaret Fitz Alan
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 03 July 1438
p.b.
p.d.

Rev. 1985

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENE

CHART No. 1

CHART No. 1

* Wm de Ros - ^{competitor for crown of Scotland a being}
"gr-grandson of ^{their} Isidore de Warthe Lea"

H15 - ^{Boithelams} Badham (baptized at Canterbury)
Steward of the King's household
Ambassador to France, Savoy & the Pope

* Thos. De Clare, Gov of London,
Lord of Inchequin & Gough
d 1284/8 (2nd son of Sir Gilbert de Clare)
7th Earl, Magna Carta Surety + Maid of Leys

Re: #18 over - ^{Sir's} John & Oliver de Vaux of Norfolk. Norman People pg 430
says it is a baronial name - In Normandy 1150-95 Robert de Vallibus, Ralph, Richard
William, Stephen de Vaux, William de Vels. The castle of Vaux (or de Vallibus) ment.
by Orderic Vitalis, the historian in 775. In 1086 ^{Domesday} Robert de Vaux held lands in Eastern
Coe (England) by gift of Ranulph Meschin, Dacston, Cambridgeshire. His son Hubert de V
by gift of same, held Gillingham from whom descended the Lords Vauxs of G. Ranulph
de Vaux held in Cambridgeshire. Another brother Aitard de Vaux held lands in
Norfolk in Domesday (1086). It is probable that he was ancestor of Sir's John & Oliver.

PEDIGREE CHART

De Ros 2

Name of Com

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. on chart No. *Je Ros*

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

170-25 4 *of Helmsley in*
Robert de Ros *Heldman, York*
(Father of No. 2)
Magnus Christa Scudry
Knight Tenfor
b. *170-25*
p.b. *170-25*
m. *170-25*
d. *170-25*
p.d. *170-25*

170-26 2 *of Helmsley*
Sir Williard de Ros
(Father of No. 1)
170-26
b. *170-26*
p.b. *170-26*
m. *170-26*
d. *170-26*
p.d. *170-26*

170-27 1 *of Helmsley & Belvoir*
Sir Robert de Ros *Coburn*
170-27
b. *170-27*
p.b. *170-27*
m. *170-27*
d. *170-27*
p.d. *170-27*

170-28 7 *of Belvoir Castle, down*
Alice Fitz Robert
(Mother of No. 3)
170-28
b. *170-28*
p.b. *170-28*
m. *170-28*
d. *170-28*
p.d. *170-28*

8 *of Helmsley*
Ernest de Ros
(Father of No. 4)
b. *8*
p.b. *8*
m. *8*
d. *8*
p.d. *8*

9 *of Helmsley*
Robese Tresschut
(Mother of No. 4)
b. *9*
p.b. *9*
m. *9*
d. *9*
p.d. *9*

10 *of Helmsley*
William the Lion King of Scots
(Father of No. 5)
1143
b. *1143*
p.b. *1143*
m. *1143*
d. *1143*
p.d. *1143*

14 *of Helmsley*
Robert Fitz Roger
(Father of No. 7)
14
b. *14*
p.b. *14*
m. *14*
d. *14*
p.d. *14*

16 *of Helmsley*
Robert de Ros
(Father of No. 8)
b. *16*
p.b. *16*
m. *16*
d. *16*
p.d. *16*

17 *of Helmsley*
Sibyl de Valognes
(Mother of No. 8)
b. *17*
p.b. *17*
m. *17*
d. *17*
p.d. *17*

18 *of Helmsley*
Henry of Huntingdon
(Father of No. 10)
1114
b. *1114*
p.b. *1114*
m. *1114*
d. *1114*
p.d. *1114*

19 *of Helmsley*
Richard Avenel
(Father of No. 11)
1178
b. *1178*
p.b. *1178*
m. *1178*
d. *1178*
p.d. *1178*

#25, Sibyl Corbet, daughter of Robert Corbet, was Lady of
Hereford, Co. Worcester and of Donnington & Woodcote co. Salop.
Besides her children by her husband Henry Fitz Herbert, Sr., she had
previously been mistress of Henry I, King of England, who had
22 known bastards. However, it may be, as some historians have
claimed, that Henry I and Sibyl were actually married and
that she was set aside so that Henry could marry Margaret of
Scotland - a brilliant move politically, at least.

Sibyl was mother of 5 of Henry's children:

- 1 - Reginald Fitz Rog (Re: is French for king) "de Beaufortville"
Earl of Cornwall, is the most famous & has many living descendants
- 2 - William (listed on pipe roll 1184) no further info
- 3 - Gundred " " " 1130 "
- 4 - Rebecca married Henry de la Pommerai & had 2 sons, living descendants
- 5 - Sibyl " Alexander I king of Scots but died soon after.
Some call her Elizabeth?

After this she married Herbert & had more children.

PEDIGREE CHART

De Ros 3

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. De Ros 2 16 Chart No. _____

Address _____
City, State _____ 8
Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 (Father of No. 2)
b. (Father of No. 4)
p.b. 17
m. (Mother of No. 8)
p.m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 18
p.d. (Father of No. 9)
9 (Mother of No. 4) Cont. on chart No. _____
b. 19
p.b. (Mother of No. 9)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d. 20

unproven
ancestry →
2 Herbert of Winchester
(Father of No. 1)
"The Chamberlain"
+ Treasurer under Wm I
+ Henry I - had lands
in Hampshire 1086, then Bedford,
Hampshire, Gloucester + Yorks

262-27

1 Herbert Fitz Herbert

5 (Mother of No. 2)
b. 11
p.b. (Mother of No. 5)
m. 22
d. (Father of No. 11)
p.d. Cont. on chart No. _____
b. 23
p.b. (Mother of No. 11)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d. 24

137-23

6 Stephen, Count of Blois
(Father of No. 1)
elect of the First
Crusade + died 1101
b. 1101 -
p.b. slain on Crusade
m.
d.
p.d.

3 Emma of Blois
(Mother of No. 1)
illegitimate (half sister of Stephen
King of England) 1169-25

7 (Mother of No. 2)
b. 15
p.b. (Father of No. 6)
m. 25
d. 1087
p.d. 1087
b. 13
p.b. (Mother of No. 6)
m. 26
d. (Father of No. 13)
p.d. Cont. on chart No. _____
b. 27
p.b. (Mother of No. 13)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
p.d. 28

18-24 24 Eudes II, Count of Blois
(Father of No. 12)
13 Dec 1010
15 Nov 1037
Ermenegarde, da
William II (-994)
Margaret of Provence
+ Robert of Artois
(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

Sibyl Corbet
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 31
p.b. (Mother of No. 15)
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.
p.d.

PEDIGREE CHART

De Ros 4

Name of Com

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 23 on chart No. De Ros 1

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Maurice Fitz Gerald* *2nd Lord of Offaly*
(Father of No. 2)
b. *Est. July 1217*
p.b. *Lord of Offaly, Justiciar of Ireland 1232-1245*
m. *Commissary of Treasury & Chancellor 1250*
d. *1257*
p.d. *Youghal*

2 *Maurice Fitz Maurice* *Lord of Offaly*
(Fitz Gerald) (Father of No. 1)
b. *Ireland, Justiciar*
p.b. *1266*
m. *1286*
p.m. *1286*
p.d. *1286*

5 *Julienne*
(Mother of No. 2)
b. *1266*
p.b. *1286*
m. *1286*
p.m. *1286*
p.d. *1286*

1 *Julienne Fitz Maurice*
(Mother of No. 1)
b. *1266*
p.b. *1286*
m. *1286*
p.m. *1286*
p.d. *1286*

6 *Stephen Longespee* *Justiciar of Ireland*
(Father of No. 3)
b. *of Suffolk, N. Herts & Wiltshire, 1175*
p.b. *1175*
m. *1175*
p.m. *1175*
p.d. *1175*

3 *Emmeline de Longespee*
(Mother of No. 1)
(dau + heir)
b. *ca 1250*
p.b. *1250*
m. *1250*
p.m. *1250*
p.d. *1250*

7 *Emmeline de Ridolford*
(Mother of No. 3)
b. *Wid. of Hugh de Lacy*
p.b. *1276*
m. *1276*
p.m. *1276*
p.d. *1276*

Thomas de Clare
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. *1287/8*
p.b. *Ireland*
m. *1287/8*
p.m. *1287/8*
p.d. *1287/8*

8 *Gerald Fitz Maurice* *1st Baron Offaly*
(Father of No. 4)
b. *ca 1150*
p.b. *at Siege of Dublin 1171*
m. *1171*
p.m. *1171*
p.d. *1171*

10 *Lie de Bermingham*
(Mother of No. 4)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

11 *Lie de Bermingham*
(Mother of No. 5)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

12 *Lie de Bermingham*
(Mother of No. 6)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

13 *Lie de Bermingham*
(Mother of No. 7)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

14 *Walter de Ridolford*
(Father of No. 7)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

15 *Walter de Ridolford*
(Father of No. 7)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

16 *Walter de Ridolford*
(Father of No. 7)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

16 *Maurice Fitz Gerald*
(Father of No. 8)
b. *To De Ros*
p.b. *To De Ros*
m. *To De Ros*
p.m. *To De Ros*
p.d. *To De Ros*

17 *Alice de Montgomerie*
(Mother of No. 8)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

18 *Robert de Bermingham*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

19 *Robert de Bermingham*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

20 *Robert de Bermingham*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

21 *Robert de Bermingham*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

22 *Robert de Bermingham*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

23 *Robert de Bermingham*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

24 *Robert de Bermingham*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

25 *Robert de Bermingham*
(Father of No. 9)
b. *1150*
p.b. *1150*
m. *1150*
p.m. *1150*
p.d. *1150*

* *Amebilis* Fitz Henry #24 Revasa was Sec of Henry Fitz Henry son of Henry I, King of Eng.
m. ?
p Nest, (top-2) down
Phypp & Tawdr, Arina of
Sa wales

PEDIGREE CHART

De Ros 5

Name of Com

Address

City, State

Date

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same

person as No. 16 on chart No. De Ros 4

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Walter Fitz Othel
(Father of No. 2)

2 Gerald of Windsor
(Father of No. 1)
Constable of Pembroke Castle
1092

5 Aestrica
(Mother of No. 2)

1 Margaret Fitz Gerald, Lord of
of Windsor,
1100
Kenstephen, Wales
Steward of St. David's
landed in Wexford Ireland
1050 + 1176

6 Rhys Ap Tudor Meur
(Father of No. 3)
Prince of South Wales
1093

3 Nest of Wales
(Mother of No. 1)

8 (Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Rhionell & Cyfyr
(Father of No. 7)
& Rhys

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Gwladys
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Alice de Montgomery
(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

RESIDENT CHART

RESIDENT CHART

NAME: _____

ROOM: _____

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

1. VITALS

2. PHYSICAL

3. MENTAL

4. SOCIAL

5. EMOTIONAL

6. SPIRITUAL

7. NUTRITION

8. SAFETY

9. COMFORT

10. EDUCATION

11. RECREATION

12. RELIGION

13. CULTURE

14. LANGUAGE

15. ETHNICITY

16. SEXUALITY

17. GENDER

18. AGE

19. RACE

20. ETHNICITY

21. RELIGION

22. CULTURE

23. LANGUAGE

24. ETHNICITY

25. RELIGION

26. CULTURE

27. LANGUAGE

28. ETHNICITY

29. RELIGION

30. CULTURE

31. LANGUAGE

32. ETHNICITY

33. RELIGION

34. CULTURE

35. LANGUAGE

36. ETHNICITY

37. RELIGION

38. CULTURE

39. LANGUAGE

40. ETHNICITY

41. RELIGION

42. CULTURE

43. LANGUAGE

44. ETHNICITY

45. RELIGION

46. CULTURE

47. LANGUAGE

48. ETHNICITY

49. RELIGION

50. CULTURE

51. LANGUAGE

52. ETHNICITY

53. RELIGION

54. CULTURE

55. LANGUAGE

56. ETHNICITY

57. RELIGION

58. CULTURE

59. LANGUAGE

60. ETHNICITY

61. RELIGION

62. CULTURE

63. LANGUAGE

64. ETHNICITY

65. RELIGION

66. CULTURE

67. LANGUAGE

68. ETHNICITY

69. RELIGION

70. CULTURE

71. LANGUAGE

72. ETHNICITY

73. RELIGION

74. CULTURE

75. LANGUAGE

76. ETHNICITY

77. RELIGION

78. CULTURE

79. LANGUAGE

80. ETHNICITY

81. RELIGION

82. CULTURE

83. LANGUAGE

84. ETHNICITY

85. RELIGION

86. CULTURE

87. LANGUAGE

88. ETHNICITY

89. RELIGION

90. CULTURE

91. LANGUAGE

92. ETHNICITY

93. RELIGION

94. CULTURE

95. LANGUAGE

96. ETHNICITY

97. RELIGION

98. CULTURE

99. LANGUAGE

100. ETHNICITY

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 29 on chart No. Stafford 1

Stafford 1
Chart No. 1

Date _____

4 Robert de Stafford
(Father of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. ① _____
p.m. _____
d. 1261-bef 4 June - bur. b. f. d. f. o. v.
p.d. of St John Bapt. priory at Stoke

2 Nicholas de Stafford
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1287-01 Aug
p.d. _____

5 Alice Corbet
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Edmund de Stafford
b. 15 Jan 1273
p.b. _____
m. 1298
p.m. _____
d. 12 Aug 1308 (age 35)
p.d. bur. Friar Minor in Stafford.

6 Geoffray de Langley
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 () de Langley
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Margaret Bessett
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 17 Mar 1337
p.d. _____

8 Hervey de Stafford
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. c. 1214
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 Petrille de Ferrars
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Thomas Corbet
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1274
p.d. _____

11 Isabel de Vautort
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 Millicent Stafford
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 William de Ferrars
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 Sibyl de Brailose
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 Sir Robert Corbet
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 Katherine LeFrangie
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 Roger de Vautort
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 () widow of Alan de
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 de Langley
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 _____
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

In Normandy ① Corbet Le Normand had

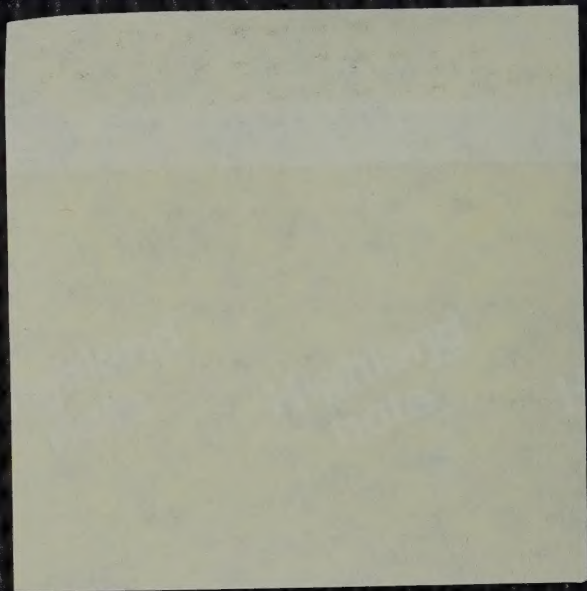
② Roger Fitz Corbet had

③ William Corbet, seated at Waltham, had

④ Sir Robert Corbet (2nd son) (inherited castle & lands of Coes) had

(# 10, reverse) ⑤ Sir Robert Corbet II, who m. Katherine de St. Foy, dau. John
inherited Coes Castle, He accompanied Robert I, Duke of Normandy
(the Conqueror's father) to the siege of Acre in the Holy Land

According to the "Anglo-Saxon
Chronicle," Aethelfred, Lady of
the Mercians (dow of King Alfred)
built a fort & castle at the
ford "Stæth-ford" in 913 AD.
The shire developed around it.
The Teeni's took over the castle
and assumed the place as their
Sarnow.



PEDIGREE CHART

Stafford 2

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 17 on chart No. Stafford 1

Chart No. Stafford 2

Date: _____

4 Nicholas Stafford
(Father of No. 2)

b. Sheriff temp R. Henry I
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. ca 1138 - bur. beside wife at
p.d. Clorston at Stoke

2 Robert de Stafford
(Father of No. 1)

b. Sheriff of Staffordshire 1155-1160
p.b. + made pilgrimage to Jerusalem
m. His fear of King for military
p.m. defeat of view was 60 knights year!
p.d. + 1185 - bur. beside his first
Stoke Clorston

5 Maud
(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Millicent Stafford

b. heiress of barony lands when her
p.b. brother Robert died sans issue.
m. 1193 Her hand & title sold to
p.m. King (John)
d. 1214
p.d. buried Stoke Abbey beside husband

6 _____
(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 _____
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Hervey Bagot, Lord of Bramford
(Spouse of No. 1)

He b. to Dragon Hall & lang. to raise 300 marks for King
p.b. as fear for barony + p.d. hand of Millicent (heir)
He then assumed the surname Stafford.
d 1214

Robert de Toeni
(Father of No. 4)

b. Rec'd great fief from King
p.b. the King, as award for service.
m. invading England - 131-land & life
p.m. ca 1088
p.d. Spe, Lincs, Glouc
Worcestershire & Stafford
(also)

9 Avicia de Clare
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Godeheut

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

de Clare

b. _____
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

m. (not listed in C-G)
d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 _____
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

26 _____
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

of ancient family at Griffiths

Domesday book (1086)
shows Bagots as lords
of Bramford, held of
Robert (Toeni?) Stafford

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. *Stafford 2*

Chart No. *Stafford 3*

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 *Ralph de Tosni I*
(Father of No. 2)
b. *(Rudolf) given Tosni by his*
p.b. *brother Hugh, Archbishop of*
m. *Raven + was thus a powerful*
p.m. *man.*
d.
p.d.

2 *Ralph de Tosni II*
(Father of No. 1)
b. *before 970*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 ()
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 *Roger de Tosni I*
b. *a powerful & mighty man.*
p.b. *led an army from Normandy to*
m. *Spain to fight the infidels.*
p.m. *Referring later he was forced to*
d. *find a good husband and succeed*
p.d. *to the duty & went on a rampage*

6 ()
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 ()
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 ()
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Godeheut (Adda)

(Spouse of No. 1) *She m2 Richard de Evreux*

The couple had 7 children. (His barren first wife had been Estephana, daughter of Raymond I, Count of Barcelona. His desired wife of 5 years m2) Godeheut, King of Normandy.

8 *Hugh de Tosni*
(Father of No. 4)
b. *ca 980 a Frenchman -*
p.b. *Lord of Cavalcamp*
m. *in Neustria*
p.m. *is 942 his son Hugh (a monk) called*
d. *to Normandy by Duke William*
p.d. *Longsword & made Arch. Sp. (but*
Hugh was ignoble & cowardly)

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 ()
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 ()
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 ()
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 ()
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 ()
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 ()
(Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 *perhaps Malahule, and of*
b. *Duke Rollo of Normandy (disputed)*
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.

(Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Father of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Mother of No. 14)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Father of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

(Mother of No. 15)
Cont. on chart No. _____

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT

Page No. _____
Date _____

1. The first part of the assessment is a written test. It consists of a series of questions designed to assess the student's knowledge of the subject matter. The questions are of varying difficulty and are intended to cover the major concepts of the course. The student is given a fixed amount of time to complete the test. The results of the test are used to determine the student's level of understanding and to identify areas where further instruction may be needed.

2. The second part of the assessment is a practical exercise. This involves the student applying the concepts learned in the classroom to a real-world situation. The exercise is designed to be challenging and to require the student to use critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The student is given a set of instructions and is expected to complete the exercise within a specified time frame. The results of the exercise are used to assess the student's ability to apply the concepts and to evaluate their performance in a practical setting.

3. The third part of the assessment is a group project. This involves the student working in a small group to complete a project that requires the application of the concepts learned in the classroom. The project is designed to be collaborative and to require the student to use communication and teamwork skills. The student is given a set of instructions and is expected to complete the project within a specified time frame. The results of the project are used to assess the student's ability to work in a group and to evaluate their performance in a practical setting.

4. The fourth part of the assessment is a final exam. This is a comprehensive test that covers all the material covered in the course. It is designed to be challenging and to require the student to use critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The student is given a fixed amount of time to complete the exam. The results of the exam are used to determine the student's overall level of understanding and to identify areas where further instruction may be needed.

5. The fifth part of the assessment is a self-reflection exercise. This involves the student reflecting on their own learning process and identifying areas where they need to improve. The exercise is designed to be a personal and introspective activity. The student is given a set of questions to answer and is expected to complete the exercise within a specified time frame. The results of the exercise are used to assess the student's self-awareness and to identify areas where they need to improve.

6. The sixth part of the assessment is a peer-review exercise. This involves the student providing feedback to their peers on their performance in the various parts of the assessment. The exercise is designed to be a collaborative and constructive activity. The student is given a set of questions to answer and is expected to complete the exercise within a specified time frame. The results of the exercise are used to assess the student's ability to provide feedback and to evaluate the performance of their peers.

7. The seventh part of the assessment is a final report. This is a comprehensive report that summarizes the student's performance in all the parts of the assessment. It is designed to be a final and conclusive document. The student is given a set of instructions and is expected to complete the report within a specified time frame. The results of the report are used to determine the student's overall level of understanding and to identify areas where further instruction may be needed.

8. The eighth part of the assessment is a final evaluation. This is a final and conclusive evaluation of the student's performance in the assessment. It is designed to be a final and conclusive document. The student is given a set of instructions and is expected to complete the evaluation within a specified time frame. The results of the evaluation are used to determine the student's overall level of understanding and to identify areas where further instruction may be needed.

9. The ninth part of the assessment is a final reflection. This is a final and conclusive reflection on the student's learning process. It is designed to be a final and conclusive document. The student is given a set of questions to answer and is expected to complete the reflection within a specified time frame. The results of the reflection are used to assess the student's self-awareness and to identify areas where they need to improve.

10. The tenth part of the assessment is a final conclusion. This is a final and conclusive conclusion of the student's performance in the assessment. It is designed to be a final and conclusive document. The student is given a set of instructions and is expected to complete the conclusion within a specified time frame. The results of the conclusion are used to determine the student's overall level of understanding and to identify areas where further instruction may be needed.

11. The eleventh part of the assessment is a final summary. This is a final and conclusive summary of the student's performance in the assessment. It is designed to be a final and conclusive document. The student is given a set of instructions and is expected to complete the summary within a specified time frame. The results of the summary are used to determine the student's overall level of understanding and to identify areas where further instruction may be needed.

12. The twelfth part of the assessment is a final evaluation. This is a final and conclusive evaluation of the student's performance in the assessment. It is designed to be a final and conclusive document. The student is given a set of instructions and is expected to complete the evaluation within a specified time frame. The results of the evaluation are used to determine the student's overall level of understanding and to identify areas where further instruction may be needed.

13. The thirteenth part of the assessment is a final reflection. This is a final and conclusive reflection on the student's learning process. It is designed to be a final and conclusive document. The student is given a set of questions to answer and is expected to complete the reflection within a specified time frame. The results of the reflection are used to assess the student's self-awareness and to identify areas where they need to improve.

14. The fourteenth part of the assessment is a final conclusion. This is a final and conclusive conclusion of the student's performance in the assessment. It is designed to be a final and conclusive document. The student is given a set of instructions and is expected to complete the conclusion within a specified time frame. The results of the conclusion are used to determine the student's overall level of understanding and to identify areas where further instruction may be needed.

PEDIGREE CHART

Stafford 4

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. Stafford 1 Chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 John Lestrage II
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. active in Wales forking
 p.b. Treated with A. Woodley
 m. large landowner
 p.m. 1234
 d. 1234
 p.d.

2 John Lestrage III
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. active in Wales
 p.b. large landowner
 m. 1234
 p.m. 1234
 d. 1234
 p.d.

5 Arice
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

1 Katherine Lestrage

b.
 p.b.
 m. b. 1254
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

6 Robert de Tregoz
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. Acid many lands & duties
 p.b. several kings killed in
 m. cc 1198
 p.m. ban in England & on the
 d. continent
 p.d. 1215 (See long narrative in CG)

3 Lucy Tregoz
 (Mother of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

7 Sibyl de Ewges
 (Mother of No. 3)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 1236
 p.m. 1236
 d. 1236
 p.d. 1236
Sir Robert Corbet
 (Spouse of No. 1)

8 John Lestrage I
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. Grant of land in West
 p.b. Sales + Staffordshire
 m. etc.
 p.m. Get idea in Marches
 d. living 1176
 p.d. also King

9 Hawise
 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

10 Arice
 (Father of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

11 Arice
 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

12 William de Tregoz
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. from Troisgots in arradisa-
 p.b. ment of St. Lo - castle
 m. still there at junction of
 p.m. the Vire R. & Mayenne River
 d. which King John visited
 p.d. ordered by King Philp
Augustus (Philip sent in
hanged by King William I)
Agnes
 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

14 Robert II de Ewges
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. 1008
 p.b. Lad of Ewges House
 m. Robert II de Ewges
 p.m. (descendant of King
 d. Edward the
 p.d. Confessor)
See above

15 Petronillas
 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

16 Robert Lestrage
 (Father of No. 8)
 b. founder of family Knocknagh
 p.b. 1158
 m. 1158
 p.m. 1158
 d. 1158
 p.d.

17 Maud de Hunstanton
 (Mother of No. 8)
 b. (heirress of H.)
 p.b. 1158
 m. 1158
 p.m. 1158
 d. 1158
 p.d.

18 Hedewin de Hunstanton
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b. + Hedewin de Hunstanton
 p.b. de Plez of Beanton, Suffolk
 m. 1158
 p.m. 1158
 d. 1158
 p.d.

19 Hedewin de Hunstanton
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

20 Arice
 (Father of No. 10)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

21 Arice
 (Mother of No. 10)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

22 Arice
 (Father of No. 11)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

23 Arice
 (Mother of No. 11)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

24 Le Sire de Tregoz
 (Father of No. 12)
 b. in Normandy
 p.b. 1158
 m. 1158
 p.m. 1158
 d. 1158
 p.d.

25 Le Sire de Tregoz
 (Mother of No. 12)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

26 Le Sire de Tregoz
 (Father of No. 13)
 b. 1158
 p.b. 1158
 m. 1158
 p.m. 1158
 d. 1158
 p.d.

27 Le Sire de Tregoz
 (Mother of No. 13)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

28 Robert E de Ewges
 (Father of No. 14)
 b. 1174
 p.b. 1174
 m. 1174
 p.m. 1174
 d. 1174
 p.d.

29 Robert E de Ewges
 (Mother of No. 14)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

30 Robert E de Ewges
 (Father of No. 15)
 b. 1174
 p.b. 1174
 m. 1174
 p.m. 1174
 d. 1174
 p.d.

31 Robert E de Ewges
 (Mother of No. 15)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

32 Robert E de Ewges
 (Father of No. 15)
 b. 1174
 p.b. 1174
 m. 1174
 p.m. 1174
 d. 1174
 p.d.

33 Robert E de Ewges
 (Mother of No. 15)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

Re 28 Reverse:

(from letter 103-5)

- ① Ralph de Gael The Timid, Earl of Hereford d 1057
m Gytha (^{his mother} also called Godgifu or Gode) was sister of King
Edward the Confessor, pre Conquest King of England)
- ② Harold de Eryes (living 1115) was Lord of Saddlebury and Eryes Harold
(the castle of Eryes Harold is named for him.
The hild Saddlebury, Toddington, & Chivers (Ston), also
Barton Desert in Colchester & Dracton in W. Essex. To Winchester Abbey
he granted some land in Saddlebury, which now his son John
later assumed.
- ③ Robert I de Eryes is #28 on reverse.

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 17 on chart No. 1

Standish 1

Chart No. _____

Subject to Verification!

This date was the only Robert Standish found and he was of the right age, in the right place?

4 Ralph de Standish

b. 1879 (Father of No. 2)
p.b. 6 May
m. 1359
p.m.
d. 1415+
p.d.

Robert Standish (Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Cecelia Bredshegh (Mother of No. 2)

b. brought Standish to the marriage (see marriage contract)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Paternal

1

(dad) Standish (Charlotta - Grant line lived here) (1802-94)

Maternal

6

b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

8 Henry de Standish (Father of No. 4)

b. 15 Jan
p.b. 1343
m. 1396 had address of Legation
p.m. since 1st of January
d.
p.d.

9 Joan de Worsley (Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d. the 1880
p.d.

10 Roger Bredshegh (Father of No. 5)

b. of Hail
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 John de Standish (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 1357)
17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 1357)

18 Henry de Worsley (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 3 to Standish 3-)

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 3)

20 Bradshagh (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)
21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

22 John Oshad sfon (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 1002-9)

Sir Alexander Stedens of Stedens ← (Lisle)
Sir Christopher Stedens of ← (Horne)
Drawing base top Edward IV
(1460-1483)
3 standing dates 2 & 1 agent



PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. Standish

Standish

Chart No. _____

Date _____

4 Jordan de Standish
(Father of No. 2)

b. had Standish menar
p.b. 1288-90
m. (Note: The Standish
p.m. of Derby descend from
d. his brother Hugh)
p.d. 1290

5 William de Standish
(Father of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1322
p.d. _____

6 Alienore
(Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 John de Standish

b. held Standish menar
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. ca 1351
p.d. _____

8 John de Euxton
(Father of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 Margaret de Euxton
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. of 1372
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Mother of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 Ralph de Standish
(Father of No. 4)

b. held Standish
p.b. menar 1246-1288
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. ca 1288
p.d. _____

(Mother of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 6)

b. See NP p. 299-300
p.b. This is a blend of the Hobbes
m. blend of the de Gaults who
p.m. came to Am I with Robert de Pui tou
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 _____
(Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 Alexander de Standish
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. To Standish 4
d. 1244
p.d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

26 de Euxton
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. born in Lancs.
d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

32 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

33 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
d. _____

Originally the parish of Standish was huge, containing ten townships! This line, Standish of Standish, is the parent stock, though later they spread out to Dorkney, ^{Warrington} ~~Warrington~~ & other places. Besides this huge one, Leising Standish owned land in many other counties.

In the 12th Century if not earlier, the manors of Standish & Longtree had belonged to the extensive Penwortham Barony, held by the Bussell family.

(1) Ormas son of (1) Magnus de (Glanville (Normandy) witnessed charter to (3) Richard Bussell, Baron of Penwortham. (Glanville ~~alias~~ ^{was} ~~the~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} Boteler family). Warin (4) Bussell, also styled Baron of Penwortham, granted land to Evesham Abbey, "his knight" (probably meaning he was their liege lord to whom they owed a knight's fee).

(5) One of Warin Bussell's daughters married Richard Spilemen.

(6) Richard Spilemen's daughter () Spilemen married Leising de Standish. Leising de Standish took his surname from the property his father-in-law gave him. He died before 1206.

(7) Ralph de Standish (doc 1219) m. Valencia, whose parentage has not been found.

(8) Alexander de Standish (doc 1246) m ()

He is the on reverse. He succeeded his father as lord of the manor of Standish in 1219. He had been Rector of the parish since 1205 & probably before. (Was he a lay rector? or did they allow married clergy?)

Cheshire & Lancashire & other counties near the Welsh marches were considered "palatine," on the frontier & granted latitude in many ways in those times.

See Chart

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. *Standish 1*

Standish 3

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2

Robert de Worsey
(Father of No. 1)
b. *ca 1298*
p.b. _____
m. *①*
p.m. _____
d. *1349 of the "Black Death"*
p.d. _____

1

Henry de Worsey
(1182-7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6

de Bromhall
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3

Cecily de Bromhall
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7

(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8

Richard de Worsey
(Father of No. 4)
b. *ca 1235*
p.b. _____
m. *①*
p.m. _____
d. *by 1292*
p.d. _____

9

(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10

Robert de Shoresworth
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11

Margaret de Denton
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12

(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13

(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14

(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15

(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16

Geoffrey de Worsey
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17

Agnes
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19

See Booth ①
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20

Shoresworth
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22

Sir Alexander de Denton
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24

Bromhall
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____



PEDIGREE CHART

Standish 4

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Standish 2
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Leising de Standish
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. took his name from the
 p.b. property his father-in-law
 m. gave him.
 p.m. before 1206
 d. before 1206
 p.d. _____

2 Ralph de Standish
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. ca 1219
 p.d. _____

5 J Spilman
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Alexander de Standish
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. 1246
 p.d. _____

6 _____
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 Jolienas
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

_____ (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

8 _____
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

9 _____
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

10 Richard Spilman
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Bussell
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 _____
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

13 _____
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 _____
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 _____
 (Father of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 _____
 (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 _____
 (Father of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 _____
 (Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 _____
 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 _____
 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 Walter Bussell
 (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. Baron of Penworthen
 m. liege lord of Evesham Abbey
 p.m. granted them land for which they
 d. owed a knight's fee
 p.d. He was son of Baron
Richard Bussell 3

25 Richard Bussell
 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. Son of Orm
 m. Son of Magnus de
 p.m. Gladrille of Normandy
 d. witnessed the charter to
 p.d. St. Edmund's Abbey

26 Richard Bussell
 (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. St. Edmund's Abbey
 m. was charter to the
 p.m. Boteler family
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____
 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 _____
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 _____
 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 _____
 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985
 CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Strickland 1

Name of Compiler Thomas Janiewski

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 22 on chart No. South 1

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

Chart No. _____

4 Sir Thomas de Strickland (Father of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1455
p.d. _____

8 Sir Walter de Strickland (Father of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. ①
p.m. _____
d. 1407/8
p.d. _____

9 Margaret de Latham (Mother of No. 4)

b. (C-G does not favor) (Latham?)
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Sir Thomas de Strickland (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. 1376
p.d. _____
17 Cecily de Welles (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. (not in C-G)
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

18 de Latham (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
19 _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Walter Strickland (Father of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1467
p.d. _____

5 Mabel de Beecham (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____ (Father of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____ (Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 Beecham (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
21 _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
23 _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Sir Thomas Strickland

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. ①
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____ (Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____ (Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
25 _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
27 _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 _____ (Father of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Douce Craft (Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____ (Father of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____ (Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
29 _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 _____ (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Margaret Fowlerist (Spouse of No. 1)

b. wid. of John Byrns (Byron)
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

*This page
(These are people of Cumberland
& Westmoreland - some were on
interest in Doulton lead etc.)*

Source -
NETHER 96: 98-117
+ Jan 1961 pp
45-9

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985 CHART No. 1

(he and Agnes Par
check this)
Galige
Tempest

REVISION E CHART

1. General Information		2. Description of Work	
a. Project Name		a. Work Description	
b. Project Number		b. Work Location	
c. Project Start Date		c. Work Duration	
d. Project End Date		d. Work Status	
e. Project Manager		e. Work Assignments	
f. Project Sponsor		f. Work Progress	
g. Project Budget		g. Work Resources	
h. Project Risks		h. Work Quality	
i. Project Communications		i. Work Safety	
j. Project Documentation		j. Work Compliance	
k. Project Evaluation		k. Work Review	
l. Project Closure		l. Work Archiving	
m. Project Handover		m. Work Finalization	
n. Project Post-Mortem		n. Work Lessons Learned	
o. Project Archiving		o. Work Final Report	
p. Project Review		p. Work Final Approval	
q. Project Sign-off		q. Work Final Release	
r. Project Completion		r. Work Final Status	
s. Project Archiving		s. Work Final Documentation	
t. Project Review		t. Work Final Evaluation	
u. Project Sign-off		u. Work Final Release	
v. Project Completion		v. Work Final Status	
w. Project Archiving		w. Work Final Documentation	
x. Project Review		x. Work Final Evaluation	
y. Project Sign-off		y. Work Final Release	
z. Project Completion		z. Work Final Status	

PEDIGREE CHART

Strickland 3

Name of Compiler Norm Zinetti

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Strickland 2

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

Chart No. _____

4 Adam de Vaux alias

(Father of No. 2)
b. Castlecarrack (+ Tercrossoc)
p.b. in co Cumberland
m.
p.m.
d. 1236-9
p.d.

8 Eustace de Vaux
(Father of No. 4)
b. of Castlecarrack and Bampton
p.b. in Gilsland 1170
m. (Now called Gilsland)
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 Hubert de Vaux
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. Gilsland
m. Timon 1st to Strickland 4
d. 1164
p.d. Grace

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

9 ()
(Mother of No. 4)
b. daughters of her
p.b. land (with her bro. Robert)
d. dsp
p.d. no heirs

18 Beeth 'barn
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. (son & heir)
m. of Gilsland, son of
d. Giles, lord of Gilsland, son of
p.d.

Beeth, a native chief
d. living 1080

2 Walter fitz Aders alias de Strickland
(Father of No. 1)
(younger son)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1291
p.d.

10 ()
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20 ()
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

21 ()
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

5 ()
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

11 ()
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

22 ()
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

23 ()
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

1 Roger de Strickland
b. died just after young son
p.b. was born
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12 Dolfin (fitz Lichtred?)
(Father of No. 6)
b. Lord of Greet
p.b. Strickland
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

24 This line may lead to ancient
Saxon English & Scots Kings.
See Neville 2 #8 & 16
d. See Neville 2 #8 & 16

25 ()
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

6 Ketel
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 Adelice
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

26 ()
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

27 ()
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

3 Christiane de Letham
(Mother of No. 1)
b. daughters of Greet Strickland
p.b. co. Westmorland
m. (sister of Lichtred, d. 1208)
d. who only had Sigrid, died childless.
p.d.

14 ()
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 ()
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

29 ()
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

7 ()
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15 ()
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

30 ()
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

31 ()
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

Beatrice de Cotessford
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. perhaps dau of Geoffrey
p.b. heress of Melanther
d. (she m 2) Robert de Wethered
p.d.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Strickland, or De Vaux. Hubert de Vaux, Baron of Gillesland t. William I., granted Castle Carrock, with Hayton, Cumberland, to Eustace de Vaux (his son), as appears from Nicholson and Burns (Westmoreland, 511). Eustace gave parts of Castle Carrock and Hayton to Lanercost Priory. In the time of Henry II. these manors were owned by Robert de Castle Carrock, and from him passed to Robert his son, and Richard his grandson, who d. t. Edward I. Robert de C. C., t. Henry II., had a brother, Sir Walter de Stirkland, as appears by the grant of the latter of lands at Strickland to St. Mary's, York, witnessed by Robert de C. C., 'brother of the said Walter' (Ib. 89). This seems conclusive. The family of Strickland descended from Sir Walter. Hence the baronets Strickland, and the eminent historian, Agnes Strickland.

105
"Sir Walter de Vaux" pg 283
STRICKLAND, Sir Thomas and Sir Walter -
(EI 1000) (Gore, Sable, three escallops)
Edward I (argent)
1272-1307.
No engraved inset mentioned.

Vaux, a Norman and baronial name. Robert de Vallibus, Ralph, William, Stephen, Richard de V., William de Vals, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS). The Castle of Vaux, or de Vallibus, is mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis (775). In 1080 Robert de Vals, or Vaux, gave his tithes to St. Evroult (Ib. 576). Robert held fiefs 1086 in the Eastern Counties, and by gift of Ranulph Meschin, Dalston, Cumberland (Mon. i. 400). Hubert de V., his brother, by gift of the same, held Gillesland, from whom descended the Lords Vaux of G. Another brother, Aitard de V., held in Norfolk in 1086; and Ranulph de Vaux in Cumberland.

Burns
"The Commoners"
ibid(?)

STRICKLAND, OF SIZERGH.

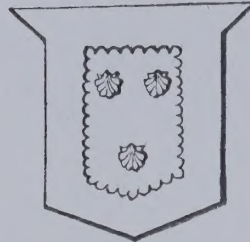
pg 55

STRICKLAND, THOMAS, esq. of Sizergh, in the county of Westmorland, b. 15th March, 1790; m. in November, 1824, Mademoiselle Ida de Finguerlin Bisahengen, youngest daughter of the Baron Finguerlin Bisahengen, and has a son and heir,

WALTER, b. at Paris, 5th September, 1825.

Mr. Strickland inherited the estates upon the demise of his father.

Lineage.



We shall begin the detail of this ancient family with an extract from Nicholson and Burn's History of the Antiquities of Westmorland and Cumberland.

"In Helsington there hath been a family at Sizergh Hall, much more ancient than any of the names of Bindlow or Bellingham, as lords of the manor. Which family came from Strickland, (or rather Stirkland,) which was the pasture ground of the young cattle (called stirks or steers) in the parish of Morland, in this county, in which part they had considerable possessions, as well as at Sizergh and other adjacent places, generally held under the barons of Kendal. It is somewhat extraordinary, that amongst the pedigrees of almost all the other ancient families in this county we have met with no satisfactory account of this family; but the indulgence of the late worthy owner of Si-

zergh Hall, Charles Strickland, esq. we have been enabled to make out a regular and authentic deduction of this family from the clearest and most undeniable evidence, viz. the family writings."

The first of the name of Strickland met with is in the reign of King JOHN, when Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid having been compelled, on account of his involvement with the rebellious barons, to give hostages for his future conduct, which hostages were the sons, daughters, and heirs of the principal mense lords holding under the barons of Kendal, amongst whom was the son and heir of SIR WALTER DE STIRKLAND. In the time of Hugh, bishop of Carlisle, who came to the see towards the beginning of the reign of King HENRY III., this Sir Walter had license to keep a domestic chaplain in his family, within the parish of Morland, so as it should be of no prejudice to the mother church. Sir Walter Stirkland granted to the church of St. Mary's, York, and to the prior and monks of Wederhal (which was a cell of the said abbey) four acres of land, in the territory of Stirkland moulter free.

The son of this Sir Walter was ADAM DE STIRKLAND, whose son, SIR ROBERT DE STIRKLAND, granted by deed, dated at his manor of Great Stirkland, on the eve of St. John the Baptist, 23rd HENRY III. to William his son, and Elizabeth,

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler Norman Janiewski Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. Strickland 3
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Strickland 4

Chart No. _____
Vaux

4 Robert de Vaux
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. Seigneur de Vaux in
 m. Normandy 1050
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

2 Robert de Vaux, Baron
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. First English grantee of
 p.b. Wiltshire, Cumberland and
 m. of Penryn, Co. Norfolk 1086
 p.m. (at the Court of King's Head before
 d. accession of Hen. II
 p.d. _____

5 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 Hubert de Vaux, Baron
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 1st Norman lord of Gillesland
 p.b. also in possession of Surlingham, NfK
 m. + Denham, NfK, temp. Wm I
 p.m. _____
 d. 1164/5
 p.d. _____

6 Herbert de Munchesi
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. in the Hall by Westbury, NfK
 p.b. of the King in chief + Bretonnais
 m. Steven temp
 p.m. Living 1086
 d. Indisputable (his
 p.d. deep seat) from
Robert Melet (of other
land to marks)

3 (dau); Munchesi
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 _____
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Grace (Gracia)
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

(Father of No. 4)

(Mother of No. 4)

(Father of No. 5)

(Mother of No. 5)

(Father of No. 6)

(Mother of No. 6)

(Father of No. 7)

(Mother of No. 7)

(Father of No. 8)

(Mother of No. 8)

(Father of No. 9)

(Mother of No. 9)

(Father of No. 10)

(Mother of No. 10)

(Father of No. 11)

(Mother of No. 11)

(Father of No. 12)

(Mother of No. 12)

(Father of No. 13)

(Mother of No. 13)

(Father of No. 14)

(Mother of No. 14)

(Father of No. 15)

(Mother of No. 15)

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

Norman Janiewski

9

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

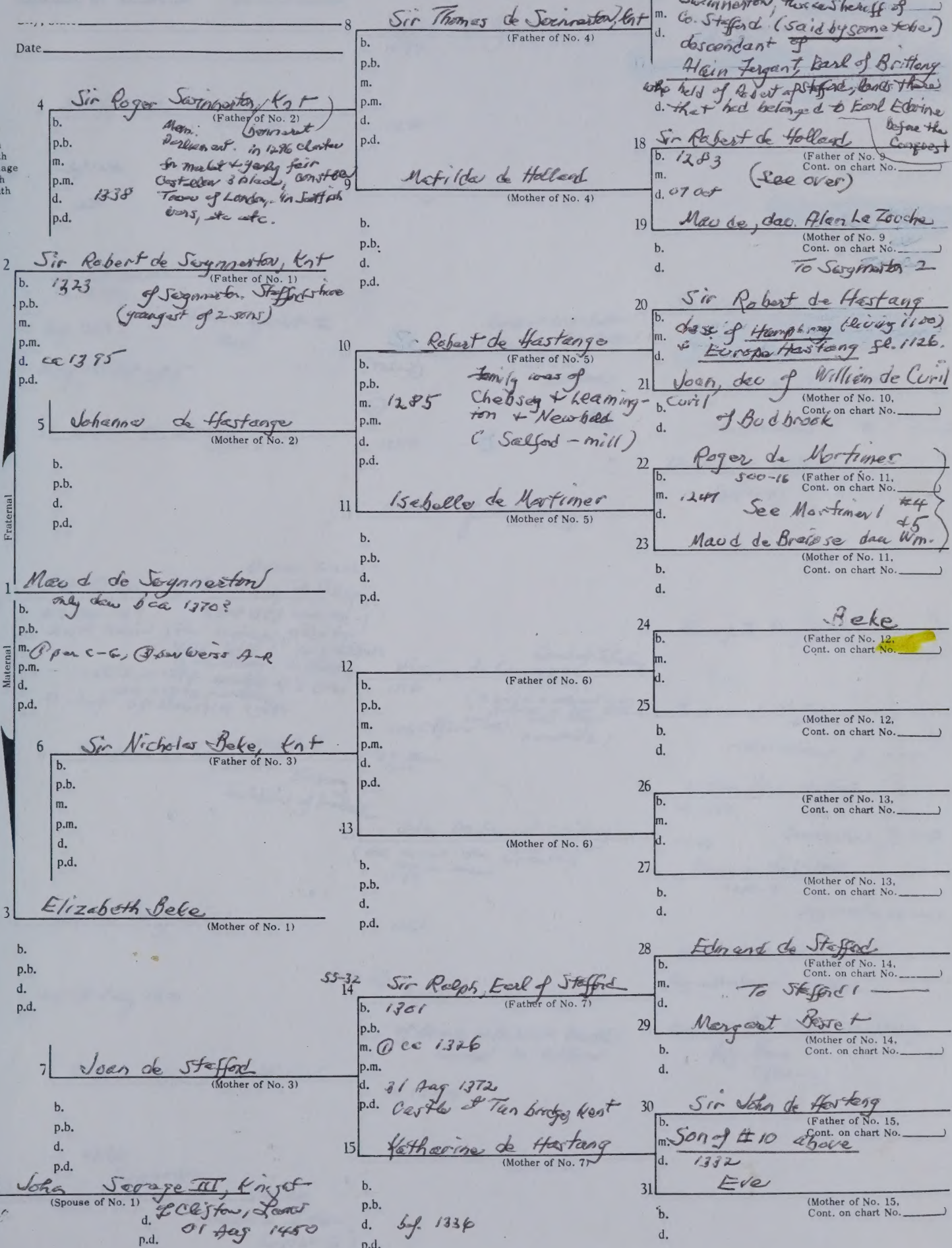
Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 21 on chart No. *See chart 1*

Seymourston 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



RESEARCH CHART

Form No. 100-100
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	RELIGION	POLITICAL AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES	REMARKS
John Doe	1925	New York	High School	Teacher	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Jane Doe	1928	New York	High School	Homemaker	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Robert Doe	1930	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
William Doe	1935	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Elizabeth Doe	1940	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Charles Doe	1945	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Mary Doe	1950	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
James Doe	1955	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Patricia Doe	1960	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Richard Doe	1965	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Susan Doe	1970	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Thomas Doe	1975	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Karen Doe	1980	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Christopher Doe	1985	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Nicole Doe	1990	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Anthony Doe	1995	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	
Stephanie Doe	2000	New York	High School	Student	Methodist	Democrat	Church member	

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 22 on chart No. Sargmorta 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir Alan de Zouche
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1292
p.m. _____
d. 1270
p.d. _____

2 Sir Roger de Zouche
(Father of No. 1)
b. ca 1240
p.b. _____
m. 1267
p.m. _____
d. 15 Oct 1285
p.d. _____

5 Eleanor de Quincey
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Sir Alan de Zouche, of Ashby
(935-5)
b. 09 Oct 1287
p.b. North Melford
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1291 + in 1284
p.d. st. b. 28 Mar 1314

6 Stephen de Longespée
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Ela de Longespée
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1276
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 18 July 1276
p.d. _____

7 Emmaline de Ridelisford
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1276
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1276
p.d. _____

Eleanor de Sargmorta
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 Roger de Zouche
(Father of No. 4)
b. 1179
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1238
p.d. _____

9 Margaret
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Roger de Quincey
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1264
p.d. _____

11 Helen of Galloway
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 William de Longespée
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1176
p.b. _____
m. 1196
p.m. _____
d. 1226
p.d. _____

13 Ela, Countess of Salisbury
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1187
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 Walter de Ridelisford
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. ca 1244
p.d. _____

15 Annora
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Alon de Zouche
(Father of No. 8)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 To Berkeley 2 #8x9
(Mother of No. 8)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

18 Saire de Quincey
(Father of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

19 To De Jarvis 2
(Mother of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 Margaret de Sargmorta
(Mother of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 Alan of Galloway
(Father of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 Henry II, King of England
(Father of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 Roseanne Clifford
(Mother of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 William Fitz Robert
(Father of No. 13)
b. ca 1150
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1196
p.d. _____

25 Eleanor de Vitre
(Mother of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 Walter de Ridelisford
(Father of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 Amabilis Fitz Henry de Henry
(Mother of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 Walter de Ridelisford
(Father of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 Annora
(Mother of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 Eleanor de Sargmorta
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 Eleanor de Sargmorta
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

PEDIGREE CHART

How many children
How many sons
How many daughters

Blank pedigree chart grid with horizontal and vertical lines for family structure.

PEDIGREE CHART

Seymour 3

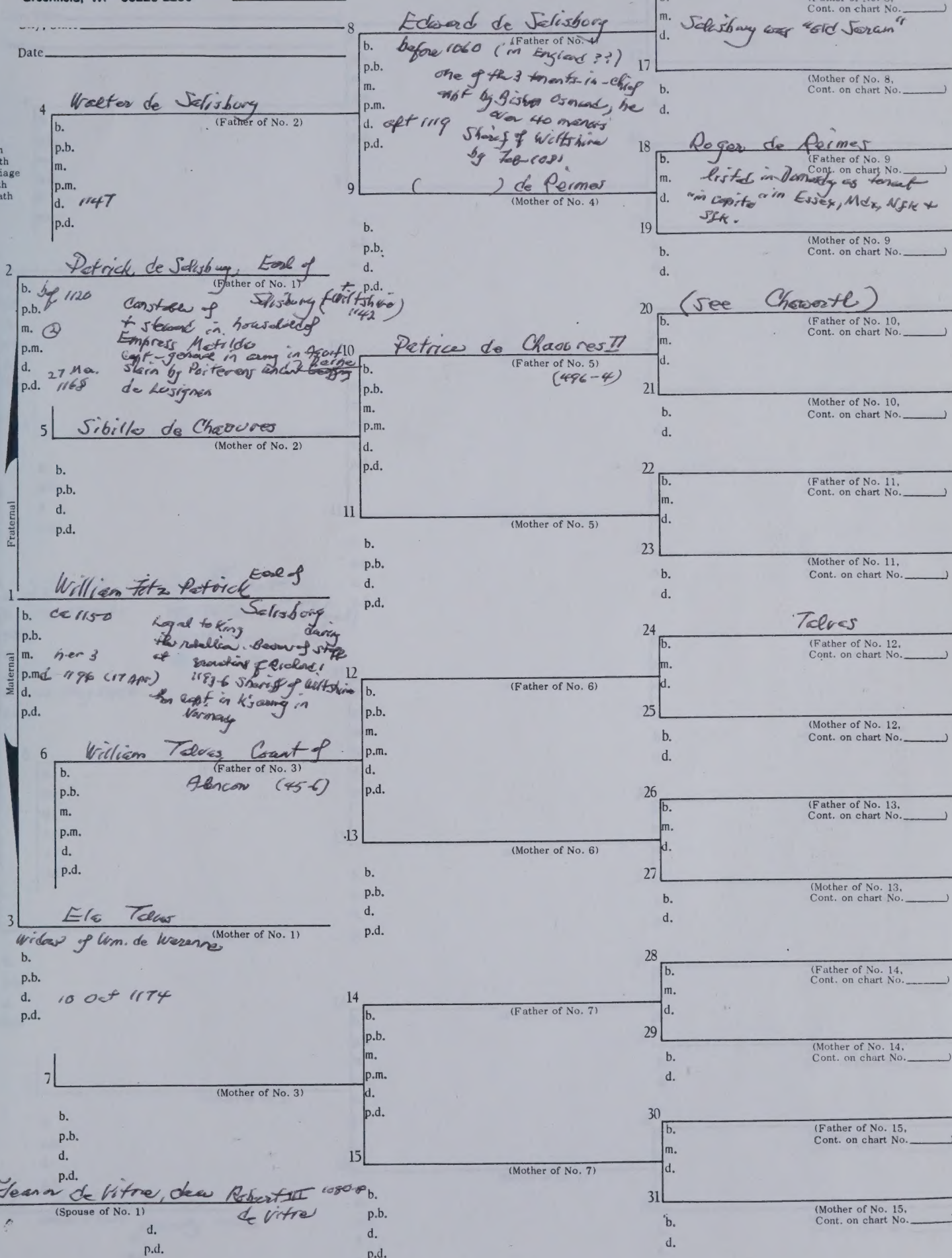
Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 26 on chart No. Seymour 2 16

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death



PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

4 (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

2 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

5 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 *Sir John Savage, Knt*
ca 1390?? of Ch (bn & Rock Savage)
Sgt Ag in coat 1415
VP 390-1
01 Aug 1450
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

6 (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

3 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

7 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

Maude de Surynerton
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

16 (Father of No. 4)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

17 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 d. _____

18 (Father of No. 9)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

19 (Mother of No. 9)
 b. _____
 d. _____

20 (Father of No. 10)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

21 (Mother of No. 10)
 b. _____
 d. _____

22 (Father of No. 11)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

23 (Mother of No. 11)
 b. _____
 d. _____

24 (Father of No. 12)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

25 (Mother of No. 12)
 b. _____
 d. _____

26 (Father of No. 13)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

27 (Mother of No. 13)
 b. _____
 d. _____

28 (Father of No. 14)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

29 (Mother of No. 14)
 b. _____
 d. _____

30 (Father of No. 15)
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. _____

31 (Mother of No. 15)
 b. _____
 d. _____

10 (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 (Father of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

13 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 (Father of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

PEDIGREE CHART

Indicate sex by the symbols in the key.
Indicate age by the number in the circle.

Generation	Individual	Sex	Age	Notes
I	I-1	Male		
	I-2	Female		
II	II-1	Male		
	II-2	Female		
III	III-1	Male		
	III-2	Female		
IV	IV-1	Male		
	IV-2	Female		
V	V-1	Male		
	V-2	Female		
VI	VI-1	Male		
	VI-2	Female		
VII	VII-1	Male		
	VII-2	Female		
VIII	VIII-1	Male		
	VIII-2	Female		
IX	IX-1	Male		
	IX-2	Female		
X	X-1	Male		
	X-2	Female		
XI	XI-1	Male		
	XI-2	Female		
XII	XII-1	Male		
	XII-2	Female		
XIII	XIII-1	Male		
	XIII-2	Female		
XIV	XIV-1	Male		
	XIV-2	Female		
XV	XV-1	Male		
	XV-2	Female		
XVI	XVI-1	Male		
	XVI-2	Female		
XVII	XVII-1	Male		
	XVII-2	Female		
XVIII	XVIII-1	Male		
	XVIII-2	Female		
XIX	XIX-1	Male		
	XIX-2	Female		
XX	XX-1	Male		
	XX-2	Female		
XXI	XXI-1	Male		
	XXI-2	Female		
XXII	XXII-1	Male		
	XXII-2	Female		
XXIII	XXIII-1	Male		
	XXIII-2	Female		
XXIV	XXIV-1	Male		
	XXIV-2	Female		
XXV	XXV-1	Male		
	XXV-2	Female		
XXVI	XXVI-1	Male		
	XXVI-2	Female		
XXVII	XXVII-1	Male		
	XXVII-2	Female		
XXVIII	XXVIII-1	Male		
	XXVIII-2	Female		
XXIX	XXIX-1	Male		
	XXIX-2	Female		
XXX	XXX-1	Male		
	XXX-2	Female		
XXXI	XXXI-1	Male		
	XXXI-2	Female		
XXXII	XXXII-1	Male		
	XXXII-2	Female		
XXXIII	XXXIII-1	Male		
	XXXIII-2	Female		
XXXIV	XXXIV-1	Male		
	XXXIV-2	Female		
XXXV	XXXV-1	Male		
	XXXV-2	Female		
XXXVI	XXXVI-1	Male		
	XXXVI-2	Female		
XXXVII	XXXVII-1	Male		
	XXXVII-2	Female		
XXXVIII	XXXVIII-1	Male		
	XXXVIII-2	Female		
XXXIX	XXXIX-1	Male		
	XXXIX-2	Female		
XL	XL-1	Male		
	XL-2	Female		
XLI	XLI-1	Male		
	XLI-2	Female		
XLII	XLII-1	Male		
	XLII-2	Female		
XLIII	XLIII-1	Male		
	XLIII-2	Female		
XLIV	XLIV-1	Male		
	XLIV-2	Female		
XLV	XLV-1	Male		
	XLV-2	Female		
XLVI	XLVI-1	Male		
	XLVI-2	Female		
XLVII	XLVII-1	Male		
	XLVII-2	Female		
XLVIII	XLVIII-1	Male		
	XLVIII-2	Female		
XLIX	XLIX-1	Male		
	XLIX-2	Female		
L	L-1	Male		
	L-2	Female		
LI	LI-1	Male		
	LI-2	Female		
LII	LII-1	Male		
	LII-2	Female		
LIII	LIII-1	Male		
	LIII-2	Female		
LIV	LIV-1	Male		
	LIV-2	Female		
LV	LV-1	Male		
	LV-2	Female		
LVI	LVI-1	Male		
	LVI-2	Female		
LVII	LVII-1	Male		
	LVII-2	Female		
LVIII	LVIII-1	Male		
	LVIII-2	Female		
LVIX	LVIX-1	Male		
	LVIX-2	Female		
LX	LX-1	Male		
	LX-2	Female		
LXI	LXI-1	Male		
	LXI-2	Female		
LXII	LXII-1	Male		
	LXII-2	Female		
LXIII	LXIII-1	Male		
	LXIII-2	Female		
LXIV	LXIV-1	Male		
	LXIV-2	Female		
LXV	LXV-1	Male		
	LXV-2	Female		
LXVI	LXVI-1	Male		
	LXVI-2	Female		
LXVII	LXVII-1	Male		
	LXVII-2	Female		
LXVIII	LXVIII-1	Male		
	LXVIII-2	Female		
LXIX	LXIX-1	Male		
	LXIX-2	Female		
LXX	LXX-1	Male		
	LXX-2	Female		
LXXI	LXXI-1	Male		
	LXXI-2	Female		
LXXII	LXXII-1	Male		
	LXXII-2	Female		
LXXIII	LXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXIII-2	Female		
LXXIV	LXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXIV-2	Female		
LXXV	LXXV-1	Male		
	LXXV-2	Female		
LXXVI	LXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXVI-2	Female		
LXXVII	LXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXVII-2	Female		
LXXVIII	LXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXIX	LXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXIX-2	Female		
LXXX	LXXX-1	Male		
	LXXX-2	Female		
LXXXI	LXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXII	LXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXIII	LXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXIV	LXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXV	LXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXVI	LXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXVII	LXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXVIII	LXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXIX	LXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXX	LXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXI	LXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXII	LXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXIII	LXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXIV	LXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXV	LXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXVI	LXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXVII	LXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXVIII	LXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXIX	LXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXX	LXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXI	LXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXII	LXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXIII	LXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXIV	LXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXV	LXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXVI	LXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXVII	LXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXXVIII	LXXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXIX	LXXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXXX	LXXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXI	LXXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXII	LXXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXIII	LXXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXIV	LXXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXV	LXXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXVI	LXXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXVII	LXXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXVIII	LXXXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXIX	LXXXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXX	LXXXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXI	LXXXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXII	LXXXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIII	LXXXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIV	LXXXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXV	LXXXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVI	LXXXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVII	LXXXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVIII	LXXXXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIX	LXXXXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXX	LXXXXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXXI	LXXXXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXII	LXXXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIII	LXXXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIV	LXXXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXV	LXXXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVI	LXXXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVII	LXXXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVIII	LXXXXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIX	LXXXXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXX	LXXXXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXXI	LXXXXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXII	LXXXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIII	LXXXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIV	LXXXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXV	LXXXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVI	LXXXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVII	LXXXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVIII	LXXXXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIX	LXXXXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXX	LXXXXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXXI	LXXXXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXII	LXXXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIII	LXXXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIV	LXXXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXV	LXXXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVI	LXXXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVII	LXXXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVIII	LXXXXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIX	LXXXXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXX	LXXXXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXXI	LXXXXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXII	LXXXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIII	LXXXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIV	LXXXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXV	LXXXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVI	LXXXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVII	LXXXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVIII	LXXXXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIX	LXXXXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXX	LXXXXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXXI	LXXXXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXII	LXXXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIII	LXXXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIV	LXXXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXV	LXXXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVI	LXXXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVII	LXXXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVIII	LXXXXXXXVIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIX	LXXXXXXXIX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXX	LXXXXXXXX-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXX-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXXI	LXXXXXXXXI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXXI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXII	LXXXXXXXII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIII	LXXXXXXXIII-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIII-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXIV	LXXXXXXXIV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXIV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXV	LXXXXXXXV-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXV-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVI	LXXXXXXXVI-1	Male		
	LXXXXXXXVI-2	Female		
LXXXXXXXVII	LXXXXXXXVII-1	Male		
	L			

These are mostly remote European
lines which could easily be continued

PEDIGREE CHART

Touchet 1

Norma Hansen Zarlewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 20 on chart No. Seethart 2

Chart No. _____

Date _____

(See note over)

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2 Sir John Touchet

(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Joan de Audley

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Fraternal

1 Sir John Touchet, Lord Audley

b. 23 Apr 1371 (Touchet) M.D. 1406-8

p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Maternal

6 (Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Maud

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

8 Sir Thomas Touchet

(Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 James de Audley

(Father of No. 5)

b. 1313
p.b.
m. 13
p.m.
d. 1386
p.d.

11 Joan de Mortimer

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b. (Father of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Mother of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Father of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Mother of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 Nicholas de Audley

b. (Father of No. 10,
m. 10 To Touchet 2 Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 Joan Martin dea William

b. (823-7?) (Mother of No. 10,
m. To Touchet 3 Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 Sir Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March

b. 1281 855-13 (Father of No. 11,
m. 1306 Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 Joan de Geneville (dau Sir Henry)

b. (457-9) (Mother of No. 11,
m. To Touchet 4 Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 (Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 (Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 (Mother of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 (Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

Norman People p 424, says "Tockett, or Tooche, a baronial name from Touchet
near Montaine, Normandy. In 1082 Josinus de T. granted lands to the Church of St.
William there. The name still remains in Normandy. Joceline T. was seated in Chester,
time of ^{King} William I and was father of Henry, fo. of Henry to whom Ralph Gernons, Earl of
Chester, gave Tetenthall. Hence the Touchets, Lords Audby, Earls of Castlehaven.
ie ① Joceline, ② Henry ③ Henry — + ?

PEDIGREE CHART

Touches 2

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 20 on chart No. *Sheet 2*

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2

Nicholas de Audley

(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1250
p.d.

Fraternal

Maternal

1

Nicholas de Audley

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6

John Gifford

(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3

Catherine Gifford

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 3)

Joan Martin, dco William

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

d.
p.d.

8

Henry de Audley

(Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

355-12

9

Bertrud Mainwaring

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10

Sir William Longespee

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11

Ela of Selsting

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 6)

13

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 6)

14

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 7)

15

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 7)

16

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

17

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18

Ralph de Mainwaring

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

19

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

20

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

21

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 21 on chart No. Touchet 1

Chart No. William Fitz Martin

Date

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Nicholas Martin
(Father of No. 2)
b. a 1236 called "Colinet"
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. c 1260 (before)
p.d.

8 Nicholas Fitz Martin
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. Took part in Welsh
m. ① campaigns of
p.m. H. Edwards I
d. b. March 1282 (m. ending
p.d. Hugh, Edward)
9 ()
(Mother of No. 4)

b. (Father of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d. Touchet 7 →
17 Alice de Toriton
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No.)
b. (Father of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d.
19 (Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No.)

CG - 828-7 2 William Martin Lord Martin
(Father of No. 1)
b. 1257
p.b. 401320
m. 1281 Military Service in Wales
p.m. Gescow (read narrative
d. 1324 in c-o for man
p.d. (inherited mother's estates))

5 Maude de Brian
(Mother of No. 2)
m. 2 Geoffrey de Camville
b.
p.b.
d. 1279
p.d.

10 Galy de Brian
(Father of No. 5)
b. 1046-17
p.b. 339-1
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20 de Brian
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No.)
b. (Mother of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d.
22 Henry de Tracy
(Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d. Touchet 9 →
23 (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No.)

1 Joan de Martin

b.
p.b.
m. ② 83 1312
p.m.
d. Inty b. 13 Oct 1322
p.d.

12 Piers Fitz Herbert
(Father of No. 6)
b. Seen 1204 (then No. 6 of Henry of
p.b. Ailes Fitz Herbert)
m. 1203
p.m.
d. sh. b. 6 June 1235
p.d. bur Reading

24 Herbert Fitz Herbert
(Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d. Touchet 8 →
25 Leg. of Her. fnd.
(Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d.

6 Sir Reginald Fitz Piers
(Father of No. 3)
b. Lord of Bleau Llyfni, Groddwr
p.b. Sheriff of Hampshire, Constable of
m. ② Windsor Castle
p.m.
d. 5 May 1286
p.d.

13 Alice (de Warwente) Fitz Robert
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 246-0
p.b. 1225
d.
p.d.

26 Roger Fitz Robert
(Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d. son of Roger Fitz Robert (626-6)
27 Margeret de Cheryng
(Mother of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d. (See over)

3 Eleanor Fitz Piers
(Mother of No. 1)
(widow of Henry de Lag, Earl of Lincoln)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 William de Fortibus
(Father of No. 7)
b. Lord of Chawton Somersel
p.b. (1081-2)
m. (Mar 20 July 1248)
p.m.
d. sh. b. 22 May 1259
p.d.

28 Hugh de Vivono
(Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d. Sheriff of Somerset & Dorset
29 Mabel H. of William Malt
(Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d. Magna Carta
30 See de Ferrers of
William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby
(Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d.

7 Joan de Vivono
(Mother of No. 1)
(widow of Richard de Ancy)
b. 1251
p.b.
d. 11 June 1314
p.d.

15 Maud de Ferrers Chawton
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 1230
p.b.
d. 12 Mar 1298/9
p.d.

31 Sybil Marshall
(Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No.)
d. Wm. Marshall
Isabel de Clay

Nicholas de Audley
(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

#27 Margaret de Chesney m/ Hugo de Cressi
at A Rogerette Roger

son of
William William de Chesney (-1158) & Hedwig de Rogings
son Adam de R. (116-3)

son of William de Chesney, Lord of Caversby + Glentham Co Lincoln

PEDIGREE CHART

Touchet 4

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 33 on chart No. Touchet 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Fraternat

Maternal

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

Maternal

Fraternat

4 Sir Geoffrey de Geneville
(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 4)

9

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

2 Sir Piers de Geneville
(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m. 1283
p.m.
d. 1292
p.d.

10

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

11

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Joan de Geneville

b.
p.b.
m. 1306
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Signed greatly during reign of
Edward II + was then
humiliated when Roger
became lover of Isabella
of France Queen of
Edward II.

12

Hugh XI de Lusignan
(Father of No. 6)

b. 1221
p.b.
m. 1235
p.m.

6

Hugh XII de Lusignan Count of
(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m. 1254
p.m.
d. 1270
p.d.

de Mouchet
Angoulême

d. 1250 in Egypt, bride of
p.d. Beatrix of Mansourah

13

Yolande de Dreux
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

3 Jeanne de Lusignan
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m. 1323
p.m.
d.
p.d.

She was summoned for military service against the
king of France in 1297

14

Raul III de Targers
(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

7

Jeanne de Targers
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 7)

See Matrimonial #2
Sir Roger de Mortimer, son of Edward + of (2) wife.
(Earl of March) (Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1287
p.b.
d. 1330
p.d.
Margaret de France
2nd cousin to Queen
Eleanor, wife of
King Edward I

16

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

17

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

19

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

20

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

21

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

PEDIGREE CHART

How many children
How many marriages
How many divorces

Generation	Individual	Sex	Birth Date	Death Date	Marriage Date	Divorce Date	Children
I	1	M					
	2	F					
	3	M					
	4	F					
II	1	M					
	2	F					
	3	M					
	4	F					
III	1	M					
	2	F					
	3	M					
	4	F					
IV	1	M					
	2	F					
	3	M					
	4	F					
V	1	M					
	2	F					
	3	M					
	4	F					
VI	1	M					
	2	F					
	3	M					
	4	F					

PEDIGREE CHART

Touchet 5

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 24 on chart No. Touchet 4

Chart No. _____

Date _____

4 Hugh VIII de Lusignan

b. Seigneur de Lusignan
p.b. on Crusade to Holy Land with Louis IX
m. de Castille wife - taken prisoner 1165
p.m. Come San was King of Jerusalem
d. { another a of Cyprus }
p.d.

8 Hugh VII de Lusignan

b. Seigneur de Lusignan
p.b. on 1147 accompanied King
m. Louis to Holy Land
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 Serazere

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d. 1144
p.d.

2 Hugh IX de Lusignan Count of la Marche

b. (Father of No. 1)
p.b. Prince of the Riches
m. The Countess of the Riches
p.m. 9th of St John of Jerusalem
d. 1258
p.d.

5 Bourgoigne

(Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Geoffrey de Rancon

(Father of No. 5)

b. Sir de Taillebourg
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)

1 Hugh X de Lusignan "Le Brun"

b. Seigneur de Lusignan & Count of
p.b. (10 May) To Holy Land 1258 La Marche
m. 1220 & Geoffrey aided in taking
p.m. Damietta. Engaged to 15th Dec
d. 1249 but King John captured &
p.d. married the girl as his wife
They married after John's death.
(Had 9 children)

6 Wallgrin Count

(Father of No. 3)

b. of Angouleme
p.b. (48-11)
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Matilda

(Mother of No. 1)

b. heiress of La Marche Angouleme
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Hugh VI de Lusignan

b. (Father of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 Heldegarda de Thours

b. (Mother of No. 8,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 (Father of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 (Mother of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 (Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 (Mother of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 (Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 (Mother of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 (Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 (Mother of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 (Mother of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 (Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 (Mother of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)

Queen

Isabella of Angouleme

(Spouse of No. 1)

Wife of King John of England
b. 03 June 1246
p.b.
p.d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Form with multiple sections for pedigree information, including names, dates, and relationships. The form is organized into columns and rows, with some sections containing handwritten notes.

Key sections include:

- Top section: General information and dates.
- Middle section: Detailed pedigree information, including names and relationships.
- Bottom section: Additional notes and dates.

The form is designed to be filled out by a professional, likely a genetic counselor or a doctor, to document a family's medical history.

PEDIGREE CHART

Too chat 6

Norma Hansen Zanlewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

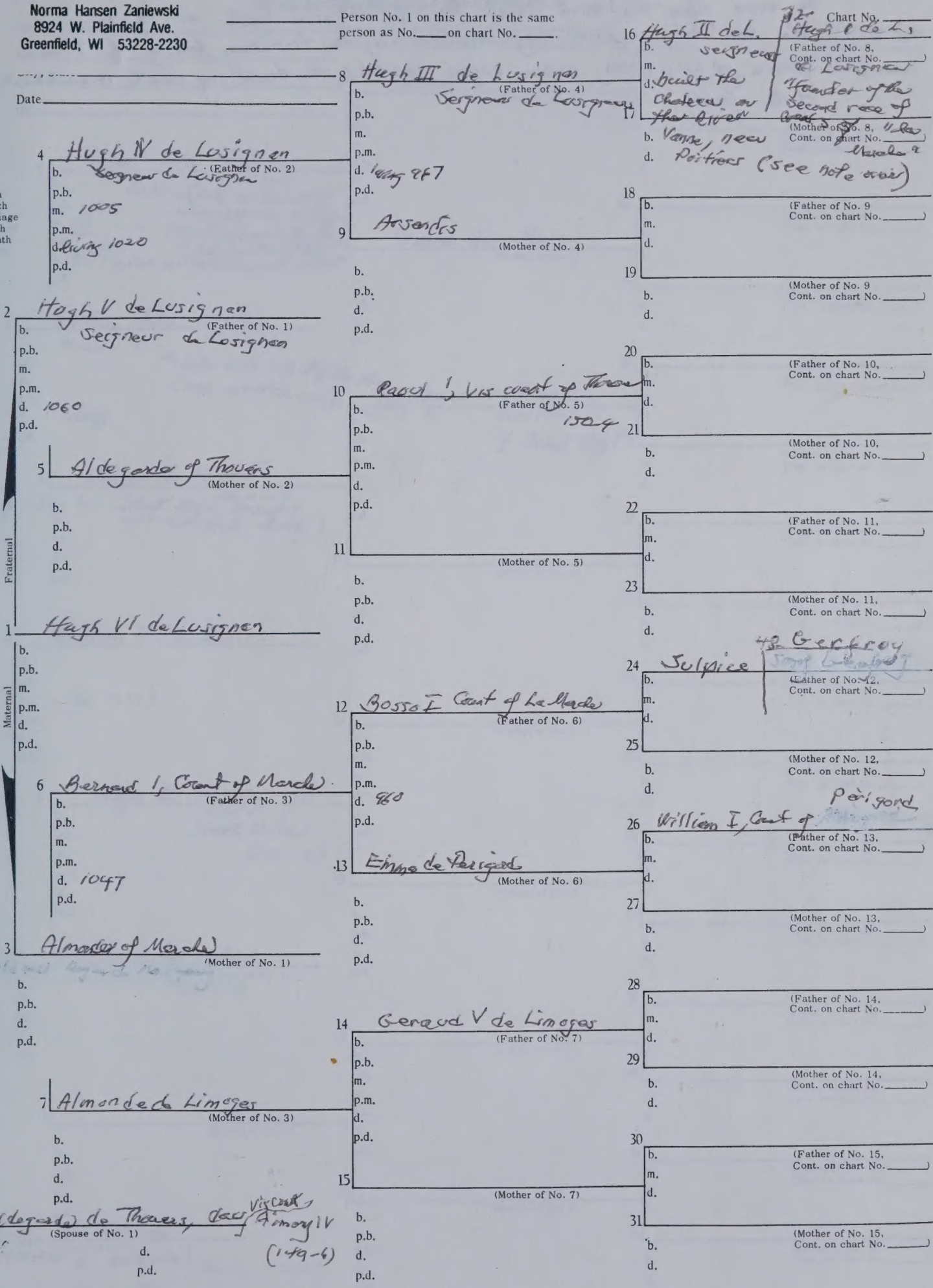
Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART NO. 1



Re: Lusignan family. Vestiges of their castle can still
be seen along the Vienne River. An old Poitevin myth is that
the castle was built by Mélusine, the tutelary fairy of the
house of Lusignan, whose cries heralded the death of each member
of the family.

Touch 7

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same _____ Chart No. _____
Address _____ person as No. 16 on chart No. Touch 3

City, State _____ 8 Martin (Father of No. 4)

Date _____ b. _____ (Father of No. 4)

4 Robert Fitz Martin (Father of No. 2)

b. _____ (Father of No. 2)

p.b. _____ (Father of No. 2)

m. 2 _____ (Father of No. 2)

p.m. _____ (Father of No. 2)

d. 1159 _____ (Father of No. 2)

p.d. _____ (Father of No. 2)

2 William Fitz Martin (Father of No. 1)

b. _____ (Father of No. 1)

p.b. _____ (Father of No. 1)

m. _____ (Father of No. 1)

p.m. _____ (Father of No. 1)

d. 1208 _____ (Father of No. 1)

p.d. _____ (Father of No. 1)

5 Alice de Norrent (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 2)

p.b. _____ (Mother of No. 2)

d. _____ (Mother of No. 2)

p.d. _____ (Mother of No. 2)

1 William Fitz Martin (Mother of No. 1)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

p.b. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

m. ca. 1216? _____ (Mother of No. 1)

p.m. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

d. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

p.d. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

6 Rhys I, Prince of (Father of No. 3)

b. _____ (Father of No. 3)

p.b. _____ (Father of No. 3)

m. _____ (Father of No. 3)

p.m. _____ (Father of No. 3)

d. _____ (Father of No. 3)

p.d. _____ (Father of No. 3)

3 Angharad of Gales (Mother of No. 1)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

p.b. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

d. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

p.d. _____ (Mother of No. 1)

7 _____ (Mother of No. 3)

b. _____ (Mother of No. 3)

p.b. _____ (Mother of No. 3)

d. _____ (Mother of No. 3)

p.d. _____ (Mother of No. 3)

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Fraternat

Maternal

315-5

Alice de Toriton (Spouse of No. 1)
Nicholas de Bolewell Riving 1246?
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Tract 8

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. Tract 3 16 Otto de Vermandois Chart No. _____

Address _____ b. 1000 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

City, State _____ 8 Peter de Vermandois m. Ant. Vermandois d. 1045 in France (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Date _____ 17 Rowie b. _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

4 Herbert of Winchester (Father of No. 2) b. _____ d. _____

b. Chamberlain & Treasurer p.b. _____ m. under King & Henry I d. _____ (Mother of No. 4) 18 b. _____ (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

1130 ends in Hampshire, Bedfordshire, York p.m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____ 19 b. _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

2 Herbert Fitz Herbert (Father of No. 1) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. about 1127 succeded to father's d. _____ (Mother of No. 4) 20 b. _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

1155 bro. of Archbishop of York p.m. _____ d. _____ 10 Stephen, Count of Blois (78-22) b. _____ (Father of No. 5)

137-23 a leader of the First Crusade in 1101 p.b. _____ m. _____ p.m. _____ d. _____ 21 b. _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

5 Emma (Mother of No. 2) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. (illeg. dau.) half sister of d. _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Stephen, King of England p.d. _____ 11 b. _____ (Mother of No. 5) 22 b. _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

1 Herbert Fitz Herbert (d.) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

12 Corbet Le Normand (Father of No. 6) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. Pays de Caux, Normandy d. _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

1204 with 2 of his sons, went to England when they assisted Roger de Montgomery in Shrewsbury p.m. _____ d. _____ 25 b. _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

6 Robert Fitz Corbet (Father of No. 3) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. Held 14 lordships in Normandy d. _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

932-2 all in Shropshire - also held p.m. _____ d. _____ 26 b. _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Longden & Alcester in Warwickshire. p.d. _____ 13 b. _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

3 Sibyl Corbet (Mother of No. 1) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. Mistress of King Henry I d. _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

14 During 1157 b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

7 () (Mother of No. 3) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

15 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

16 Lady of Harford, dau. of Miles Fitz Walter b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

32 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

33 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

34 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

35 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

36 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

37 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

38 () (Mother of No. 7) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

REPORT CHART

Name of Person		Date	
Address		City	
Occupation		Age	
Education		Religion	
Marital Status		Number of Children	
Income		Expenses	
Assets		Liabilities	
Net Worth		Summary	
Remarks		Signature	
Date of Report		Initials	
Reported by		Reviewed by	
Date of Review		Comments	
Status		Next Steps	
Follow-up Date		Final Remarks	

PEDIGREE CHART

Tracht 9

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 22 on chart No. Tracht 3

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 William de Tracy
(Father of No. 2)
(assumed surname of his mother)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Oliver de Tracy
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Henry de Tracy
Lord of Beaustaple
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 _____
(Father of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Eva
(Mother of No. 1)
May be the Grade Tracy was m. Thomas de Londres (see Chavate)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Maud de Braiose
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 John de Sackby
(Father of No. 4)
Lord of Sackby & Toddington
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. by 1130
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 Grace de Tracy
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 _____
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 Harold de Ewyer
(Father of No. 8)
Lord of Sackby & Ewyer
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1116 + Harold (105-6)
d. _____
p.d. _____

17 William de Tracy
(Father of No. 9)
illegitimate son of King Henry I "Beauclerc"
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. + unknown mistress
d. _____
p.d. _____

20 _____
(Father of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

21 _____
(Mother of No. 10)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

22 _____
(Father of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

26 _____
(Father of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1



Challenge line

(Placed in Rees/Talbot Lounge Area)

PEDIGREE CHART

Warennne 1

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 18 on chart No. 16

Chart No. _____

Date _____

4 William de Warennne, Earl of Sarreup
(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m. Oct 1225
p.m.
d. 27 May 1240
p.d. London - bur high altar lower choir

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Hamelin Montagenot in
(Father of No. 4)
5th Earl of Warwick
regent of wife
headso second Wynn
Susan & Ann

Geoffrey Plantagenet
(Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____
Cheares husband of
Queen Matilda
mistress
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 William de Warennne

b.
m.
d.
p.d.

To Warennne 2

19 Ela Talvas, dau km Talvas III

b.
d. Count of Alencon & Ela of Burgundy
To Capetian Kings 1 - 3

John Marshall

b.
m.
d.
p.d.

See

12 John de Warennne (beard)
(Father of No. 1)
b. Aug 1201 (minor of 12's death - exploited
by alien knismen after king)
m. 16 Apr 1247 (age 16) knighted by king
p.m. London Alfonso X of Castile
d. 27 Sep 1304 served Edu 2 in Scotland
p.d. Kensington Surrey (Dunbar)

b.
p.d.

10 Sir William Marshall

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 5)
(815-6)

5 Maud Marshall

(Mother of No. 2)
b. (widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk) (d. 1225)
p.b.
d. 27 Mar 1248
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 5)

1 William de Warennne, Knt

b. 15 Jan 1256 1285 Winchester
p.b.
m. Jan 1283
p.m.
d. 15 Dec 1286 (slain in ambush at
p.d. Croydon tournament X Son 6 -
Posthumously)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 6)

6 Hugh X de Lusignan

(Father of No. 3) 42-72
b.
p.b.
m. 1220
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 6)

3 Alice de Lusignan

(Mother of No. 1)
b. (Maternal sister of King Henry 2 of
p.b. England)
d. 08 Feb 1256 - 3 weeks after giving birth
p.d. to Son 11.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 7)

(Queen) Isabella of Anglomeine

(Mother of No. 3)
b. widow of King John of England
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 7)

Joan de Vere, dau Robert (1076-6)

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d. 21 Nov 1293
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

31 b.
m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

REGIONAL CHART

1. Name of the region		2. Date of the report	
3. Name of the person who prepared the report		4. Name of the person who reviewed the report	
5. Name of the person who approved the report		6. Name of the person who signed the report	
7. Name of the person who submitted the report		8. Name of the person who received the report	
9. Name of the person who filed the report		10. Name of the person who stored the report	
11. Name of the person who retrieved the report		12. Name of the person who destroyed the report	
13. Name of the person who archived the report		14. Name of the person who indexed the report	
15. Name of the person who classified the report		16. Name of the person who summarized the report	
17. Name of the person who translated the report		18. Name of the person who interpreted the report	
19. Name of the person who analyzed the report		20. Name of the person who synthesized the report	
21. Name of the person who evaluated the report		22. Name of the person who monitored the report	
23. Name of the person who controlled the report		24. Name of the person who communicated the report	
25. Name of the person who coordinated the report		26. Name of the person who managed the report	
27. Name of the person who organized the report		28. Name of the person who planned the report	
29. Name of the person who implemented the report		30. Name of the person who maintained the report	
31. Name of the person who improved the report		32. Name of the person who protected the report	
33. Name of the person who promoted the report		34. Name of the person who prevented the report	
35. Name of the person who participated in the report		36. Name of the person who contributed to the report	
37. Name of the person who assisted in the report		38. Name of the person who supported the report	
39. Name of the person who collaborated in the report		40. Name of the person who cooperated in the report	
41. Name of the person who complied with the report		42. Name of the person who conformed to the report	
43. Name of the person who adhered to the report		44. Name of the person who followed the report	
45. Name of the person who obeyed the report		46. Name of the person who listened to the report	
47. Name of the person who responded to the report		48. Name of the person who reacted to the report	
49. Name of the person who moved to the report		50. Name of the person who acted on the report	
51. Name of the person who worked on the report		52. Name of the person who played on the report	
53. Name of the person who studied the report		54. Name of the person who taught the report	
55. Name of the person who learned from the report		56. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
57. Name of the person who interacted with the report		58. Name of the person who related to the report	
59. Name of the person who connected with the report		60. Name of the person who corresponded with the report	
61. Name of the person who communicated with the report		62. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
63. Name of the person who communicated with the report		64. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
65. Name of the person who communicated with the report		66. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
67. Name of the person who communicated with the report		68. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
69. Name of the person who communicated with the report		70. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
71. Name of the person who communicated with the report		72. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
73. Name of the person who communicated with the report		74. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
75. Name of the person who communicated with the report		76. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
77. Name of the person who communicated with the report		78. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
79. Name of the person who communicated with the report		80. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
81. Name of the person who communicated with the report		82. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
83. Name of the person who communicated with the report		84. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
85. Name of the person who communicated with the report		86. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
87. Name of the person who communicated with the report		88. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
89. Name of the person who communicated with the report		90. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
91. Name of the person who communicated with the report		92. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
93. Name of the person who communicated with the report		94. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
95. Name of the person who communicated with the report		96. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
97. Name of the person who communicated with the report		98. Name of the person who communicated with the report	
99. Name of the person who communicated with the report		100. Name of the person who communicated with the report	

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 18 on chart No. Warene 1

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 William de Warene 1st Earl of Warene & Surrey
(Father of No. 2)
b. Companion of Wm the Conqueror 1066 - also in 1054 battle of Morten
d. 24 June 1088 - bur. next to wife. inscription still readable

2 William de Warene 2nd Earl of Surrey
(Father of No. 1)
b. (2) 1118
d. 10 May 1138 - bur with wife & parents at Priory of Leodes

5 Gundred of Chester
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 27 May 1085 - child birth - bur. Castle Acre Nfr - epitaph still readable

1 William de Warene 3rd Earl of Surrey
b. ca 1118
d. 17 Jan 1148 (age 30)

6 Hugh Magnus, Duke of France
(Father of No. 3)
b. with King Stephen's army at Lisieux in 1137. Took the Cross with Louis VII. Set out June 1147. in Jan 1148 helping his great army run - captured by Turks & died in captivity
d. 13 Feb 1151

3 Isabel de Vermandois (Countess of Vermandois)
(Mother of No. 1)
b. Very beautiful woman, thought married to Mod Robert de Brehamnt, later Pchikson, Wm de Warene carried her off. The broken hearted old man (Robert) died soon.
d. ca 1084

7 Adelaide de Vermandois
(Mother of No. 3)
b. Vermandois & Valois
d. ca 1120

15 Adela de Vexin
(Mother of No. 7)
b. ca 1084
d. ca 1085

14 Horibut I, Count of Vermandois
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1032
d. ca 1080

16 Ralph de Warene
(Father of No. 4)
b. living 1074

17 Beatrice de Torta
(Mother of No. 4)
b. living 1074

18 Beatrice de Torta
(Mother of No. 4)
b. living 1074

19 Gerard the Fleming (15-1)
(Father of No. 5)
b. living 1074

20 Gerard the Fleming (15-1)
(Father of No. 5)
b. living 1074

21 Gerard the Fleming (15-1)
(Father of No. 5)
b. living 1074

22 Gerard the Fleming (15-1)
(Father of No. 5)
b. living 1074

23 Gerard the Fleming (15-1)
(Father of No. 5)
b. living 1074

24 Gerard the Fleming (15-1)
(Father of No. 5)
b. living 1074

25 Gerard the Fleming (15-1)
(Father of No. 5)
b. living 1074

16 Walter de St. Mar
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
17 See chart on Reverse
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 Ralph de Torta
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
19 Ralph de Torta
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 Ralph de Torta
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
21 Ralph de Torta
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 Ralph de Torta
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
23 Ralph de Torta
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 Robert II, The Pious King of France
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
25 To Capetian Kings 2
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
27 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
29 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
31 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

32 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
33 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

34 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
35 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

#16 Walter de Varenne married

#17 *Q*) dau of

b. (her sister Sibyl m. Hugh de Montgomery)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

③ Her father

b. (his sisters included
p.b. Gennora wife m. Richard I, Duke
m. and Devalina of Normandy
p.m. wife m. Osbert de Bolbec
d.
p.d.

③ ()

(Mother of No. 7)

④ A Danish Knight

b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

b. (Mother of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

PEDIGREE CHART

Warrenne 3

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 19 on chart No. 19. Alan

Chart No. _____

Date _____

4 Hugh de Vere Earl of Oxford
b. ca 1210 (Father of No. 2)
p.b. Chamberlain of England
m. aft. 1176/1223
p.m.
d. bef 23 Dec 1263
p.d.

8 Robert de Vere 3rd Earl of Oxford
b. 1164 (Father of No. 4)
p.b. (on death of Bro)
m. Magna Carta signed 1215
p.m.
d. 25 Oct 1221 near Bicester Statfold
p.d. (See entry from priory chart)
9 Isabel de Beboe
(Mother of No. 4)

16 Aubrey de Vere
b. (Father of No. 8,
m. (See ancestral chart reverse)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
17 Agnes de Essex, dau Henry
b. (Mother of No. 8,
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
18 Walter, I de Belbec (425-4)
b. (Father of No. 9,
m. (See ancestral chart on reverse)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

2 Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford
b. ca 1240 (Father of No. 1) Dec 1263 p.d.
p.b. Hans de Fay, Master Chamberlain
m. bef 22 Feb 1252 of England (forfeited when
p.m. he supported Simon
de Montfort) taken
d. 025-0 1296 served against Welsh.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d. 03 Feb 1245

19
b.
p.b.
d.

5 Hawise de Quincy
(Mother of No. 2)

10 Saire de Quincy 1st Earl of Derby
b. (Father of No. 5)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20 Robert de Quincy, son of Saire
b. (Father of No. 10,
m. (See chart on reverse)
d. Cont. on chart No. _____
21 Orabelle dau Ness de Leodars
b. (Mother of No. 10,
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

1 Jean de Vere

11 Margaret de Beaumont
(Mother of No. 5)

22 Sir Robert de Beaumont 2nd Earl of Leicester
b. (Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. See Beaumont 1 # 2+3
23 Patronille de Grandenail
b. (Mother of No. 11,
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
p.b.
m. Jane 1283
p.m.
d. 21 Nov 1283
p.d.

12
b. (Father of No. 6)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

24
b. (Father of No. 12,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.
25
b. (Mother of No. 12,
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

6 Gilbert de Sanford (Prior 2)
b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b. Handwriting Chamberlain
m. of Great Chamberlain of France.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
b. (Mother of No. 6)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

26
b. (Father of No. 13,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.
27
b. (Mother of No. 13,
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

3 Alice de Vere
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

28
b. (Father of No. 14,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.
29
b. (Mother of No. 14,
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
p.b.
d. 1312
p.d.

14
b. (Father of No. 7)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

30
b. (Father of No. 15,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.
31
b. (Mother of No. 15,
d. Cont. on chart No. _____

7
b. (Mother of No. 3)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
b. (Mother of No. 7)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

William de Warrenne
(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Chart 1 - de Vere

7 Aubrey de Vere II
 First Earl of Oxford
 (Mother of No. 3)
 Chamberlain of England
 b. ca 1120
 p.b. m. Agnes de Essex
 d. 26 Dec 1194

He mistreated his wife Agnes,
 who sought justice from the Pope
 who imprisoned him.

14 Aubrey de Vere II, Chamberlain of England
 b. ca 1120
 p.b. Gred Abington
 m. Saint Shiff of London - Second King Steven by 1136
 p.m.
 d. 09 May 1141 - slain in a London riot
 p.d.
 15 Adelise de Clare (9 children)
 (Mother of No. 7)
 became a nun at St Osgill's Priory
 b. after her husband's death - a nun
 p.b. was (prior) there.
 d. 1163
 p.d.

28 Aubrey de Vere I, de Salisbury
 b. bef 1040-1112 "of ancient & noble
 m. listed often in Domesday descent"
 d. from war in the Cotentin near Bayeux
 Beatrice (canon)
 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 29
 b.
 d.
 30 Gilbert Fitz Richard
 b. (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. (See de Clare)
 d.
 31
 b. (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

Chart 2 - Balbec

Walter de Balbec, Baron in Northampton-
 (Father of No. 3) (418-3)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. bef 1185
 p.d.
 m. ()

Hugh de Balbec
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. Hugh and his brother brother Giffard
 p.b. accompanied on the Capesant at
 m. the Capesant with both mentioned
 p.m. in Domesday Book.
 d. offlost
 p.d.
 ()
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.

21 Osbert de Balbec, Lord of
 b. (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. Normandy
 d.
 25 Develene, sister of the Duchess
 b. Constance, wife of the Duke Richard of
 d. Normandy, (her grand aunt of
 William the Capesant).
 26
 b. (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.
 27
 b. (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

Chart 3 - Quincy-de Leuchars

10 Robert de Quincy, Lord of Backley and
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. Fossida
 p.b. Cousin of Wm the Lion
 m. of Scotland
 p.m. Crusader with Wm the
 d. 1200 Lionheart but back by 1194
 p.d.

10 Saire de Quincy, Lord of
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. p.b. m. p.m. d. ca 1169
 p.d.
 Made de St Liz
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

28
 b. (Father of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. Family may have been from
 d. Quince in SE Normandy
 29
 b. (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.
 30 Simon de St Liz, Earl of
 b. Northampton (Father of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.
 31
 b. (Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

#1000 Saire de Quincy 1st Earl of
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. Derby
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.
 Orabella de Leuchars
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. (later married to Wm a nickname Eve)
 p.b.
 d. bef 20 June 1203
 p.d.

10 Ness de Leuchars
 (Father of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.
 11
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.
 (Mother of No. 5)

32
 b. (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.
 33
 b. (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.
 34
 b. (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.
 35
 b. (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

PEDIGREE CHART

Warrenne 4

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 26 on chart No. 42

Chart No.

Rurik, Probable Viking

b. Grand Prince of Kiev
m. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

Date

8 Igor, Grand Prince of Kiev
(Father of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

m. 903

p.m.

d. 941

p.d.

9 St Olga
(Mother of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

d. 969

p.d.

4 Svatislav I, Grand Prince of Kiev
(Father of No. 2)

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d. 98

p.d.

2 St Vladimir, Grand Prince of Kiev
(Father of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d. 15 July 1015

p.d.

5 Malosubko
(Mother of No. 2)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

1 Yaroslav I, Grand Prince of Kiev
(Father of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

m. 1019

p.m.

d. 20 Feb 1053/4

p.d.

6 Rognold of Polatzk
(Father of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d.

p.d.

3 Regnerde
(Mother of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

Ingeborg
(Spouse of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d. 10 Feb 1050

p.d.

14 Olaf Skottung King of Sweden
(Father of No. 7)

b. 960's

p.b.

m.

p.m.

d. ca 1000's

p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

28 Erik Sogersall King of Sweden
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. Sweden)

b.

m.

d. ca 994

p.d.

29 Sigrid Storrada, dau of Skoger (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)

b.

m.

d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)

b.

m.

d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)

b.

p.b.

d.

Note: History tells us that Kiev, on the Dnieper River in present Ukraine, was started by the Vikings as a trading center between Scandinavia and Byzantium during the 9th century. In 882 it became Capital of the first organized Russian state, known as Kievan Rus. St. Vladimir was an Orthodox saint - these men at top considered themselves Russian Princes. The original Rus tribe came from Sweden.

PEDIGREE CHART

Number 4

Blank pedigree chart form with multiple rectangular boxes for recording family information.

PEDIGREE CHART

Dukes of Normandy 1

Name of Compiler Norma Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. Bessie 4
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

121E

4 Richard II "the Good"
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. ca 975
 p.b. Duke of Normandy
 m. Sancho
 p.m. Sancho
 d. 28 Aug 1026
 p.d. Sancho

8 Richard I "The Fearless"
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. Count of Normandy
 p.b. "Danish marriage"
 m. "Danish marriage"
 p.m. "Danish marriage"
 d. "Danish marriage"
 p.d. "Danish marriage"

9 Countess Gunnora
 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 William I "Longsword"
 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 2)
 b. To Dates
 m. 2
 p.b. Sprota
 d. Sprota

17 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 "The Foraster of Angles"
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

2 Robert I, Duke of Normandy
 (Father of No. 1)

b. ca 1004
 p.b. "Danish marriage" died on way home from a
 m. 22 July 1035
 p.m. Pilgrimage to
 d. Nicea in Bithynia Holy Land
 p.d. Nicea in Bithynia Holy Land

5 Judith of Brittany
 (Mother of No. 2)

b. 982
 p.b. 1017
 d. 1017
 p.d. 1017

10 Conan of Rennes, Duke of Brittany
 (Father of No. 5)

b. 980
 p.b. 992
 m. 992
 p.m. 992
 d. 992
 p.d. 992

11 Ermenegarde of Anjou
 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

22 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 Geoffrey I "Brigand"
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

1 William I Conqueror of England King 1066
 (Father of No. 1)

b. 1027
 p.b. Falaise, Normandy
 m. 1053
 p.m. 1053
 d. 09 Sep 1087
 p.d. Rouen

6 Fulbert of Falaise, farmer
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. Falaise, Normandy
 p.b. Chateaulain Chamberlain
 m. Chateaulain Chamberlain
 p.m. Chateaulain Chamberlain
 d. Chateaulain Chamberlain
 p.d. Chateaulain Chamberlain

12 Fulbert of Falaise, farmer
 (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

13 Fulbert of Falaise, farmer
 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

3 Arlotte
 (Mother of No. 1)

b. (or Henleve)
 p.b. (or Henleve)
 d. (or Henleve)
 p.d. (or Henleve)

14 Arlotte
 (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15 Arlotte
 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 Arlotte
 (Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14

15

16

17

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PEDIGREE CHART

Dukes of Normandy 2

Chart No. _____

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Ragnvald I "the Wise"

(Father of No. 2)
b. Earl (Earl) of No & So Norse
p.b. and of Rensdal in Norway
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Granger Rolf (Rollo the Viking)

(Father of No. 1)
b. banished from Norway to the
p.b. Hebrides ca 876 - 890, he
m. took part in Viking raids
p.m. on Bayeux & Normandy
d.
p.d.

5 Ragin hilde

(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Fraternal

1 William I "Longsword"

b. 891
p.b. Duke of Normandy
m. Rocens
p.m. 17 Dec 942
d. Ambush
p.d.

Maternal

6 Berenger, Margueris of

(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Thuringia
896 + 13

3 Poppa

(Mother of No. 1)
b. said to have been captured after her
p.b. father was killed and made a
d. "Danish wife"
p.d.

7

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 2)

8 Egstein Glumra, Jarl of

(Father of No. 4)
b. the Upplands in 830 AD
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 4)

10

Hroff Nefia

(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 5)

12

Henry of Thuringia

(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

Ingeltrude

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 6)

14

(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 7)

16

Ivor Opplandinge, Jarl
ca 800 AD,
son of
Halfdan the Old, a
Norwegian Jarl

18

(Father of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
m.
d.

19

(Mother of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

20

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

21

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24

Gebhard of Lehnrao

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26

Everard of Frioof

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27

Gisel, Duke of Louis "the First"

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Sprota Note: see TAG 12:187-204

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.
p.b.

p.d.

for her probable ancestry

PEDIGREE CHART

Form with multiple sections for pedigree data, including names, birth dates, and relationships. The form is oriented horizontally but contains vertical text labels for each section.

Section 1: General Information

Section 2: Family History

Section 3: Medical History

Section 4: Social History

Section 5: Physical Examination

Section 6: Laboratory Tests

Section 7: Radiology

Section 8: Pathology

Section 9: Treatment

Section 10: Prognosis

Section 11: Follow-up

Section 12: Summary

Section 13: Signature

Section 14: Date

Section 15: Initials

Section 16: Address

Section 17: Phone

Section 18: Fax

Section 19: Email

Section 20: Other

de Ferrers

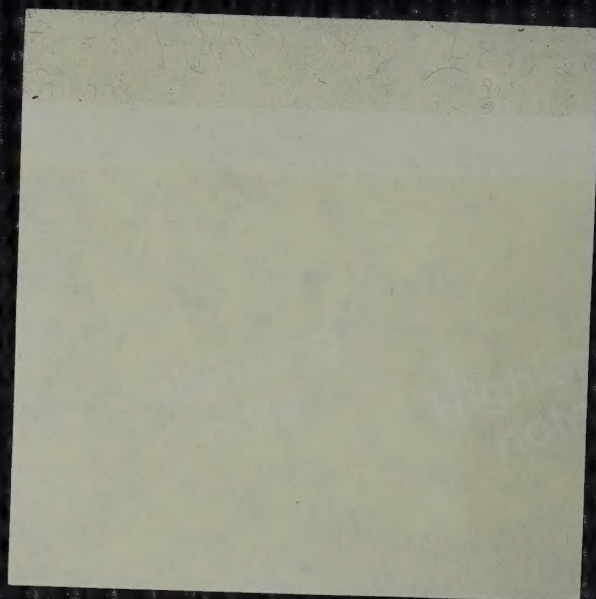
1 - Adam Millom - c 1300

Ralph de Vernon of Shipbourne

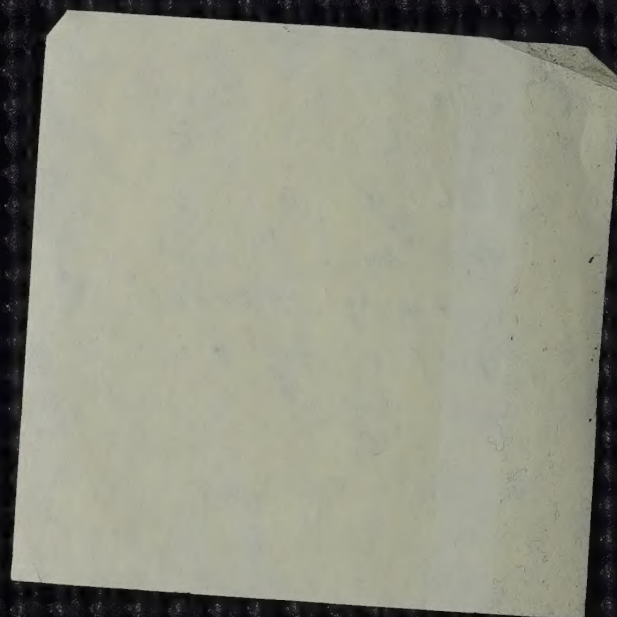
Richard de Houghton
died of ca 1343

John Stonley 7 - d 1414

2 - Robert, Lord of Galloway



This has been compared
to the later, longer version.
but the clippings from
NP can be taken from
this & posted on back of
proposed pages in new version



Pigott

1 - Henry Deggett

2 - John de Warbleton

Rathorne Exle

John de Hampton

4 -

This is a Chancel
Line



Susynneeton

1 - ^{turn} Sir Robert de Heston (cl. 1100)

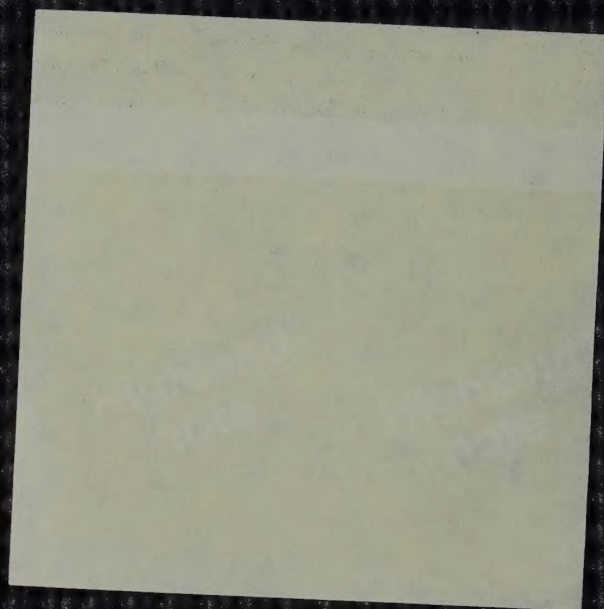
Sir Nicholas Bekke c 1300
(c. 1300)

2 - Henry Fitz Henry 320-10

5 - John Savage III d 1450
of Clifton Park

clat 3

Gellong 239-4



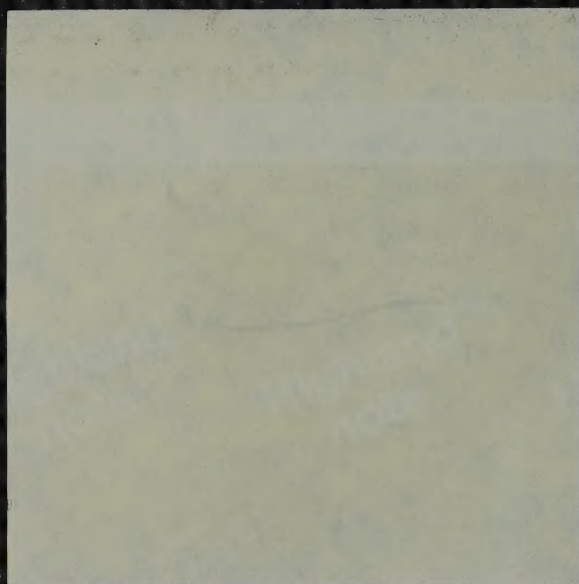
Molyneux

1 Scarsbrick 1306's
Roger Kyralan

Jedon Ellall

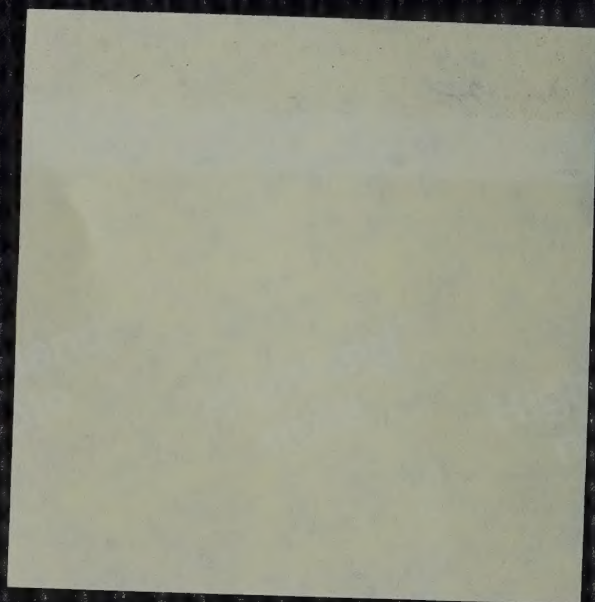
2 - Brenley
Alan de Thornton) 1288's

3 - ~~Benedict~~ Donne
Geraet



Top Stansish

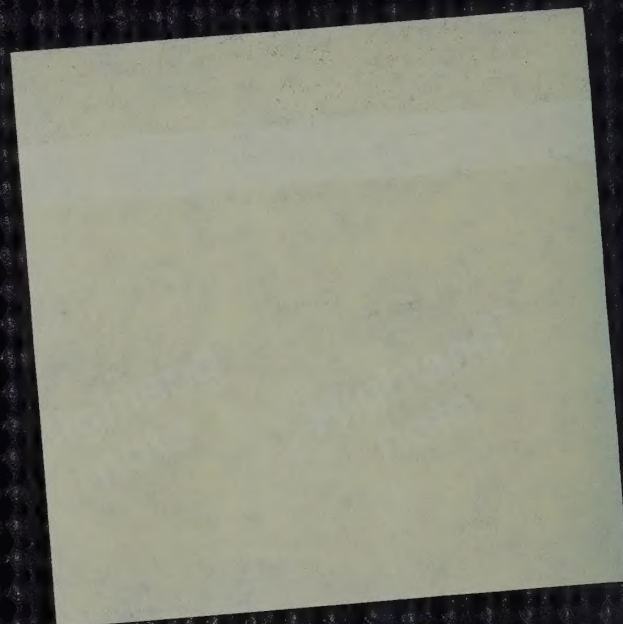
- 1- Roger Bradshigh
- 2- John de Eoxton 1200s
- 3- de Bromhall (archive)



Strickland

- 1 - Cecily de Velles 1200's
Deuce Cris
Margaret Froelant (wid. Byron)
Beetham
- 2 - Cotesford (Cecily Velle)
de ~~Gote~~ Gemelleston NEH 96
d' Eyencat
Wm de Goldingham
Thos de Hastings
- 3 de Vaux (got Exton & Dorant)
Christen de Letham, de Betele George
- 4 - Herbert de Munchesi

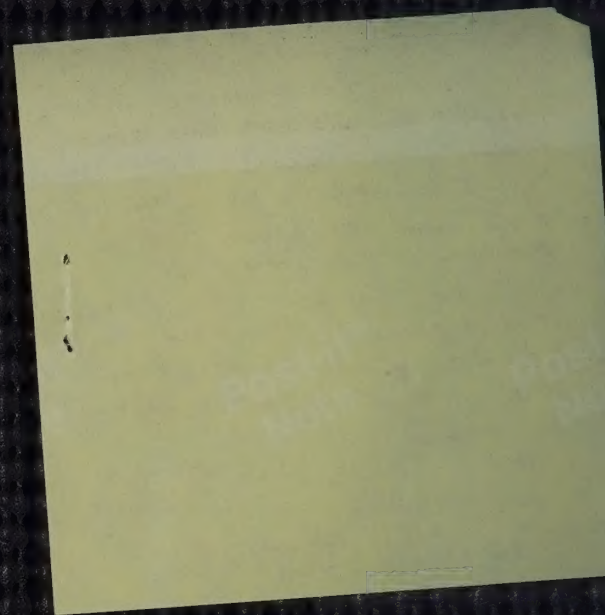
dit Common



This is the ancestry claimed in the Southwith Genealogy. Others, such as Weis, etc, say the dates & places (as to Edward b. 1590) are OK but do not prove he was the man who went to Leyden, Holland, because of his faith.

To me, the point that makes it most plausible is that this Edward's grandfather threatened to disinherit his father because he turned Protestant.

Also, his ancestors came from the same geographical area as Wm Brewster & others of the Mayflower group. He lived about 80 miles from the family of Peter, & not far from Bradford.



This is a chart I made showing 2 lines of descent from English Kings - legitimate from Edward I; also illegitimate from R. Henry II; illegitimate from Prince Llewellyn of Wales

IF Edward Southworth's parents were the 2 & 3 below, this is correct & based on reliable documents.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler (See Weis book)

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

Norma Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

right - commended for valor - Scottish Wars

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. & HIST. SOC. CHART NO. 1

These pages are more than ample to show the blue blood.

Sir John Southworth, Kt. (1547)
(Catholict)

b. 1526 (Father of No. 2)
p.b. of Sankesbury Hall, Lancashire
m. 23 July 1547
p.m. St. Bernard's Middleton
d. 3 Nov 1595
p.d. *land poss - imprisoned for 1580 at burning Catholic priests*

Thomas Southworth, Knight

b. ca 1548 (Father of No. 1)
p.b. *eldest son & heir*
m. *later 1573-71*
p.m. *had become Protestant by 1584 for which his*
d. *30 Nov 1616*
p.d. *se. threatened to disinherit him*

Mary Ashton (widow) (Mother of No. 2)
(of Gossaton, Derby)

b. *(Mother of No. 2)*
p.b. *(of Gossaton, Derby)*
m. *(Mother of No. 2)*
d. *(Mother of No. 2)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 2)*

Edward Southworth

b. 1590 (youngest son)
p.b. London
m. *(Mother of No. 1)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 1)*
d. *(Mother of No. 1)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 1)*

William Lister, Esq. (Father of No. 3)
of Medknapton, Yorkshire

b. *(Father of No. 3)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 3)*
m. *(Father of No. 3)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 3)*
d. *(Father of No. 3)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 3)*

Rosamond Lister (Mother of No. 1)

b. 1548
p.b. *(Thought to be relative of Mary Queen of Scots)*
d. ca 1621
p.d. *(Thought to be relative of Mary Queen of Scots)*

Bridget Pipt (Pegot) (Mother of No. 3)

b. *(Mother of No. 3)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 3)*
m. *(Mother of No. 3)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 3)*
d. *(Mother of No. 3)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 3)*

Alice Carpenter (Spouse of No. 1)

b. ca 1590 d. 26 Mar 1670
p.b. *(Spouse of No. 1)* p.d. *(Spouse of No. 1)*

Sir Thomas Southworth (Father of No. 4)

b. 1497
p.b. *High Sheriff of Lancashire*
m. *1542-17*
p.m. *19 Aug 1518 9 Sep 1513, Enlarged*
d. 13 Jan 1546
p.d. *5 Hall*

Margery Boteler (Mother of No. 4)
of Brewsey, Co Lancs.

b. *(Mother of No. 4)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 4)*
m. *(Mother of No. 4)*
d. *(Mother of No. 4)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 4)*

Sir Richard Ashton, Knight (Father of No. 5)

b. *(Father of No. 5)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 5)*
m. *(Father of No. 5)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 5)*
d. *(Father of No. 5)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 5)*

Christopher Lister (Father of No. 6)

b. *(Father of No. 6)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 6)*
m. *(Father of No. 6)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 6)*
d. *(Father of No. 6)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 6)*

Eleanor Clayton (Mother of No. 6)

b. *(Mother of No. 6)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 6)*
m. *(Mother of No. 6)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 6)*
d. *(Mother of No. 6)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 6)*

Bartholomew Pipt (Father of No. 7)

b. *(Father of No. 7)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 7)*
m. *(Father of No. 7)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 7)*
d. *(Father of No. 7)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 7)*

Alice Carpenter (Spouse of No. 1)

b. *(Spouse of No. 1)* p.b. *(Spouse of No. 1)*
m. *(Spouse of No. 1)* p.m. *(Spouse of No. 1)*
d. *(Spouse of No. 1)* p.d. *(Spouse of No. 1)*

Sir John de Southworth, Kt. (Father of No. 8)

b. 1478
m. *(Father of No. 8)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 8)*
d. 1571/8
p.d. *(Father of No. 8)*

Helen de Langton (Mother of No. 8)

b. *(Mother of No. 8)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 8)*
m. *(Mother of No. 8)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 8)*
d. *(Mother of No. 8)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 8)*

Sir Thomas Boteler (Father of No. 9)

b. 1461
m. *(Father of No. 9)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 9)*
d. *(Father of No. 9)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 9)*

Margaret Delves (Mother of No. 9)

b. *(Mother of No. 9)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 9)*
m. *(Mother of No. 9)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 9)*
d. *(Mother of No. 9)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 9)*

Ashton (Father of No. 10)

b. *(Father of No. 10)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 10)*
m. *(Father of No. 10)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 10)*
d. *(Father of No. 10)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 10)*

William Lister (Father of No. 12)

b. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 12)*
m. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 12)*
d. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 12)*

Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Barister (Mother of No. 12)

b. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 12)*
m. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 12)*
d. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 12)*

John Clayton, Esq. (Father of No. 13)

b. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 13)*
m. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 13)*
d. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 13)*

William Lister (Father of No. 12)

b. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 12)*
m. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 12)*
d. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 12)*

Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Barister (Mother of No. 12)

b. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 12)*
m. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 12)*
d. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 12)*

John Clayton, Esq. (Father of No. 13)

b. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 13)*
m. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 13)*
d. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 13)*

William Lister (Father of No. 12)

b. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 12)*
m. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 12)*
d. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 12)*

Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Barister (Mother of No. 12)

b. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 12)*
m. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 12)*
d. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 12)*

John Clayton, Esq. (Father of No. 13)

b. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 13)*
m. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 13)*
d. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 13)*

William Lister (Father of No. 12)

b. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 12)*
m. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 12)*
d. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 12)*

Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Barister (Mother of No. 12)

b. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Mother of No. 12)*
m. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Mother of No. 12)*
d. *(Mother of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Mother of No. 12)*

John Clayton, Esq. (Father of No. 13)

b. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 13)*
m. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 13)*
d. *(Father of No. 13)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 13)*

William Lister (Father of No. 12)

b. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.b. *(Father of No. 12)*
m. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.m. *(Father of No. 12)*
d. *(Father of No. 12)*
p.d. *(Father of No. 12)*

Warham, or De Vere. Of this name was William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury. This is a branch of the house of De Vere, descended from Erneis, probably a brother of Alberic de Ver, who accompanied the Conqueror. His descendants possessed Gousell, Lincoln, and were thence named De Gousell. (See THOROLD.) Robert Fitz-Erneis, his son, had a grant of Warham, Norfolk, from Henry I., and had issue—Eudo, who had lands at Gousell (Burton, Mon. Ebor. 230), father of William, father of Robert Fitz-Erneis, who preferred to retain his Norman estates, whereupon Warham was given to the De Clares. Peter de Warham (mentioned 1199), probably son of William Fitz-Eudo, and Walter de Warham occur t. John, and Robert de W., Bishop of Chichester, was of the family. The Warhams bore the arms of Gousell (a fesse), adding in chief one or three goats' heads (a branch of the Gousells still bears three goats. See THOROLD) and three escallops in base. The Gousells bore three martlets in chief and three in base.

Massy, a well-known Norman family. Macey, whence the name is derived, was near Coutances and Avranches, Normandy. In 1086 Hugo de Maci held lands in Hunts (Domesday), and Hamo or Hamund de Macy held nine lordships in barony from Hugh Lupus in Cheshire, and 1193 subscribed the foundation charter of Chester Abbey, and granted lands to it (Mon. i. 985). Robert de Macy witnessed a charter of Ranulph Meschines E. of Chester 12th cent. (Mon. i. 986). From this line sprang many houses of eminence, bearing the name of Massy, Massey, or Massie, and the Barons Massey, and Clarina.

Loring. Henricus Loherene, Normandy 1180, and Asketil (MRS). See LORRAINE.

Lorraine. John, Robert, Simon, Henry Laurane or Laurone, and the fief of Lauraine, Normandy, 1180-95 (MRS). Albert de Lorraine (Lothariensis) was a baron in Hereford and Bedford 1086. Roger Loering was of Bedford 1165. In 13th cent. William Loharing was a benefactor of Gisborne Priory, York (Mon. ii. 151). In 1333 Eustace de Lorreyne was a Commissioner, Berwick-on-Tweed (Rot. Scotiæ, i. 260). The descent is traced by records to the family of Lorraine, Baronet.

Thorold, baronets. The first person bearing this name in Lincoln lived t. Richard II., which disposes of the imaginary descent from Toraldus de Buckenhall 1052. This family is a branch of the De Vers, from Ver, near Bayeux, of whom Alberic de Ver witnessed a Breton charter 1058 (Gall. Christ.). He had: 1. Alberic de Ver, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford; 2. Erneis de Ver, who acquired lands in Holderness from the Earl of Albemarle, and in Lincoln from de Aincourt. He had issue: 1. Wido de Ver, living 1130 (Rot. Pip.; Mon. i. 374), whose son, Wido, held a barony in York 1165 (Lib. Niger). 2. Robert de Gousla, or Fitz-Erneis, who gave Gousla Church to Bridlington Priory (Burton, Mon. Ebor. 230). His descendants and the De Vers of Lincoln bore the same arms, viz., barry of six, a canton. Robert de G. had issue Adam, father of Walter de Ver, or Gousla, who is mentioned 1205 as son of Adam, son of Robert (Hardy, Obl. et Fin. 324). Walter had issue: 1. Simon de Gousla or Gousell. 2. Giles de Gousla. 3. Ralph de Gousell, who is mentioned 1284 as brother of Giles (Roberts, Cal. Geneal., 370). He held a fief from D'Aincourt, Lincoln (Testa), and gave lands in Holderness and at Gousell to Bridlington Priory (Burton, 241, 230). He had issue Thorold, who gave lands at Gousell or Gousla to Bridlington Priory (Ib. 230). His son, Robert Fitz-Thorold or Gousell, was of Merston, Lincoln, and d. 1306 (Inq. p. m.). John de Merston, his son, appears 1376 as John Thorold, and was the ancestor of the Thorolds, baronets. See WARHAM.

Stanley, or De Valecherville, from V. in the Caux, named also Wallichville, Warlanville, probably from Valenger, a companion of Rollo. Fulco de V. was living 1063 (Ord. Vit. Ed. Forester, iii. 489). His son William de W. accompanied the Conqueror 1066, and had grants in Derby, but died before 1086, leaving: 1. Robert; 2. Ralph, to whom Henry I. granted lands in Notts., which were carried by his dau. and heir to Robert de Chauz; 3. Walter, mentioned in Normandy 1124 (Ord. Vitalis). Robert, the elder son, in 1086 held Stanley, Derby (Domesd.), and several lordships in Notts. in barony, and was, as 'Robert de Stanley,' Viscount of Stafford 1124-1129 (Rot. Pip. 31 Hen. I.). He appears to have obtained a grant of Aldithley, Balterley, and Talk in Stafford, on the death of Gamel, the former owner (mentioned in Domesday), and also part of the adjacent forest, which when cultivated bore his name, Stanley. He had issue—1. Ralph, father of William Fitz-Ralph, Seneschal of Normandy, who was of great eminence t. Henry II., and who before his death granted Stanley in Derby to found an abbey, afterwards styled Stanley or Dale. His dau. and heir m. William de Salicosa Mara (Mon. ii. 612); 2. Liulph, who had Aldithley during his father's life, and Balterley and Stanley (Stafford) after his decease. In 1130 he as Liulph de Aldithley paid a fine in Stafford (Rot. Pip.). He had issue—Adam, from whom descended the Lords Aldithley or Audley; 3. Adam, who obtained the Lordship of Talk, which his son William t. Henry II. exchanged with his cousin Adam de Aldithley for Stanley and part of Balterley (Dugd. Bar. ii. 247; Ormerod, Cheshire). From him descended the Baronets Stanley, the Earls of Derby, so famous in English history, the Lords Monteagle, and Stanley of Alderley.

PEDIGREE CHART

(Note: pencilled was copy 57-36 for person 46) and ancestral line identification in West book

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Sir John Boteler, *Baron of Warrington*
 b. 26 Feb 1404 (Father of No. 2)
 p.b. Beersay M.A. 1426
 m. 1441
 p.m.
 d. 12 Sep 1490
 p.d.

2 Sir John Boteler, *Baron of Warrington*
 b. 24 Aug 1429 (Father of No. 1)
 p.b. of Beersay Knight of the Shire 1449
 m. 1460 M.P. 1449
 p.m.
 d. 26 Feb 1463
 p.d.

5 Isabel Harrington
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 d. 1444
 p.d.

1 Sir Thomas Boteler, *Baron of Warrington*
 b. 1461 (1482) J.A. 1486, Baron
 p.b. of Beersay of Warrington
 m.
 p.m.
 d. 27 Apr 1522
 p.d.

6 Sir Thomas Stanley, KG (1455)
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 1405 Lord Stanley of Lathom & Knowley M.P. 1432, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. 11 Feb 1458
 p.d.

3 Margaret Stanley
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. *Widow of Sir William Trussard, KG, G. Chastel*
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

7 Joan Goushill
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b.
 p.b.
 d. living 1460
 p.d.

Margaret Delves, *dan of Sir John Delves, Knight of Duddington*
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

b. (Father of No. 4)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 Sir William Harrington, KG
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. of Farnham & Charley, Lancs.
 p.b. Standard bearer at Agincourt
 m. 1415 Comdant Siege of Beersay
 p.m. 1419
 d. 22 Feb 1439/40
 p.d.

11 Margaret Neville
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

12 Sir John Stanley, KG of Knowsley
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 1386 Lathom Co. Lancs. - 144 of the Shire 1415, Justice of Chester 1426-7
 p.b. Sheriff of Angles, Constable of Carnarvon Castle 1427
 m.
 p.m.
 d. 1437
 p.d.

13 Isabel Harrington
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 d. *Steady p 17/18*
 p.d.

14 Sir Robert Goushill
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. of Haverley
 p.b. *Notls. (NP 259, 461) 440/1*
 m. (P. 443)
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

15 Elizabeth Fitz Alan
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 d. 1425
 p.d.

16 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

17 b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

18 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

19 b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

20 Sir Nicholas Harrington
 b. 1345 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. of Farnham
 d. living 1397

21 Isabel, *dan. Sir Wm. English, Newcastle*
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. NP 286
 d.

22 Sir Robert de Neville
 b. 1321 - *Thames Castle* (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 1344 Sheriff of York & Lincoln
 d. 4 Apr 1413 NP 343

23 Margaret, *dan. Sir William de la Pole, KG*
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 1366 Katherine of Navarre

24 Sir John Stanley, KG. *Lord of Ireland, Constable of Scotland*
 b. 1350 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. ca 1385 (Martha King of Navarre)
 d. 6 Jan 1411/12 Ireland NP 406

25 Alice, *dan. Hugh Mauny of Timmesly*
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. NP 325
 d. co. Chester

26 Sir Robert Harrington, KG. *Lord of Ireland*
 b. of Glean Castle (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d. 21 May 1406 Bldingham

27 Isabel, *dan. Sir Nels Loring KG*
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. 1382 NP 314 d. 1396

28 Goushill
 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

29 b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

30 Sir Richard Fitz Alan *Earl of Arundel & Surrey*
 b. 1346 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. 1397 - *beheaded*

31 Elizabeth de Bohun
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b. NP 408 (Stuck) (15-31) 66, *dan. King Edw I of Eng*
 d. 1385 (Eleanor of Castile)

Villiers. Roscelin, Robert, William, Richard, Geoffrey, Cecelia, Gilbert de Vilers or Villers, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS); Almaric, Esmale, Geoffrey, Nicholas, Richard, William de Vilers, Normandy 1198 (Ib.). These seem to have belonged to different families, there being several places so named in Normandy; and there are five different coats belonging to these families in England.

Roger de Vilers is mentioned 1066 as one of the barons who attended the Council of William I. before the Conquest (Wace, ii. 127). He had Galferius de V., who accompanied the Conqueror 1066, and witnessed a charter of St. Ebrulf 1081 (Nicholls, Leic. iii. 189). He had a son, from whom descended the Villierses of Gloucester, who bore a cross, as did the rest of the family; also Paganus de V., who obtained the barony of Warrington from Roger de Poitou t. William I. (Baines). Paganus was also Lord of Crosby, Lancashire, and had possessions in Notts and York (Nicholls, Leic., iii. 189, 197). He had issue—1. William; 2. Arnold (Mon. ii. 369, d. s. p.); 3. Alan, of Trafford, ancestor of the Baronets Trafford. William de Villiers, Baron of Warrington, was father of Paganus de V., who had issue—1. Matthew, whose d. and heir carried the barony to the family of Le Botiler; 2. William, of Notts, ancestor of the Villierses of Brokesby, Dukes of Buckingham, Viscounts Purbeck, Earls of Jersey and of Grandison.

Trafford, or De Villiers, descended from Paganus de Villars, of Normandy, Baron of Warrington, who t. Henry I. enfeoffed Alan de Villiers, his son, in Trafford, which lordship was held by Robert de Villers in the 13th cent. (Testa). In the same century Henry de Trafford, evidently a younger son, held lands in thanage and from the family of De Charlton, Lancashire (Ibid.): hence the Baronets Trafford, for whom an Anglo-Saxon descent has been imagined. See VILLIERS.

Salvage. Umfrid Salvage, Normandy 1180; Walter, 1195 (MRS); Ralph, Ranulph Salvage or Sauvage, 1198 (Ib.); Walter Salvage, Eng. c. 1272 (RH). = *Salvage*

Molyneux, from the Castle and ville of Molinelles or Molineus, Normandy. Robert, surnamed le Diable, built the castle in 11th century. Gervase de Molinelles 1180-95 (MRS). The family appear to have been castellans of this fortress. Richard de Molinelles, t. William I., witnessed a charter of William de Braiose in favour of the abbey of B. (MSAN. xxii. 120). He acquired from Roger de Poitou land in Lancashire, where Adam de Molinaus held a fee temp. Stephen, which descended to his grandson Richard de M. 1203 (Rot. Canc.). Hence the Earls of Sefton and the Baronets Molyneaux.

Boon, or BOONE, armorially identified with Bohun. There were two families of the name, 1 Norman, 2 Breton.

The former descended from Humphry de Bohun, who accompanied the Conqueror, and was ancestor of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, Constables of England.

The latter was a branch of the Barons of Fougères or Filgeres in Bretagne, whose ancestry reaches to the year 900 (Herald and Genealogist). See FOULGER.

Foulger, or De Fougères, a baronial family descended from Alan, Baron of Fougères or Fulgiers in Bretagne, c. 900, father of Maino, whose grandson Maino was living 1050. From his brother Frangualo descended the Lords Bohun of Midhurst (Herald and Genealogist, vi. 481, &c.). The Barons of Fulgiers or Filgiers had many branches in England. Ralph de Filgeres, 1083, held lands in Devon in capite (Domesd.).

Henry de Filgeres occurs in 1130 (Rot. Pip.); Ralph de F. in 1189 (Ib.). William de Fulgeres held a barony in York 1165 (Lib. Nig.). Wace (ii. 231) mentions Ralph de Fulgeres as present at the battle of Hastings.

Neville. Peter, John, Hugo (Forestarius), Robert de Neville, or De Nova Villa, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS). The Earls of Westmoreland of this name were descended in the female line, also the Earls of Abergavenny. This family descended from Baldric Teutonicus, who with his brother Wiger came to Normandy c. 990 to offer his service to the Duke (Ord. Vit. 479). From him descended the families of Neville, Courcy, Beaugency, Baskerville, and D'Aunou. The Nevilles were widely spread in England, but were most numerous in Lincoln.

Spencer, includes various families who held the office of Dispensarius to the king or the great barons. The Spencers so famous in English history appear to have derived from Odard, a Baron of Chester, who with Nigel, Baron of Hailton and Constable of Chester, and other brothers, came with Earl Hugh Lupus, being probably of the house of Avranches. This may be inferred from the ancient arms, which were preserved by the Warburtons, descendants of Odard, who bore two chevrons, like the St. Maurs; the house of Avranches also bearing chevrons. The Spencers, however, and the Duttons adopted the arms borne by the Constables of Chester, the Claverings, Eures, Lacys, and other branches of the house of Vesci or Burgh.

Odard seems to have had two sons:

1. Hugh of Dutton, ancestor of the great house of D. of Cheshire, and of the Warburtons, baronets; 2. Thomas Fitz-Odard (Mon. Angl. ii. 799), who appears in Cheshire c. 1130 as Thomas 'Dispensarius,' having been created Dispencer or Steward in fee by Rufus or Henry I., to which office was attached the manor of Rollright, with other estates, Oxfordshire. He had issue—1. Thomas, ancestor of the Earls of Winchester, father of Fulco of Cheshire 1178 (Mon. i. 897), and of Thomas, who gave Bollington, Cheshire, with his daughter to Hugh de Dutton (Ormerod, i. 479). Thomas had Hugh, father of Hugh the Justiciary, father of Hugh, Earl of Winchester; 2. Geoffrey, who appears in Cheshire 1150 (Mon. i. 987), and who was Joint-Dispencer. Gerold his son occurs 1200 (Hunter, Fines). Geoffrey his son held Stanton, Oxford, also estates in Worcester from De Stuteville, and elsewhere (Testa). John Despencer, his son, a minor 1251 (Roberts, Excerpta, ii. 108), died 1274, seized of lands held from Hugh the Justiciary, and of estates in Worcester. William Despencer, of Worcester, d. 1323 (Nash, i. 82), and had William, whose son William was living 1428 in Worcester (Ibid. ii. 106). In the next generation John D., who possessed estates in Worcester, with Henry his brother or kinsman, became seated in Northants. The latter bore the arms of the Spencers and Duttons; and from the former descended the Lords Spencer, Earls of Sunderland, Earls Spencer, Dukes of Marlborough, and Barons Churchill. Spenser the poet appears to have claimed descent from this family, but there were so many other families of the name, and the data in his case are so limited, that it is not possible for the writer to form an opinion on the matter.

PEDIGREE CHART

23

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

Chart No. _____

4 Richard de Southworth
1420 (Father of No. 2)
Lord of Samlesbury
b. 1420
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 21 Dec 1467
p.d.

8 Sir Thomas de Southworth
(Father of No. 4)
Lord of Graft, Arley, Middleton, Houghton, Southworth, etc.
MP from Lancaster
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 27 Apr. 1432
p.d.

9 Johanna
Widow of Thomas Sherbourne
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Sir Christopher de Southworth, Knight
1443 (Father of No. 1)
Lord of Samlesbury
Knight in Scotland 1482
b. 1443
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1487
p.d.

5 Elizabeth Molineaux
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Sir Richard Molineaux
(Father of No. 5)
a desc. of one of the nobles who was in the Conf.
b.
p.b. of Eston
m.
p.m.
d. 1454
p.d. NP 335

11 Joan Haydock
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Sir John de Southworth, Knt
1478 (12 Feb 1504)
Lord of Samlesbury
Sheriff of Lancashire
b. 1478
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1578
p.d.

6 Sir Thomas Dutton
(Father of No. 3)
of Dutton, co. Chester
b.
p.b.
m. 1
p.m.
d. 23 Sep 1459
p.d.

12 John Dutton, Esq.
(Father of No. 6)
desc from mother
Martha Clarke Swatlow
b.
p.b.
m. 1418
p.m.
d.
p.d. NP 404 (Speaker)

13 Margaret Savage
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Isabel Dutton
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 James Tuchet Audley
ca 1398 (Father of No. 7)
Member of Parliament
b.
p.b.
m. fine leads to King John of England & Welsh Prince
p.m.
d. 23 Sep 1457
p.d.

7 Anne Tuchet de Audley
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15 Margaret de Ras
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 Sir John de Southworth
b. living 1495
m.
d.
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 Margant de Houghton
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 1482
m. Haartia (+275)
d.
p.d.

18 John del Booths (Bothe)
b. J Barton
m. 1
d.
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 Sir Henry Trefford
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. ancient family
m. NP 422 also NP 434 de Villiers
d.
p.d.

20 Molyneux
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

21
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

22 Heydock
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

23
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

24 Sir Piers Dutton of Dutton
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
p.d. (See 5 above)

25
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
p.d.

26 Sir John Savage, Kt
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. of Clifton
m. (Mrs) 1 Aug 1450
d. NP 390
p.d.

27 Maad de Sugawston
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 1370
m. King Henry II
d. of England
p.d.

28 Sir John Tychet, Lord Audley
b. 23 Apr 1371
m. MD 1406-5
d. NP 424
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 Isabel
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m. living June 1405
d.
p.d.

30 Sir William de Ras, K.G.
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 1394
m. 1 Sep 1414
d. NP 382-3
p.d.

31 Margant Fitz Alan
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m. 3 July 1438
d.
p.d.

Helen de Langton, dau. of Sir Richard de Langton (d. 1500)
(Spouse of No. 1)
Baron of Newton & Lord of Wiltun le Dale
+ wife Isabel Gorard
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Ross, or De Ros, a baronial name derived from an English locality. The origin of this family not ascertained.

The Norman name of De Ros, also established in England, came from Ros, now Rots, near Caen (D'Anisy et St. Marie, sur le Domesday). Temp. William I. Anchetil de Ros held in Kent from Odo of Bayeux, and Ansgot, Goisfrid, and Serlo de Ros were mesne lords in England 1086 (Domesd.). In 1130 Geoffrey de Ros was of Kent (Rot. Pip.); in 1165 Geoffrey de R. held two fees Essex; Everard de R. one in Suffolk and seven in York (Lib. Nig.). The family long continued of note in Normandy, and in several parts of England.

Clare. This probably includes different families: 1, Collateral descendants of the house of De Clare or Brionne, Earls of Hertford and Gloucester, descended from the Dukes of Normandy; 2, descendants of the Norman house of De Clere, whose fief lay in the Duchy. See CLEARE.

Cleare, or Clere, from the barony of Clere in the Vexin, Normandy. Reginald de C. was father of Matthew I., who m. Lucy de Hangeest, and had Matthew II., who m. a sister of William de Longchamp, Bishop of Ely 1189. Roger de Clere founded Little Mareis Priory, Yorkshire, t. Henry II. (Mon. i. 496), and Ralph and Roger Fitz-Ralph de C. were benefactors. In 1165 Roger de C. held two fees from Bigot in Norfolk, and Ralph de Clere from Fitz-Walter and de Clare (Lib. Nig.). The family was long seated at Ormsby, Norfolk.

Vaux, a Norman and baronial name. Robert de Vallibus, Ralph, William, Stephen, Richard de V., William de Vals, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS). The Castle of Vaux, or de Vallibus, is mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis (775). In 1080 Robert de Vals, or Vaux, gave his tithes to St. Evroult (Ib. 576). Robert held fiefs 1086 in the Eastern Counties, and by gift of Ranulph Meschin, Dalston, Cumberland (Mon. i. 400). Hubert de V., his brother, by gift of the same, held Gillesland, from whom descended the Lords Vaux of G. Another brother, Aitard de V., held in Norfolk in 1086; and Ranulph de Vaux in Cumberland.

Gerard. Ralph, Walter, Gerard, Gilbert, William Gerard, or Gerart of Normandy 1180-95 (MRS). Many of the name in England c. 1272 (RH).

Gerard, baronets. The origin of the family of Gerard, which had been derived from the Fitzgeralds, is traced by Ormerod (Cheshire, ii. 61) to William G., who was summoned from Lancaster to a great Council at Westminster 1324 (PPW), descended from William Fitz-Gerard of Hawarden, Flint, who m. the heiress of Kingsley, Cheshire. He is presumed to have been of the house of Montalt, barons of Hawarden, as his descendants bore the arms of Montalt with a bend for difference. See DE LA MARE.

Stafford, or Bagot. The younger branch of the Bagots (see BAGOT), who acquired the Barony of Stafford by m. with the heiress of Toesni, and became Earls of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham. See Dugdale and Banks.

Bagot. A baronial family, descended from the Carlovingian Counts of Artois, whose descendants were advocates of Arras, Lords of Bethune, and Castellans of St. Omer, and were amongst the greatest nobles of Flanders; Ivrrard d'Arras occurs 975 (Des Bois, art. Gherbode); Robert de Bethune, Advocate of Arras, succeeded; John de Arras was advocate 1038 (Bouquet, Hist. Franc. x. 442); and in 1075 died Robert, Sire de Bethune or Wethune, Advocate of Arras, who had issue, 1, Robert, ancestor of the Advocates of Arras, Earls of Albemarle, and Dukes of Sully; and 2, Wago, Bago, or Bagod de Arras, who in 1075 witnessed a charter in Flanders (Bouquet, xi. 106), and came to England at the Conquest, where his descendants of the line of Bagod and Stafford (Dukes of Buckingham) bore the arms also borne by De Arras in England and France, viz. a chevron gules (or azure). Bago or Bagod d'Arras in 1086 held Bromley in Stafford from Robert de Toesni, Baron of Stafford, and had Rodbert Bagod, who, c. 1140 Constable of Scotland, d. 1264, leaving coheirresses. 3. Simon de Quincy, third son of Saher 'Le Bailli,' was ancestor of a line which took that name. He witnessed a charter of Earl Saher, 1214-1219 (Registr. de Newbattle). David de Quincy, his son, appears, c. 1230 (Ib.). Sir John de Quincy, or 'Le Bailli,' his son, witnessed a charter of David Marischall (Chart. S. Crucis), and 1292 was one of those who consented to leave the determination of the succession question to Edward I. Sir William Bailli, his son, Lord of Hoprig (part of the De Quincy barony of Tranent), m. the dau. of the heroic Wallace, Regent of Scotland; and from him descended the Baillies of Lamington and their various branches.

4

Chart No.

16 *Sr Robert de Ros - etc* Chart No. +
b. *40 1261-5* (Father of No. 8,
m. *Aug 17 May 1266* Cont. on chart No.)
d. *17 May 1285* *Wm d' Aubigny of Belvoir*
Isabel d' Aubigny dau of + Isabel a fa
17 *Isabel d' Aubigny dau of + Isabel* a fa
cf b. *of Belvoir Castle* (Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No.)
d. *neo grandfa was Mayne Clontar King*

18 John de Vaux of Treiston to Linda +
b. ~~Waters, Norfolk~~ (Father of No. 9)
m. son of Sir Giles de Vaux Cont. on chart No. _____
d. VP 430

19 (Mother of No. 9)
b. Cont. on chart No. _____
d.

20 *Sir Guncelin de Badlesmore, Bart of Chester*
b. *castledia, Chester, Capell* Father of No. 10, *etc*
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. *1301*
21 *Joan*
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22	Thomas de Clare,	Powerful ruling +
b.		(Father of No. 11.
m.		Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.	1787	families of Ireland
		+ England
23	Julianne Fitz Maarse	0
b.	(NP 244P)	(Mother of No. 11.
d.		Cont. on chart No. _____)

24	b.	(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
	m.	
	d.	
25	b.	(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

d.
(Lond)
26 Ralph Bassett of Drayton - *etc*
b. Father of No. 13.
m. Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 31 Dec 1299 MP 1295-9
27 Howie
b. (Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

d. *High de Dudley, Lord Dudley* 0

28 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. *2-31-28*)
m. *NP 406* *Walter Stanley*

c. d. *Isa de de Mortimer* +

29 (Mother of No. 14, *2-31-28*)

30 *NP 138*
b. (Father of No. 15,
m. 1290 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. NP 179 + 200

31 *NP 138*
b. (Mother of No. 15,
m. 1290 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. *NP 179 + 200*

CHART No. 1

Mainwaring, or Mesnil-Garin, a well-known Norman family. Robert de Mesnil Garin, Normandy, 1180 (MRS); William de Menil Garin, and the churches of St. John and St. Mary, Menil Garin, Normandy, 1198 (MRS). Ranulph de Mesnilgarin was Lord of M. near Coutances, and in 1086 held twelve lordships in barony from Hugh Lupus (Domesd. Chesh. 267). Richard and Roger de Menilgarin, his sons, were benefactors to Chester Abbey in 1093, and before 1119. Roger de Menilwarin (son of William de M.), t. Henry II., gave one-third of Tabley to Chester Abbey. From this baron descended the Mesnilgarins or Mainwarings of Peover, Baronets. A branch was seated in Norfolk, t. Henry II., of which was Ralph Meyngaryn, Miles, founder of Waybourn Abbey, Norfolk, whose descendants long continued (Mon. i. 490).

2-30-28

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
Address _____
City, State _____
Date _____

Chart No. 6

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. & HIST. SOC. Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

4 Henry de Audley
(Father of No. 2)
b. 116-1246
p.b. 127
m. 127
p.m. 127
d. 127
p.d. 127

2 James de Audley, Lord Marcher
(Father of No. 1)
b. ca 1220 Co. Alderbury, Dorset
p.b. 1244
m. 1244
p.m. 1244
d. ca 11 June 1276
p.d. 1276

5 Bertied Manwaring
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 2p. 319/2
p.b. 319/2
d. 319/2
p.d. 319/2

1 Hugh de Audley
(Ambassador to France)
b. 1325
p.b. 1325
m. 1325
d. 1325
p.d. 1325

6 Sir William de Longespee
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1122-30
p.b. 1122-30
m. 1122-30
p.m. 1122-30
d. 1122-30
p.d. 1122-30

3 Ela Longespee
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 1122-30
p.b. 1122-30
m. 1122-30
d. 1122-30
p.d. 1122-30

7 Isolde de Mortimer
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1338
p.b. 1338
m. 1338
d. 1338
p.d. 1338

8 Adam de Audley
(Father of No. 4)
b. 11-1202/10
p.b. 11-1202/10
m. 11-1202/10
p.m. 11-1202/10
d. 11-1202/10
p.d. 11-1202/10

9 Emma Fitz Corm
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 11-1202/10
p.b. 11-1202/10
m. 11-1202/10
p.m. 11-1202/10
d. 11-1202/10
p.d. 11-1202/10

10 Matwaring
(Father of No. 5)
b. 1170
p.b. 1170
m. 1170
p.m. 1170
d. 1170
p.d. 1170

12 William Longespee, Salisbury
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1170
p.b. 1170
m. 1170
p.m. 1170
d. 1170
p.d. 1170

13 Ela, Countess of Salisbury
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 1170
p.b. 1170
m. 1170
p.m. 1170
d. 1170
p.d. 1170

14 Richard de Camville
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1187-1181
p.b. 1187-1181
m. 1187-1181
p.m. 1187-1181
d. 1187-1181
p.d. 1187-1181

15 Eustacia
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 1187-1181
p.b. 1187-1181
m. 1187-1181
p.m. 1187-1181
d. 1187-1181
p.d. 1187-1181

16 Lia de Audley
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

17 Emma Fitz Corm
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

18 Ralph Fitz Corm
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

19 Emma Fitz Corm
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

20 Matwaring
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

21 Matwaring
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

22 Matwaring
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

23 Matwaring
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

24 Henry II, King of England
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

25 Alix de Porhoet
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

26 William Fitz Patrick, etc.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

27 Eleanor de Vitre, etc.
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

28 de Camville
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

29 Gilbert Bassett
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

30 Gilbert Bassett
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

31 Gilbert Bassett
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. See over
p.b. See over
m. See over
p.m. See over
d. See over
p.d. See over

From 16 on reverse -

Lia² de Adelay / Lia³ de Adelay / Adam² de Adelay (1125 - ca 1200) / Adam¹ de Adelay
(Lialph) m. Joan de Stonely dec of Thomas de Stonely
(progenitor of the Stonely family)
(Stonely)

The information above & on progenitor of # 2 (James de Adelay)

on reverse came from "History of The Stonely Family in England" page 6 -

Oddly enough (though it was common in medieval times) the children of
Adam de Adelay & Joan de Stonely each took the surname of a parent.
Lia³ took the de Adelay name & William¹ de Stonely (1215-1285) took his mother's name.
(both surnames were place names). William's son Walter¹ called i "Stonely".

According to above info, Burke's peerages said Thomas de Stonely's father was Henry, but
they could find that no where else so do not include that.

Copy Names page - p406 [They assume the first Stonelys were related the
"Stein Leige" or Stonely Leige (readers)]
August, but NP says it differently
Staffordshire

PEDIGREE CHART

2-10-29 (6)

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____
 16 *Rogera de Mortimer of Wigmore (etc)*
 b. _____
 m. _____
 d. *19 Aug 1214*
 (Father of No. 8, *Edith*)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

4 *Roger de Mortimer*
 b. *ca 1231* (Father of No. 2)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *30 Oct 1282*
 p.d. *Kingsland*
 NP 338

8 *Ralph de Mortimer*
 b. *Karl Mortimer of Wigmore Co Herts*
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *6 Aug 1246*
 p.d. _____
 (Father of No. 4)

17 *Isabel, desce of Walkelin de Ferrerres*
 b. *bef.*
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *24 Apr 1252*
 (Mother of No. 8, *Cont. on chart No. 8*)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

2 *Sir Edmond de Mortimer of*
 b. *1261* (Father of No. 1)
 p.b. _____
 m. *1*
 p.m. _____
 d. *17 July 1304*
 p.d. _____
 (Mother of No. 2)

9 *Gledys Dhu*
 b. *widow of Reynold de Brovare*
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *1251*
 p.d. _____
 (Mother of No. 4)

18 *Llewellyn of Iorwerth*
 b. *Princed of No* (Father of No. 9)
 m. *Wales (1173-1240)*
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

5 *Maud de Braiose*
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *23 Mar 1300/1*
 p.d. _____
 (Mother of No. 1)

10 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 5)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

19 *Tangwyt (verch Llywarch)*
 b. *(mistress)* (Mother of No. 9)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *11 Dec 1284*
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

1 *Isabel de Mortimer*
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. *2*
 p.m. _____
 d. *1338*
 p.d. _____
 (Mother of No. 3)

11 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 5)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

20 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 10)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

6 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 3)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 6)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

21 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 10)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

3 *(unknown wife)*
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 1)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

13 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 6)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 11)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

7 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 3)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

14 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 7)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

23 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 11)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 7)
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

24 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 12)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

_____ *Hugh de Audley, Lord Audley*
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 (Spouse of No. 1)

25 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 12)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

26 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 13)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

27 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 13)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

28 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 14)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

29 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 14)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

30 _____
 b. _____ (Father of No. 15)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

31 _____
 b. _____ (Mother of No. 15)
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. REG. OFF. CHART No. 1

PROVIDE CLERK

Orff (37, 34, 33)

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Gilbert de Southworth
(Father of No. 2)
b. Manor of Southworth 1326
p.b. Taxes & collector, Lancs. 1327
m.
p.m.
d. 1330
p.d.

2 Sir Gilbert de Southworth
(Father of No. 1)
b. Lord of Croft, Middleton,
p.b. Houghton, Arbury &
Southworth Manor.
m. bef 1322 (Reid Samlesbury ca 1323)
p.m. Sheriff of Lancashire
d. Rising 1344 1323-36
p.d.

5 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Sir John de Southworth
(Father of No. 3)
b. Lord of Croft,
p.b. Middleton,
m. Southworth & Samlesbury
d. at Siege of Haverham 1415
p.d.

6 Nicholas de Ewgas
(Father of No. 3)
b. of Samlesbury, Lancaster
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. ca 1315?
p.d.

3 Alicia de Ewgas
(Mother of No. 1)
b. Cheirress of Samlesbury
p.b.
d. living 1363
p.d.

7 _____
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

57 Margaret de Houghton
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. of Houghton, Lancs
p.b.
d. (d 1415)
p.d. (desc from Richard de Warrane)

8 William de Southworth
(Father of No. 4)
p. Croft & Southworth 1292
son of Gilbert de Southworth
Child in Croft after 1232
son of Gilbert de Croft
Reid Southworth & Croft in
Makersfield from under Gilbert 1213-9
son of Hugh de Croft
in 1212 held in Croft, Kent West
Dorby Hundred of Bro. Gilbert
son of Roger de Croft (or de Burton)
(Reid Burton & Burton from an
alliance with family of
Gillan - Michael de Whittington
Roger was Salomon to John, Ct. of Mortain)
Son (or brother) of Orm de Ashton
Orm
(Father of No. 5)

11 _____
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Sir John D'Ewgas
(Father of No. 6)
b. Knight of the Shire 1295
p.b. MP from Lancashire 1295
m. (acquired part of Samlesbury
estate - contested with
Holland family)
d. bef 1311
p.d.

13 Cecily
(Mother of No. 6)
b. (her sister Elizabeth m. Sir Robert
p.b. de Holland - Reid connections)
d.
p.d.

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.m.
p.d.

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.m.
p.d.

17 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

9 de 1255
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 _____
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 D'Ewgas
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 William de Samlesbury
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 Avice de Nottan
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

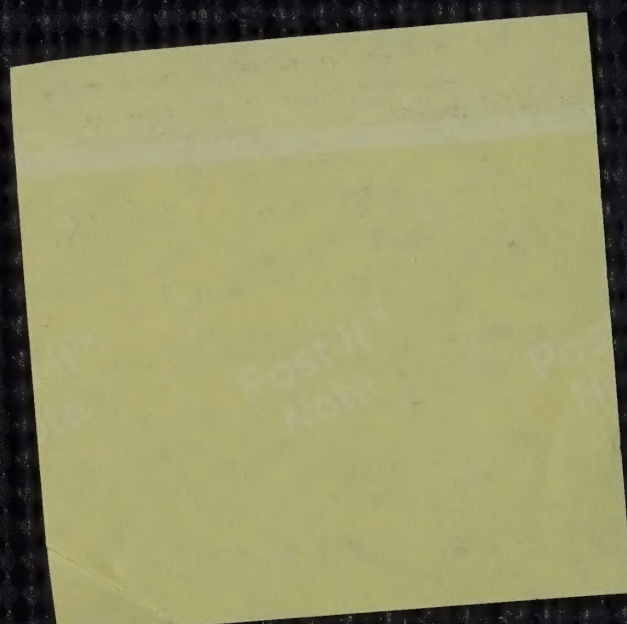
30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GEN. HIST. SOC. CHART No. 1

Rev. 1985

When there is more time
incorporate into Southeast
charts if not done
already



OTHER MAGNA CHARTA BARONS' AND ROYAL LINEAGES

Frederick Lewis Weis; Th. D.

Through Robert de Ros, Magna Charta Surety, 1215, to Kings of Scotland.
(From "John Prescott" by Frederick Lewis Weis; pp. 35, 34, 28; thence to
"Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists" - Line 170; no. 40; p. 137.)

1. Sarah Almy Weis, b. Ayer, Massachusetts, 4 Dec., 1953, was dau. of:
2. Robert Pomeroy Weis, A.B., b. Taunton, Mass. 12 June, 1928; m. Lancaster, Mass. 20 Dec., 1952, Rosamond Holme Marble, A.B., dau. of Dr. John Putnam and Adelaide Holme (Maghee) Marble. (Robert and his dau. Sally have 32 lines back to ALFRED, THE GREAT, through John Prescott. (See later.) Robert Weis was the son of:
- + 3. Reverend Frederick Lewis Weis, Th. D., born Cranston, Rhode Island, 22 Aug., 1895; graduate U. S. Naval Academy, 1917, Annapolis; Ensign & Lieut. (j.g.) U.S.N. 1917-1918; B.D. Meadville, 1922; S.T.M. 1928; Cruft Fellow at Univ. of Strasbourg, France, 1922-1924; Th.D., Strasbourg, 1930; ordained 9 Nov., 1924; installed at First Church of Christ, Lancaster, Mass. 6 June, 1929 - the church his ancestor, John Prescott founded in 1645/1653; m. at Taunton, 6 Nov., 1926, Elizabeth Williams Stone. (See later.) Frederick Lewis Weis was the son of:
4. Georgina Lewis, b. Framingham, Mass. 4 July, 1868; d. Lincoln, R. I. 28 July, 1937; m. 28 Dec., 1891, John Peter Carl Weis, b. Dorchester, 20 Feb. 1866; d. Woonsocket, R. I. 30 Dec, 1945, son of Charles Frederick and Mary (Clap) Weis. Georgina Lewis was dau. of:
5. Harriet Phipps Richardson, b. Framingham, 9 June, 1841; d. Boston, 16 July, 1871, aged 30 years; m. as his 3rd wife, the Honorable Abiel Smith Lewis, b. Boston, 15 July, 1814; d. Framingham 2 March, 1895, son of Thomas III and Polly (Clap) Lewis. Harriet Phipps Richardson was dau. of:
6. George Richardson, b. Sterling, 26 Aug., 1812; d. Rye, N.Y. 13 Oct., 1876 m. Framingham, 2 June, 1836 to Harriet Newell Phipps, b. at Framingham, 30 Apr., 1815; d. Dorchester, 31 July, 1898, dau. of Sylvanus, Esquire, and Anna (Winch) Phipps. (See "Phipps Genealogy" by Frederick Lewis Weis.) George Richardson was the son of:
7. William Richardson, b. Sterling, 19 April, 1783; d. Sterling, 20 July, 1828; m. Sterling, 18 Feb., 1807 to Prudence Burpee, b. Sterling, 30 March, 1785; d. Sterling 7 Feb., 1879; aged 94 years; dau. of Corporal Moses and Elizabeth (Kendall) Burpee. William Richardson was the son of:
8. Abigail Whitcomb, b. Lancaster, Mass. 19 June, 1749; d. Sterling 29 May, 1790; m. (1) 1769, Desire French, d. 1772; m. (2) Lancaster, 4 Dec., 1777, Captain Benjamin Richardson, Esq., b. at Leicester, 22 Feb., 1731/2; d. Sterling 8 June, 1821; aged 89 yrs., son of Benjamin, Jr. and Patience (Earle) Richardson; Captain in the Revolutionary War; Justice-of-the-Peace; named the town of Sterling 1781; Chairman of the Board of Selectmen; member of Committee of Correspondence, Leicester, 1776, 1777, and at Lancaster, 1780/1781; Representative from Sterling 1787, 1790. Abigail Whitcomb was dau. of:
9. Eunice Sawyer, bpt. at Lancaster 28 Feb., 1724/5; d. at Lancaster, 7 Sept., 1760; m. at Lancaster, 7 Sept., 1744 to Colonel and Deacon Asa

Magna Charta Barons and Kings
Royal Lineages by Dorothy A Sherman
Lancaster (1969)

160 Lineages of Frederick Lewis Weis; Th. D. & Elizabeth Williams Stone

comb, Esq., bpt. Lancaster, 16 Aug., 1719; d. Princeton, Mass. 16 Mar., 1804; Col. in the French & Indian War; Justice-of-the Peace; Representative, 1766, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1772, 1773, 1774; town and county member of Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, 1774, 1775, 1777 and chairman in 1777; Col. in the Continental Army, 1775-1777; son of John and Rebecca (Wilder) Whitcomb of Bolton, Mass. Eunice Sawyer was the dau. of:

10. Captain Ephraim Sawyer, Esquire, b. Lancaster, 1694; d. there 8 May, 1759; m. at Concord, Mass. 4 Mar. 1719/20, Eunice Houghton, b. Lancaster, 1 Mar. 1696; d. there 14 June, 1749, dau. of Jonas and Mary (Burbeen) Houghton; Capt. Ephraim Sawyer served in King George's War, 1746; he was son of:

11. Nathaniel Sawyer, b. Lancaster, 24 Nov., 1670; d. there 10 Nov., 1756; m. ca. 1792, Mary ?, mother of Ephraim; Mary d. in Lancaster, before 25 June, 1715 when he m. (2) Elizabeth ?. He was in Garrison at Lancaster 1704-1711. Nathaniel was the son of:

12. Mary Prescott, bpt. at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, 24 Feb., 1629/30; d. Lancaster, Mass. after 1681; m. at Lancaster, 1648, Thomas Sawyer, b. (perhaps in Lincolnshire, Eng. 1616); d. Lancaster, Mass. 12 Sept., 1706; aged about 90 yrs. He was in Garrison at Lancaster, 10 Feb., 1675/6, and in King Philip's War. Mary Prescott was the dau. of:

13. John Prescott ("Prescott" by Weis, Line 8; p. 28; no. 27, and "Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists" by Weis; line 34; no. 43; p. 52), founder of Lancaster, Mass. 1645; b. ca. 1604 (Named in his father's will, 1608); made his own will 1673; proved 4 Apr., 1682; d. Lancaster, Mass. Dec., 1681; m. Halifax, Yorkshire, 11 Apr., 1629, Mary Platts, bapt. Sowerby Parish, Halifax, Yorkshire, 15 Mar., 1607; d. Lancaster, Mass. after 1678, dau. of James and Martha (Ainsworth) (Gawkroger) Platts. The deposition of Mary Prescott of Lancaster, dated 1678 when she was 66 yrs. or thereabouts (N.E. Reg. 95:8, in Middlesex Co. Files) absolutely identifies John Prescott of Lancaster, Mass. with Halifax, Yorkshire, where his children were baptized, while the will of his father identifies him with the Prescott and Standish families of Standish Parish in Lancashire, Eng. (Go to p. 137; Line 170; no. 40; Weis) John Prescott was the son of:

14. Ralph Prescott (Line 34-42) m. Elene (Helen) living 1608. Ralph was the son of:

15. Roger Prescott (Line 34-41) m. Ellen Shaw of Standish. Roger was the son of:

16. Alice Standish (35-40) buried at Standish, 1564; m. James Prescott of Standish, Shevington and Coppull, Co. Lancaster, b. 1508; d. 1568, son of William and Alice Prescott. Alice Standish was a descendant of the kings of England, including ALFRED, THE GREAT, and on back to Cerdic, King of West Saxons, 509-534. (See "Ancestral Roots of Sixty New England Families" by Weis, line 34, no. 19 to 40, pp. 49 to 51; and Line I, nos. 1 to 19; pp. 17 to 19.) Alice Standish was the dau. of:

17. Ralph Standish of Standish, eldest son, b. 1479 (ae. 38 in 1507) d. 1538; m. ca. 16 Aug., 1498, Alice Harington (Line 34-no. 38). Ralph was son of:

18. Sir Alexander Standish of Standish, Kent, eldest son, b. 1452 (ae. 24 in 1476) d. 1507; m. Sybyl de Bold, living as widow, 1507, dau. of Sir Henry Field, Scotland 1482. Sir Alexander was the son of:

19. Ralph Standish of Standish, Esq., eldest son, b. ca. 1424; living in 1468;

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field and the second section deals with the results of the work in the laboratory.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the laboratory.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the laboratory.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the summary of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the summary of the work in the field and the second section deals with the summary of the work in the laboratory.

m. Margaret Radcliffe, d. 1476, dau. of Richard Radcliffe of Chadderton. Ralph Standish was the son of:

20. Constance Gerard, b. 1402, living 1468; m. ca. 1421/2 Sir Alexander Standish of Standish, d. 1445, eldest son of Lawrence and Lora (Pilkington) Standish. Constance Gerard was the dau. of:

21. Alice Boteler, d. 27 Feb. 1441/2; m. John Gerard of Kingsley and Bryn, b. 1386; d. 6 Nov., 1431, lord of the manors of Kingsley and Byrn, 1416-1431, eldest son of Sir Thomas and Isabel Gerard of Byrn. Alice was the dau. of:

22. Alice Plumpton, living 21 Mar., 1400; m. (1) 1352, Sir Richard Shireburne, Knt. of Aighton, d. 1361 son of Sir John Shireburne; m. (2) 1364, Sir John Boteler of Bewsey in Warrington, Lancashire, d. 1400, son of William le Boteler of Bewsey and Elizabeth de Havering, dau. of Nicholas de Havering. Sir John Boteler was M. P. 1366, 1372, 1376-1378, 1380; Knight of the Shire of Lancaster, 1388, 1397-1398, baron of Warrington, 1380-1400; fought in Gascony. Alice was the dau. of:

23. Sir William de Plumpton, of Plumpton, d. 1362; m. (1) ca. 1330, Alice de Swillington (ms. dated 1487); m. (2) ca. 1344, Christian Mowbray. Sir Wm. was the son of:

24. Lucy (or Lucia) de Ros, m. Sir Robert Plumpton, Knt. fl. 1307; f. 1325, of an ancient family settled in Yorkshire since the time of the conquest, 1066. Lucy was the dau. of:

25. Sir William de Ros II, of Ingmanthorpe, 3rd son, served in Scotland, 1257-1258, and in Gascony, 1294; d. ca. 28 May, 1310; m. 1268, Eustache, widow of Sir Nicholas de Cautelo, dau. and heir of Ralph Fitz Hugh, son of Hugh Fitz Ralph and Agnes, dau. and heiress of Ralph de Greasley. Sir Wm. was the son of:

26. Sir William de Ros, I, died ca. 1264, of Helmsley, M.P. 1235-6; m. Lucy Fitz Piers, dau. of Piers Fitz Herbert of Brecknock, Wales. Sir Wm. was the son of:

27. ROBERT DE ROS, d. before Dec. 23, 1226, of Helmsley in Holderness, Co. York, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY, 1215; Knight Templar, son of Robert de Ros and Syble de Valognes; m. 1191 as her 2nd husband, Isabel, dau. of William "the Lion", King of Scots, 1165-1214; b. 1143; d. Stirling, 4 Dec., 1214.

The line of King William, "the Lion" goes back through the Kings of Scotland, including David I, "the Saint"; Malcolm III "Canmore"; Duncan I MacCrinan (murdered by Macbeth); Malcolm II; Kenneth II; Donald II; Constantine I; Kenneth MacAlpin; Alpin, King of Scots 834-837; Eochy-Annuine (Eugenius III); Ed-fin (Etfinar or Hugh "the White"); Eochy II Rinnavel, (Eugenius Domangart (Dongardus), son of Donald Breck; Eochy I Buide; Aidan, crowned by his kinsman St. Columba on the island of Iona, 575; Eugenius); Domangart (Dongardus); FERGUS, "THE GREAT", son of (Eugenius Mac Earca) crossed over from Dalriada in Ireland into Scotland, 496, and became the 1st king of the Dalriad Scots 496-530. He was King of Dalriada, County of Antrim, Ulster, Ireland. Eochy Munrevar (Eubenius) King of Dalriada, Ireland, had several sons of whom Loarn, Fergus and Angus set out to become Argyle in Scotland in 496. (See lines of Anna Joseph J., Sr.) Wahl. Also: Margaret (St. Margaret) was the daughter of Malcolm III "Canmore" was 5th great granddaughter of KING OF ENGLAND, 871-901.

Through ROBERT DE HAVERINGTON, Charta Witness to ALFRED, THE GREAT; also
WILLIAM d'AUBIGNY, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY

Begin gen. 17, p. 160: Ralph Standish, m. 1498, Alice Harington who was the dau. of: ("Prescott" by Weis; pp. 9-15; "Ancestral Roots" by Weis; pp. 49-51; Line 34)

18. Sir James Harington, Knt. b. 1448; d. 26 June 1479, of Wolfage & Brixworth, Co. Northampton, Gent. had license to build towers of Farleton; m. Isabella Radcliff, 11th in descent from WILLIAM d'AUBIGNY, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY through Cicely d'Aubigny who m. Roger de Mohaut. (See "John Prescott" by Weis; pp. 18-20.) dau. of Sir Alexander Radcliff of Ordsall, Knt. Isabella d. 20 June, 1497. Sir James, son of:

19. Sir William Harington, d. 12 Aug., 1488; m. 1442, Elizabeth Pilkington - dau. of Edmund Pilkington and Elizabeth Booth, dau. of Sir Thomas Booth, Knt. and his wife, Margaret (Verdon) Bradshagh (Ing. p.m. 1449, as above), dau. of Sir John Verdon, Knt. Sir John de Verdon (or Verdun) of Brixingham, Co. Norfolk and Brixworth, Co. Northampton, son of Thos. de Verdon of the same, was b. ca. 1300 (ae. 16 yrs. on 24 June, 1316) and d. ca. 1346. By his 1st wife, Maud, he was father of Margaret (Verdon) (Bradshagh) Pilkington. Sir Wm. Harington's sister Margaret m. Sir Thos. Pilkington, slain 1437. Sir Wm. Harington was the son of:

20. Sir Richard Harington of Blackrod and Westleigh, Co. Lancaster, d. 1466/7; m. Elizabeth Bradshagh (now Bradshaw), b. 1402, of Blackrod in Westleigh, dau. of Sir Wm. Bradshagh, d. 1415, and granddaughter of the heiress of Sir John de Verdon, Knt. in 1437, Margaret de Verdon, d. 1436/7 who m. (1) Sir Hugh Bradshagh (parents of Sir Wm. Bradshagh) and she m. (2) Sir John Pilkington, Knt. (see above); Sir Richard was the son of:

21. Sir James Harington, Knt. of Blackrod, Co. Lancaster, Justice-of-the-Peace; fought at Shrewsbury, 1403 in Scotland, and at Agincourt, 1415; m. Ellen Urswick, dau. of Thomas Urswick of Urswick, Esquire. Arms of Urswick: Argent on a band sable, three lozenges of the first, each charged with a saltire, Gules. Sir James was the son of: } arms

22. Sir Nicholas de Harington of Farleton, Melling Parish, Co. Lancaster, b. 1345, living 1397; m. Isabel English, dau. of Sir Wm. English of Appleby and Asby, Co. Westmoreland and of Wolfage in Brixworth, Co. Northampton, and his wife, Ellen Dawney. Arms: (of English): Sable, three lions passant in pale Argent. Sir Nicholas was the son of: } arms

23. Sir John de Harington, Knt. of Farleton, d. 1359, 2nd son of the 2nd wife (younger brother of Sir Robert de Harington, Knt. Lord of Aldingham and Gleaston Castle for whom, see Cokayne's "Complete Peerage" VI 316). He held Farleton by the service of a rose yearly. He m. Katherine Banastere, dau. of Sir Adam Banastre, Knt. (the latter was beheaded 1314) and Margaret Holand, sister of Sir Robert de Holand, of Upholland, Co. Lancaster and widow of Sir John Blackburn. Through his wife, he held a portion of Bolton-le-moors and the manors of Chorley and Aighton. In 1358, he went to London in the King's service. In Sept. 1362, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, granted John de Harington of Farleton a lease of the manor of Hronby. Sir John was the son of:

24. Sir John de Haryington, Knt., Lord Harington, of Aldingham and Chancefield, b. ca. 1281, under age in 1298; d. 2 July 1347; m. (1) Juliana, dau. of Sir Richard de Burlingham; m. (2) Joan (prob.D'Acre); Sir John, M. P.

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1324; was in Scots expedition 1336, held several manors. He was the son of:

25. Sir Robert de Haverington, Knt., lord of the manor of Allithwaite, and lord of Harington, Co. Cumberland; d. 1297. He was a CHARTA WITNESS; and as Robert de Haverington, Knt. on 3 Nov., 1292, granted the privileges of the Charta to the churches at Murtum and Wedaker. He m. his kinsman, Agnes de Cancefield who d. 1293, dau. of Sir Richard de Cancefield and Alyne de Fleming, Lady of Aldingham. Sir Robert was the son of: →

26. Michael de Haverington, Knt. was Baliff of Egremont, and lord of the manor of Allithwaite in Cumberland, and was frequently mentioned as a witness in charters. Michael de Haverington was the son of:

27. Thomas Haverington, received about 1280, the manor of Allithwaite from his grandfather, Thomas of Workington, Jr. Thomas was the son of:

28. Robert de Haverington, 2nd Lord of Haryngton who lived ca. 1200-1279; m. Christine of Workington, (only child and heiress of Thomas, Jr., Lord of Workington [son of and heir of Thos. Lord of Workington, Lord of Workington in Coupland and his wife, Grace] and his wife, a dau. of Robert de Vespont; Thos. Sr. died without male issue, leaving an only dau. and heiress Christine of Workington. The Fleming share of the manor of Allithwaite was granted to the Copeland family; and about 1280, was given to Thos. of Workington, Jr. who gave it to his grandson, Thomas de Harington son of Robert de Harington of Aldingham.) Thomas of Workington, Jr. was 9th great grandson of ALFRED, THE GREAT. —

FLEMING FAMILY ANCESTRY OF DOCTOR WEIS

Begin with no. 25 above: Sir Robert de Haverington, Knt. m. his kinsman, Agnes de Cancefield, dau. of:

26. Eleanor (Alicia) le Fleming, Lady of Aldingham; m. Sir Richard Cancefield, Knt., Lord of Cancefield and Farleton, Co. Lancaster. Eleanor was the dau. of:

27. William le Fleming of Aldingham. William was the son of:

28. Sir Michael le Fleming III, b. 1197; m. Agatha, dau. of Henry Fitz Hervey, Lord Ravensworth. Sir Michael was the son of:

29. Ada of Workington who m. William le Fleming, b. ca. 1150; d. 1203, of Aldingham, son of Michael le Fleming II, d. 1186 and Christian de Stainton, dau. of Gilbert, Lord of Stainton in Kendal and probably son of William I de Lancaster; she m. (2) Wm. le Boteler, Lord of Harrington. Ada was the dau. of:

30. Thomas, d. 7 Dec., 1152, Lord of Workington in Coupland; m. Grace ?. Thomas was the son of:

✓ 31. Gospatric, d. 1179 of High Ireby, Lord of Workington in Coupland; exchanged his lands with his cousin, William I de Lancaster (son of Gilbert, 4th Baron Kendal, son of Ketel, Baron Kendal, son of Eldred, Baron Kendal) for the lands of William de Lancaster at Workington in Coupland.

✓ Gospatric was 7th great grandson of ALFRED, THE GREAT. (See "Ancestral Roots" - Lines 34 and I.)

Through HENRY DE BOHUN, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY, 1215; WILLIAM LONGSPEE (Longworth), Earl of Salisbury, MAGNA CHARTA NOBLEMAN, and thence to the KINGS OF SCOTLAND and the KINGS OF ENGLAND from MALCOLM III of SCOTLAND and HENRY II, of ENGLAND: and to CHARLEMAGNE.

Note: The following HARRINGTON families and descendants descend from this lineage:

- I. Frank Chester Harrington, m. 25 Apr., 1900, Leora Leighton. Issue:
 - A. Frank Leighton Harrington, LL.B. b. Worcester, 17 Jan., 1902; m. 9 July, 1927, Louise Cronin, dau. of Dr. Thos. J. and Louise (Schwegler) Cronin. Issue:
 1. Frank Leighton Harrington, Jr. b. Cambridge, 26 May, 1928; m. at Dayton, Ohio, 29 May, 1954, Sarah Grace Heathman, b. Dayton 23 May, 1930. Issue:
 - a. Frank Leighton Harrington, III, b. Albuquerque, N. M. 23 Aug., 1955;
 - b. Brooks Chester Harrington, b. Albuquerque, N. M. 29 Mar. 1957.
 2. Roxanna Louise Harrington, b. at Worcester, 13 May, 1930; m. at Worcester, 25 June, 1954, John Mote Stevenson of Cincinnati.
 - a. Frank Earl Stevenson, II, b. Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 June, 1955.
 - b. John M. Stevenson, Jr. b. Cincinnati, 22 June, 1957.
 3. Thos. Barth Harrington, b. Worcester, 14 Nov., 1931; m. 22 June 1957, Margaret Eaton Taube of Katonah, N. Y.
 - B. Robert Dudley Harrington, b. 17 Oct., 1903; m. at Newton Centre, 3 Oct., 1931, Anne Victoria Harrington, b. Worcester, 22 Feb., 1907, dau. of Everett J. & Louise (Colwell) Harrington. Issue:
 1. Robert Dudley Harrington, Jr., b. at Worcester, 19 Dec., 1932;
 2. Sarah Anne Harrington, b. Worcester, 8 Apr., 1936.
 - C. Lilliam Leighton Harrington, b. Worcester, 4 Nov., 1904; m. at Worcester, 2 Apr., 1927, Lieut. Joseph Carson Molder, grad. of U.S. Naval Academy of Annapolis; b. at Columbus, Georgia 24 July, 1899. Issue:
 1. Mary Lou Molder, b. Worcester, 22 Sept., 1929; m. Worcester 7 June, 1952, Alan David Baird, b. Lapeer, Mich. 15 Sept., 1925; Issue:
 - a. Susan Lillia Baird, b. Ithica, N. Y. 4 Oct., 1953.
 - b. David Alan Baird, Jr., b. Ithica, 7 Feb., 1955.
 - c. Margaret Louise Baird, b. Alington, Mass. 7 May, 1956.
 2. Joseph Leighton Molder, b. Worcester, 23 Jan., 1932.
 - D. Anna Grout Harrington, b. Worcester, 6 March, 1906; m. Worcester, 1st June, 1929, Frederick Whitcomb Mosher, b. Roalindate, Mass. 25 July, 1904. Issue: Allan Whitcomb Mosher, b. Worcester, 2 Nov., 1931.
- II. Hon. Francis Alfred Harrington, b. Worcester, 17 Nov., 1846; d. 28 Aug., 1922; m. 16 Nov., 1871, Roxanna Marie Grout, b. at Spencer, 16 Aug., 1850; d. Worcester, 24 Dec., 1900, dau. of Silas & Eliza (Draper) Grout. Issue:
 1. Hon. Charles Arthur Harrington, b. Worcester, 26 Jan., 1874; m. 27 July, 1900 Luella Blanche Crook, b. 25 Feb., 1872, dau. of David W. R. & Frances E. (Cushing) Crook of Columbus, Ohio. Issue:
 - a. Ruth Anna Harrington, b. Worcester, 23 July, 1901.
 - b. Mildred Elizabeth Harrington, b. Worcester, 4 Mar., 1903.
 - c. Francis Alfred Harrington, 2nd, b. Worcester, 28 Aug., 1919.
 2. Frank Chester Harrington, d. Eng., younger son; b. Worcester, 6 Feb. 1876; m. 17 June, 1900, Leora Leighton, his cousin. (see above)

The above families are related to Frederick Lewis Weis, Th. D. through John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. Dr. Weis descended through their dau. Mary who m. Thomas Sawyer; the Harrington families above descended from their son, Capt. Jonathan Prescott.

Ancestry goes back from previous page, I. Frank Chester Harrington m Leora Leighton who was dau. of: (See p. 39, "John Prescott" by Dr. Weis; no. 35, 5th Prescott Line.)

35. Frank Leighton, b. Westford, 17 June, 1848; d. at Pepperell, 1895 (G. S.); m. Lillia Hannah Dudley, (7th great granddaughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, no. 10 on the line of Elizabeth Williams Stone [Mrs. Frederick Lewis Weis.] Lillia, b. at Augusta, Me. 26 Oct., 1852, d. Worcester, Mass. 6 Mar. 1924, dau. of Joseph Smith and Sarah Ann (Lanson) Dudley of Readfield, Me. Frank Leighton was the son of:

36. Francis Albert Leighton, b. Natick, at the end of the yr. 1813; m. at Natick, 24 May, 1832, Hannah Perry, b. at Natick, 9 Nov., 1813, dau. of Wm. & Hannah (Leland) Perry of Sherborn. Francis Leighton was the son of:

37. Francis Leighton, b. at Westford 17 July, 1791; d. 1862; m. in Westford, 24 Jan., 1813 to Mary Read, b. Westford, 1 May, 1790; d. Westford, 1842; dau. of Willard and Olive (Minot) Read. (Go to p. 45, no. 32, Line IX of Bulkeley, "Prescott" by Weis). Mary Read was the dau. of:

38. (no. 31) Willard Read, b. Westford, 15 Aug., 1746; d. there 8 Feb., 1814; m. at Charlestown, 30 Nov., 1774, Olive Minot, b. Westford, 14 Jan., 1753, d. there 25 Sept., 1827; dau. of Major Jonathan and Esther (Proctor) Minot. Willard Read was the son of:

39. Abiel Butterfield, b. Chelmsford, 2 Apr., 1716, living 1785; m. Westford, 3 Feb., 1736/7, John Read, Jr., b. Concord, 3 Feb., 1709, living 1783, son of John, Sr. and Jane (Chamberlain) Read. Abiel Butterfield was the dau. of:

40. Sarah Bates, b. Chelmsford, 1677, d. there 5 Apr., 1735; m. (1) at Chelmsford, 15 Feb., 1691, Benjamin Butterfield, b. Chelmsford, ca. 1675; d. there 24 July, 1715. Sarah Bates was the dau. of:

41. Mary Farwell, b. Concord, Mass. 1642; d. at Chelmsford, 7 Mar. 1713/4; m. Chelmsford, 22 Dec., 1665, John Bates, son of Elder Edw. and Lydia Bates, bapt. Boston, Mass. 23 Jan, 1641/2, d. Chelmsford, 11 Apr., 1722. Mary was the dau. of:

42. Olive Welby, bpt. Moulton, Eng. 1604; d. Chelmsford, Mass. 1 Mar., 1691/2; m. at Boston, England 16 Apr., 1629, Deacon Henry Farwell, b. in Eng. 1605, d. at Chelmsford, 1 Aug. 1670; came with wife and 2 children to New England, 1636. Olive Welby was the dau. of:

43. Frances Bulkeley, b. ca. 1568, buried at Moulton, Eng. 1610; m. at Whap-lode, Eng., 4 June, 1595, Richard Welby, ("Prescott" Line X; no. 28) bpt. Moulton, Eng. 1564. Frances Bulkeley was sister of Rev. Peter Bulkeley of Concord, Mass. Frances (and Peter) Bulkeley were children of:

44. The Reverend Edward Bulkeley, D.D., b. ca. 1540, buried 5 Jan., 1620/1; m. Olive Irby, b. ca. 1547, buried 10 Mar., 1614/5. (Go next to p. 47, Line 31, no. 39, "Ancestral Roots" by Weis.) Rev. Edward Bulkeley was son of:

45. Elizabeth Grosvenor, b. 1515; m. Thomas Bulkeley, d. 1591 at Woord, Shropshire. Elizabeth Grosvenor was 10th great granddaughter of WILLIAM LONGSPEE (LONGSWORD), EARL OF SALISBURY, MAGNA CHARTA NOBLEMAN, 1215, through descent from his son Stephen and wife, Emmeline de Riddleford, (widow of Hugh de Lacy, Magna Charta Surety), and their dau. Ela Longspee, who m. Sir Roger la Zouche.

William Longspee (Longword), Earl of Salisbury, had also, Ida Longspee who

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend in the relationship between the variables studied.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It highlights the potential applications of the research in various fields and the need for further investigation.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key points. It reiterates the importance of the study and the need for continued research in this area.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references and a bibliography. It cites the various sources used in the research and provides a comprehensive overview of the literature in the field.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and supplementary materials. It includes additional data, charts, and documents that are relevant to the study.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a list of contact information and a list of acknowledgments. It includes the names of the researchers and the organizations that supported the study.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of footnotes and a list of references. It provides additional information and citations for the research.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a list of appendices and supplementary materials. It includes additional data, charts, and documents that are relevant to the study.

m. Walter Fitz Robert. Ida was the sister of Stephen, above; and her dau. Ela m. William de Odingsells of Maxtoke, Co. Warwick; no. 21 under the ancestry of Mrs. Frederick Lewis (Elizabeth Williams Stone) Weis, through Sir John de Grey who m. Margaret de Odingsells. These lines descend from ROBERT FITZ WALTER, of Woodham, d. 9 Dec., 1235; LEADER OF THE MAGNA CHARTA BARONS. (See p.151).

RELATIONSHIP WITH CHETWODE-BULKELEY FAMILIES

WODEHULL-CHETWODE ANCESTORS:

("Ancestral Roots" by Weis, pp. 122, 123; Line 150; nos. 39 to 42.)

39. Sir Nicholas Wodhull, of Warkworth, b. 1482; d. 5 May, 1531; (son of Fulk Wodhull of Warkworth & Thenford, and his wife, Anne Newenham) m. (1) 1508, Mary Raleigh, dau. of Sir Edward Raleigh, Knt. (Line 14; no. 36) of Farnborough, Co. Warwick, had;

40. Anthony Wodhull of Warkworth, b. 1518, d. 4 Feb., 1542; m. Anne Smith, dau. of Sir John Smith, Baron of the Exchequer. They had:

41. Agnes Wodhull, only dau., b. 1542; d. 1575/6; m. Sir Richard Chetwode, son of Roger Chetwode. They had:

42. Sir Richard Chetwode who m. Dorothy Needham. (Continue below; no. 1 is the same as this no. 42 couple.)

Ancestors of Richard Wodhull, Setauket, L. I. & Dr. Arthur Adams, Genealogist. Wm. de Lanvallei and Robert de Ros, Sureties, 1215; Alan & Ralph Basset, Noblemen, of the Magna Charta, and to Charlemagne of France & King Henry I of England.

Begin: Weis: p. 123, Line 150; no. 42.

1. Sir Richard Chetwode, m. Dorothy Needham (7-39). "The Chetwode Family of England", Worcester, 1945; and "The Bulkeley Genealogy", pp. 61-62; by F. B. Smith. Their daughter was:

2. Grace Chetwode, b. 1620; d. New London, Conn. 21 Apr., 1669; m. as his 2nd wife, Apr. 1635, Rev. Peter Bulkeley, D. D. (Weis; Line 31; no. 40) first minister at Concord, Mass. (Same quote of the two genealogists as under no. 1). Grace Chetwood was the dau. of:

3. (no. 1. repeated) Dorothy Needham, b. 1570; d. after 1631; m. Sir Richard Chetwode (Line 150; no. 42 of Weis); b. ca. 1560; d. after 1631; knighted 1602, son of Richard Chetwode and Agnes de Wahull, of Warkworth. (On p. 123, above, of Weis, we read that Dr. Arthur Adams is a descendant from the Wahull family. See later.) Dorothy Needham was the daughter of:

4. Robert Needham, b. 1535 of Shavington; m. Frances Ashton, dau. of Sir Edward Ashton of Tixwell, Staffordshire. Robert Needham was the son of:

5. Anne Talbot, b. 1515; m. Thomas Needham of Shavington, Shropshire, b. 1510, son of Sir Robert Needham and Agnes Mainwaring. Anne Talbot was the dau. of:

6. Sir John Talbot, Knt., b. 1485; d. 10 Sept., 1549, of Albrighton, Shropshire and Grafton, Co. Worcester, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1527, 1537, 1541; m. (1) Margaret Troutbeck (see Line 20; no. 36); born 1492; living 1521, dau. of Adam Troutbeck Esq. of Mobberly, Co. Chester, and Margaret, dau. of Sir John Boteler of Bewsey in Warrington, Co. Lancaster. Margaret Troutbeck

Lineages of Frederick Lewis Weis, Th. D. & Elizabeth Williams Stone
was the dau. of: (Go to line 21; no. 35; p. 40)

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7. Adam Troutbeck, d. before 1510 of Mobberly, Co. Chester; m. Margaret Boteler, Harrington, Co. Lancaster. Adam Troutbeck was the son of:
8. Margaret Stanley, m. (1) 1459, Sir William Troutbeck, Knt. b. ca. 1432; d. 1459, of Dunham-on-Hill, Co. Chester; m. (2) 1460, Sir John Boteler (Line 46; no. 36; p. 61) of Bewsey in Harrington; d. 26 Feb., 1463; m. (3) Lord Grey of Codnor. Margaret Stanley was the dau. of:
9. Joan Goushill, living 1460; m. Sir Thomas Stanley, K.G. (Line 57; no. 36); b. 1406; d. 20 Feb., 1459, Lord Stanley of Lathom and Knowsley; M.P. 1432; K.G. 1456; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. (Going to p. 73; line 57, no. 36): Joan (Jane) was the dau. of Sir Robert Goushill of Hoveringham. (See Line 20; no. 33; p. 39) Sir Thomas Stanley was the son of: 20 #33
10. Sir John de Stanley, Knt. b. 1386; (ae. 28 in 1414), Knight of the Shire of Lancaster, 1415; Justice of Chester, 1426-1427; Sheriff of Anglesey; Constable of Caerarvon Castle, 1427; m. Isabel Harington, (Line 40; no. 35; p. 57; Weis) of Hornby, Co. Lancaster. Isabel was the dau. of:
11. Sir Robert Harington, K.G., Lord Harington of Gleaston Castle, 28 Mar. 1356; d. Aldingham 21 May, 1406; m. (2) Isabel Loring, widow of Sir William Cogan of Huntsfield, d. 1382, dau. of Sir Nele Loring, K.G. 23 Apr. 1349; d. 1386. Sir Robert Harington was the son of:
12. Sir John Harington, Lord Harington of Aldingham, b. ca. 1315; d. Gleaston Castle, 28 May, 1363, M.P. 1347-1349; m. Joan, dau. of Walter de Birmingham. Sir John Harington was the son of:
13. Elizabeth de Multon, m. ca. 1327, Sir Robert de Harington. Elizabeth de Multon was the dau. of:
14. Thomas de Multon, Lord of Egremont; (wife's name not known). Thomas was the son of:
15. Thomas de Multon, Baron Multon, b. 21 Feb., 1276; d. 1321; m. 3 Jan. 1297, Eleanor de Burgh; See Line 75; no. 32; p. 82. Eleanor (P. 82; no. 32; line 75) was the dau. of:
16. Richard de Burgh, d. Athassel, 29 July, 1326; 2nd Earl of Ulster; m. 1281, Margert Burgh, d. 1303. (See Line 94; no. 30; p. 94.) Margery (Margaret) d. 1303. Margaret was dau. of:
17. Sir John de Burgh, d. 1279; Baron Lanvallei of Wakerly. Sir John was the son of:
18. John de Burgh, b. 1210; d. 1275 and his wife, Hawise, d. 1249. Hawise was the daughter of:
19. WILLIAM DE LANVALLET, d. 1217; MAGNA CHARTA SURETY, 1215, of Great Bromley, Co. Essex, and his wife, HAWISE BASSET. (See p. 92, "Magna Charta" by John S. Wurtz.) Hawise Basset was the dau. of:
20. ALAN BASSET, NOBLEMAN - named in the MAGNA CHARTA. (Given on p. 8 of "Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists" by Weis; and in the Preamble to the Magna Charta on p. 3 "The Barons and the Magna Charta" of this book.) Alan Basset and his brother, Thomas Basset, were sons of:
21. RALPH BASSET, NOBLEMAN OF THE MAGNA CHARTA; (See "Magna Charta" by John S. Wurtz; and "The MAGNA CHARTA BARONS" as listed by "The National Society of Magna Charta Dames"; Weis: Line 55; no. 29, in "Ancestral Roots of Sixty

Basse

Continuing for the lines of Richard Wodhull, Setauket, L.I. and Dr. Arthur Adams, Genealogist.

Note: Weis, "Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists" - Line 150; p. 123, Quote: (under no. 42), "Dr. Adams is a descendant of Fulk Wodhull (no. 39 above). Documentary evidence proves that Richard Wodhull of Setauket, L. I., N. Y. is a descendant of this Wodhull family though his parentage is unknown at the present time. See Am. Gen.; 21:72." Begin with no. 39 mentioned here above:

1. (39.) Sir Nicholas Wodhull, of Warkworth, b. 1482; d. 5 May, 1531, Sheriff of Northampton, 1516, 1518; m. (1) Mary Raleigh, dau. of Sir Edward Raleigh, Knt. (Line 14-no. 36) of Farnborough, Co. Warwick; m. (2) Elizabeth Parr (Line 78; no. 39), own cousin to Queen Katherine Parr. (Am. Gen. 21:72) Sir Nicholas was the son of:
2. Fulk Wodhull, of Warkworth and Thenford, b. 1459; d. 1508; Sheriff of Northamptonshire, 1500/1; m. Anne Newenham, dau. of William Newenham of Thenford, Co. Northampton. Fulk Wodhull was the son of:
3. John Wodhull, of Warkworth, b. 1435; d. 12 Sept., 1490; m. Joan, dau. of Henry Etwell, Ll. D., of London. John Wodhull was the son of:
4. Isabel Trussell, m. Thomas Wodhull of Warkworth, b. 1411, d. 8 Aug. 1441, son of Thomas Wodhull and Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Chetwode of Warkworth. Isabel Trussell was the dau. of:
5. Sir William Trussell, Lord of Elmesthorp; m. Margery Ludlow (Line 56; no. 35), dau. of Sir John Ludlow. Sir William Trussell was the son of:
6. Sir Lawrence Trussell of Cubbleston; m. Maud, dau. of Thomas Charnells, Lord of Elmesthorp. Sir Lawrence Trussell was the son of:
7. Sir Warin Trussell of Cubbleston; m. prob. a dau. of Sir John Stafford, Knt. Sir Warin Trussell was the son of:
8. Matilda de Mainwaring, m. Sir William Trussell, Knt., Lord of Cubbleston and Woringham. Matilda was the dau. of:
9. Agnes Arderne, m. Sir Warin Mainwaring, Knt. of Woringham. Agnes Arderne was the dau. of: Newbury
10. Sir Peter de Arderne, Knt. of Alford; m. Margery. Sir Peter was the son of: Arderne
11. Agnes de Orreby, only dau.; m. Sir Walkelin de Arderne, Knt.; d. ca. 1265, Justiciar of Chester. Agnes was the only dau. of:
12. Leuca de Mohaut, m. Philip de Orreby, c. ba. 1190, son of Sir Philip de Orreby, Knt., b. ca. 1160, d. ca. 1230, Justiciar of Chester and Emma de Coventre. Leuca de Mohaut was dau. of:
13. Cecily d'Aubigny, m. Roger de Mohaut, d. 18 June, 1260, 2nd son of Eustace de Arden, b. 1140, Baron of Hawarden, and hereditary seneschal of the Co. of Chester. Cecily d'Aubigny was the dau. of:
14. William d'Aubigny (go to Line 149; no. 26; p. 121); d. March 1220/1. WILLIAM d'AUBIGNY, was a CRUSADER, Earl of Arundel; named in the MAGNA CHARTA, 1215; m. Mabel of Chester; (Line 126; no. 29). William d'Aubigny was the son of:
15. William d'Aubigny, d. 24 Dec., 1193, Earl of Arundel and Sussex; CRUSADER; m. Maud, d. 1173, widow of Roger de Clare, Earl of Hertford,

and daughter of James de St. Hilaire du Harcourt and Aveline. This William d'Aubigny was the 11th generation of descent from CHARLEMAGNE (See this same line no. 149, then to Line 148; pp. 120, 121)

no. 14 (repeated from page 168) Mabel of Chester, (Line 126; no. 29) was the dau. of:

15. Hugh of Kevelioc (Line 125; no. 28) Earl of Chester and wife, Bertrade, d'Evreaux de Montfort. Hugh of Kevelioc was the great grandson of HENRY I (Line 121-25), b. 1070; d. 1 Dec., 1135, KING OF ENGLAND. (Using Lines 125, and 124; pp. 110-111; Weis.)

UNION OF WEIS WITH CHETWODE-BULKELEY ANCESTRY AS FOLLOWS:

Begin with no. 10, p. 167: Isabel Harington, who m. Sir John Stanley, was the dau. of:

11. (Next page) - Sir Robert Harington, J. G. Lord Harington of Cleaston Castle; m. Isabel Loring. Sir Robert Harington was a brother of Sir John de Harington, Knt. of Farleton, d. 1359; (no. 23; p. 162.) Sir Robert Harington and Sir John Harington were sons of:

12. Sir John de Harrington, Knt. Lord of Harington, of Aldingham and of Chancefield, b. 1281. (See no. 24; p. 162.) Note: Weis says in Line 57 of "Ancestral Roots" that Sir John m. Joan, dau. of Walter de Birmingham. In Line 34, no. 31, he says that he m. Joan, probably Joan Dacre. Some of the problems that face genealogists.

TO HENRY DE BOHUN, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY

Grace Chetwode who m. Peter Bulkeley - no. 2; p. 166, was 8th great granddaughter of:

30. (Weis; "Ancestral Roots" p. 26; Line 7; no. 30) Eleanor de Bohun who m. 1327, James Butley (Boteler)(73-32) b. 1305, son of Edmund & Joan (Fitz Thomas) Boteler. Eleanor was the dau. of:

31. Sir Humphrey de Bohun, VIII, who m. Elizabeth Plantagenet. Humphrey de Bohun, VIII, was great, great grandson of:

32. (p. 122; VII) HENRY DE BOHUN, b. 1176; d. on a PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND JUNE 1, 1220; Sheriff of Kent; 1st Earl of Hereford, 1200; Hereditary Constable of England; MAGNA CHARTA SURETY, 1215; m. Maud Fitz Geoffrey de Mandeville, d. 1236, Countess of Essex, dau. of Geoffrey Fitz Piers. (See "Ancestral Roots" line 97; p. 95, 2nd Edition.)

SOUTHWORTHS AND ALLIED FAMILIES OF THE PILGRIMS OF NEW ENGLAND

(Notes taken from "Ancestral Roots" by Frederick Lewis Weis, Th. D. and "Saints and Strangers" by George F. Willison; New York; Reynal & Hitchcock; 1945*)

Begin Line 89; no. 27; p. 91:

27. Robert de Ros, d. before 23 Dec., 1226, of Helmsley in Haddington; m. 1191 Isabel, dau. of WILLIAM "THE LION", KING OF SCOTS. Robert de Ros was a MAGNA CHARTA SURETY, 1215; a Knight Templar, (son of Robert de Ros and Sibyl de Volognes). They had:

* Used by permission

Language of instruction shall be English. The student shall be required to attend all classes and to complete all assignments. The student shall be required to attend all classes and to complete all assignments. The student shall be required to attend all classes and to complete all assignments.

It is the policy of the institution to provide a high quality education for all students. The institution shall provide a high quality education for all students. The institution shall provide a high quality education for all students. The institution shall provide a high quality education for all students.

Students who are accepted for admission shall be required to meet the minimum requirements for admission. Students who are accepted for admission shall be required to meet the minimum requirements for admission. Students who are accepted for admission shall be required to meet the minimum requirements for admission.

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170 Lineages of Frederick Lewis Weis, Th. D. & Elizabeth Williams Stone

28. Sir William de Ros, d. ca. 1264, of Helmsley, M.P. 1235/6; m. Lucy Fitz Piers, dau. of Piers Fitz Herbert of Brecknock, Wales. They had:
29. Sir Robert de Ros, d. 17 May, 1285, of Helmsley and Belvoir, Co. Leicester, M. P. 1261, 1265; 1st Baron Ros of Belvoir; m. before 17 May, 1246, Isabel d'Aubigny, d. June 15, 1301, of Belvoir Castle, (dau. of William d'Aubigny of Belvoir and Albreda Biset; and granddaughter of WILLIAM d'AUBIGNY of Belvoir Castle, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY, 1215.) They had:
30. William de Ros, b. ca. 1250; d. between May & Aug. 1216, Baron Ros of Helmsley; M.P. 1295-1316, great-grandson and heir of Isabel, dau. of WILLIAM "THE LION" KING OF SCOTS and a competitor for the crown of Scotland 1291; m. 1287, Maud de Vaux, dau. of John de Vaux of Freston, Co. Lincoln, and Walton in Norfolk, son of Sir Oliver de Vaux. They had:
31. William de Ros, d. in Holy Land, 3 Feb. 1342/3, Baron Ros of Helmsley; M.P. 1317-1340, served in Scotland, 1216-1335; Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1326; m. before 25 Nov., 1326, Margery de Badlesmere (Line 54; no. 34) b. 1306; d. 18 Oct., 1363. They had:
32. Thomas de Ros, Knt., b. Stoke Albany, Northampton, 13 Jan. 1336/7, d. Uffington, Lincolnshire, 8 June, 1384, Lord Ros of Helmsley, M.P. 1362-1384, served in France 1369-1371, Warden of Scotland, 1367, Knt. banneret 1372; m. ca. 1 Jan. 1358/9, Beatrice Stafford (Line 9; no. 32) who was grand daughter of EDWARD I, KING OF ENGLAND. They had: (to Line 9, no. 33; p. 28) and Eleanor Segrave
33. Sir William de Ros, K. G. d. Belvoir, 1 Sept. 1414, of Belvoir, 1400, M.P. 1394-1413; Treasurer of England 1403-1404; K.G. 1403; m. 1394, Margaret Fitz Alan of Arundel, d. 3 July, 1438. They had:
34. Margaret de Ros, living 1423; m. ca. 1415, James Tucket (Line 27; no. 36), Lord Audley, b. ca. 1398; d. 23 Sept. 1459; M.P. 1421-1455. They had:
35. Anne Tucket de Audley, m. Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton (Line 32; no. 35), d. 23 Sept., 1459, son of Sir John Dutton and Margaret Savage. They had:
36. Isabel Dutton, m. Sir Christopher de Southworth, Knt., b. 1443; d. 1487; Lord of Samlesbury, knighted in Scotland 1482; Isabel was dau. of Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton, Co. Chester, by wife, Ann, dau. of James, Lord Audley; and Sir Thomas Dutton was son of John Dutton, Esq. by wife, Margaret Savage, dau. of Sir John Savage of Clifton. They had:
37. Sir John de Southworth, Knt., b. 1478; d. 1517/9, Lord of Samlesbury, Sheriff of the Co. of Lancaster, knighted 12 Feb., 1503/4; m. Helen de Langton, dau. of Sir Richard de Langton, d. 1500, Baron of Newton and Lord of Walton-le-Dale, by wife, Isabel Gerard. They had:
38. Sir Thomas Southworth, Knt. of Samlesbury, b. 1497, d. 13 Jan., 1546; fought at Flodden Field, 9 Sept., 1513; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1542, enlarged Salmsbury Hall 1542-1545; m. (2) ca. 9 Aug., 1518, Margery Boteler (Line 46; no 36) dau. of Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey. They had:
39. Sir John Southworth, Knt. b. 1526; d. 3 Nov., 1595, of Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, knighted 1547, High Sheriff of Lancashire 1562; M.P. 1566; commended for valor in Scottish Wars, 1557, owned vast estates, but was land poor; imprisoned for harboring Catholic priests; m. St. Leonard's Middleton, 23 July, 1547, Mary (Asheton) Goulard, of Offerton, Co. Derby, dau. of Sir Richard Asheton of Middleton, Lancashire, Knt. They had:
50. Thomas Southworth, eldest son and heir, b. ca. 1548; d. 30 Nov., 1616;

1. The first of these is the fact that the...
2. The second is the fact that the...
3. The third is the fact that the...
4. The fourth is the fact that the...
5. The fifth is the fact that the...
6. The sixth is the fact that the...
7. The seventh is the fact that the...
8. The eighth is the fact that the...
9. The ninth is the fact that the...
10. The tenth is the fact that the...
11. The eleventh is the fact that the...
12. The twelfth is the fact that the...
13. The thirteenth is the fact that the...
14. The fourteenth is the fact that the...
15. The fifteenth is the fact that the...
16. The sixteenth is the fact that the...
17. The seventeenth is the fact that the...
18. The eighteenth is the fact that the...
19. The nineteenth is the fact that the...
20. The twentieth is the fact that the...

m. between 1563 and 1571, Rosamond Lister (Line 156; no. 41), dau. of Wm. Lister, Esq. of Medhope and Thornton, Co. York, d. 1582; by wife Bridget Pigot, of Midhope. The Listers were descendants of CHARLEMAGNE. They had:

41. Edward Southworth, "the Pilgrim Father", youngest son; b. London, 1590; living 1602, but d. before 1622. He m. at Leyden, Holland, 28 May, 1613, Alice Carpenter, b. ca. 1590; d. Plymouth, Mass. 26 Mar., 1670, æ. ca. 80 years; (dau. of Alexander Carpenter of which, see later). The Carpenters were of Wrington, Somersetshire. (Alice came to Plymouth, 1623 and m. (2) at Plymouth, 14 Aug., 1623, to Governor William Bradford. Her sons, Constant and Thomas Southworth, were brought up in the home of Gov. Bradford.)

42. Ensign Constant Southworth, b. at Leyden, 1614; d. at Duxbury, 10 Mar. 1678/9; m. at Duxbury, 2 Nov., 1637, Elizabeth Collier. (Written up later in the Collier family.)

42. Capt. Thomas Southworth, b. in Leyden, 1616; m. Sept. 1641, Elizabeth Raynor. (Written up later in the Raynor notes.) Notes from "Saints and Strangers" by George F. Willison: * Edward Southworth (no. 41 above) and his brother Thomas, also a Pilgrim, were silk workers in England and Holland.

42. Jane Southworth who fled Gainsborough with Rev. John Smythe, an early Pilgrim pastor of the church at Gainsborough which is said to have been gathered before that of Scrooby. (Historians History of the World; vo. 22, p. 617; New York: The Encyclopaedia Britannica.) Mr. George Willison sends these notes about the Pilgrim groups: "The Southworths did not live in Gainsborough, but in Sturton le Steeple, a hamlet several miles away. But they joined the separatist congregation that met in Gainsborough every Sabbath under the Reverend John Smyth. The Separatists in and around Scrooby also joined this congregation. This was in 1605 or 1606. Shortly, the Gainsborough congregation decided to split 'for reasons of convenience,' as Governor Bradford explains in his history. Finding the distance to Gainsborough too far, the Scrooby people formed a congregation of their own, largely through the zeal of William Brewster, who became the Ruling Elder. The Southworths apparently continued to remain in Smyth's congregation, for there is no reference to them in the Scrooby records."

"As Separatist ('heretical') meetings were prohibited, under threat of severe penalties for violation, both the Gainsborough and Scrooby groups were harassed and had to meet secretly. To escape this, Smyth and some of his people decided to flee to Holland where there was absolute freedom of religion. They landed at Amsterdam where there was already a large congregation of English Separatists, the Brethren of the Separation of the First English Church, better known as the Ancient Brethren. Smyth and his Gainsborough people did not join this congregation, but organized one of their own.

"Not long after, the Scrooby people decided to follow the Gainsborough people to Amsterdam. There, they did not join either the Ancient Brethren or Smyth's congregation, though they attended the Sabbath services of the Ancient Brethren. After a year or so, the Scrooby group, plus some of Smyth's group, the Southworths, among others, and some of the Ancient Brethren, moved to Leyden.

"Smythe was never pastor at Scrooby. The first and only pastor there was the Reverend Richard Clyfton."

* Used by Permission

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data.

The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical techniques and the importance of regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the information.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data.

The fourth part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical techniques and the importance of regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the information.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data.

The sixth part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical techniques and the importance of regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the information.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data.

The eighth part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical techniques and the importance of regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the information.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data.

The tenth part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical techniques and the importance of regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the information.

The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data.

Southworth Allied Families

As Taken From

"SAINTS AND STRANGERS"

by

George F. Willison *

THE CARPENTER FAMILY

The Carpenter family in which Edward Southward found a wife (who was subsequently the second Mrs. Bradford) had early joined the church at Amsterdam: from the west of England and probably with Reverend Thomas White in 1604. ("Saints & Strangers" - p. 464, 399, 420.) The father, Alexander Carpenter, had early crossed from West England from the hamlet of Wrinton near Bath, Somersetshire, to join "the Ancient Brethren". (S. & S. - p. 88.) He had many daughters, as follows:

I. Juliana Carpenter - (S. & S. - pp. 447, 460) 1584-1665.

A. Marriages:

- (1) - at Amsterdau - 1609 to ?.
- (2) - at Leyden, 1612, to George Morton, 1585-1625.
 - a. George Morton was a merchant of a well-to-do Catholic family of Harworth near Scrooby; "a pious gracious servante of God."
 - b. As "G. Mourt", signed Bradford and Winslow's "Relation" (1622).
 - c. Organized "Anne" and "Little James" companies
 - d. Died impoverished not long after landing.
 - e. His brother-in-law, Bradford, provided for his family.
- (3) - at Plymouth 1637, Menassah Kempton; no children.

B. Children by 2nd marriage (only).

1. Nathaniel Morton (1616-1685).
 - a. Brought up by his uncles Bradford and Fuller.
 - b. M. 1635, Lydia Cooper and had 8 children.
2. Patience Morton (1616[?]-1691).
 - a. Married 1634, John Faunce.
 1. John Faunce of Purleigh, Essex, came on the Anne in 1623. (S. & S. -pp. 235, 449.)
 2. John & Patience (Morton) Faunce had 9 children including Thomas Faunce, the 3rd and last Ruling Elder of Plymouth. (S. & S. - p. 460)
3. John Morton, 1617-1673.
 - a. m. ca. 1636 to Lettice ?.
 - b. Moved to Middleborough ca. 1670.
 - c. Had 8 children.
4. Sarah Morton, 1618-1694.
 - a. m. George Bonum (Bonham).
 - b. had 4 children.
5. Ephraim Morton, 1623-1693.
 - a. Born on the voyage over on the Anne.
 - b. M. 1644 to Ann Cooper.
 - c. Deacon, 1669-1693.
 - d. Eight children.

* All stories taken from "Saints and Strangers" used by permission of the author, Mr. George F. Willison.

- II. Alice Carpenter, 1590-1670 (pp. 447, 448, 496, "Saints and Strangers").
- A. Born prob. at Wrington; "a godlie matron".
 - B. To Amsterdam, prob. 1609.
 - C. Married at Leyden, ca. 1610, to Edward Southworth of Struton-le-Steeple; a silk worker.
 - D. Issue: (by Southworth)
 - 1. Constant Southworth (S. & S. - p. 452.)
 - a. Born at Leyden, ca. 1615.
 - b. Arrived at Plymouth, ca. 1628.
 - c. Married 1637, Elizabeth Collier. (See of her later.)
 - d. Treasurer of colony 1659-1679.
 - e. Asst. Governor 1670-1678.
 - f. Died at Duxbury 1679 "of feavor & jaundice".
 - g. Had 8 children.
 - 2. Thomas Southworth (S. & S. - p. 452.)
 - a. Born at Leyden ca. 1616.
 - b. He was "rarely Indowed both in Sacred and Civill Respects".
 - c. Arrived in Plymouth ca. 1628.
 - d. Married ca. 1637, Elizabeth Reynor (see of her later).
 - e. Resident agent at Pilgrim's fur-trading post on the Kennebec in what is now Augusta, Maine.
 - f. Asst. Governor 1652, 1653, 1657-1669.
 - g. Commissioner to New England Confederacy, 1659-61; 1664; 1667-69.
 - h. One child.
 - E. Alice married at Plymouth 1642, William Bradford, 2nd Governor of Plymouth. Children by this marriage:
 - 1. (3) William, Jr.; Asst. Gov. 1633-34; 1636; 1638; 1664.
 - a. Became a Major in the military organization; in King Philip's War.
 - b. He was said to be "eminent in grace".
 - c. He was twice married and left 15 children.
 - d. He died in Plymouth in 1692.
 - 2. (4) Mercy.
 - a. Named in her father's will.
 - b. Her father organized a "school in politics" for his three sons, his two stepsons, his ward, young Thos. Cushman, and his nephew Nathaniel Morton, "but not to include his daughter Mercy or his nieces" . . . "for its was agreed that 'as legal chattels of their liege lords, women had no voice in Church or State.' Long ago, . . . Bradford had denied the 'libel' that women had acquired any new rights or privileges at Plymouth!'" (S. & S. pp. 338, 385.)
 - 3. (5) Joseph.
 - a. Named in his father's will.
 - b. Included in the Bradford monument on Burial Hill, erected to the memory of "Mrs. Alice Bradford and her sons, Major William and Joseph Bradford."
 - 4. Step son, John Bradford.
 - a. Only son of Wm. Bradford's 1st wife, Dorothy May, whom he had m. 1613 in Leyden, dau. of "Henry May of Wisbach, Cambridge-shire, who had been one of the Ancient Brethren since 1598 and was now an elder in Ainsworth's church. . . . William and Dorothy decided to leave him (John) behind (when they came to America) apparently with the Robinsons. The child never saw his mother again, nor his father for seven years, and his

- heartbreaking appeals and frightened cries at parting may have had something to do with Dorothy's tragic death a few months later. "She drowned in 1620 by falling from the anchored Mayflower off the tip of Cape Cod." (S. & S. - p. 438.)
- b. John was finally sent for in 1627, but lived his life in almost obscurity, first in Plymouth; later in Duxbury, and in Marshfield; finally removed to Norwich, Conn. where he d. in 1678. (S. & S. - pp. 451-52.)
- c. Married ca. 1640, Martha Bourne. No children.
- III. Mary Carpenter, 1577-1667. (S. & S. - p. 452.)
- A. A "godlie old maid who never married."
- B. Living in Amsterdam, 1609-1635; thence to Leyden; thence to England where she was living in 1646 when William and Alice Bradford sent for her.
- IV. Agnes Carpenter (S. & S. - p. 439.)
- A. She m. in 1613 to Samuel Fuller as his 1st wife.
- B. She had died in 1617 when he m. as his 2nd wife, Bridget Lee. (S. & S. p. 439.)
- V. Priscilla Carpenter (S. & S. pp. 513, 444, 445.)
- A. Born 1597, prob. at Wrinton.
- B. Married at Leyden, 1619, to William Wright who d. in Duxbury, 1635.
- C. They came from Holland on the Fortune in 1621.
- D. They had one child.
- E. She d. at Duxbury, 1689. (S. & S. p. 445.)

THE COLLIER FAMILY
"Saints & Strangers"

(p. 453) William Collier (ca. 1585-1670) of London, a brewer, "lived a godly and holy life until old age". Arrived in 1633 on the second Mayflower (not the original ship); was asst. governor, 1634-37; 1639-51; 1654-65; was commissioner of New England Confederace, 1643; took liberal side in attempt to establish religious toleration, 1646. He m. Jane ?, ca. 1590-____, presumable of London. Their children were as follows:

- I. Rebecca - ca. 1610-1698.
- A. Married her father's apprentice, Job Cole.
- II. Sarah - ca. 1612-1691.
- A. Married 1634, Love Brewster - ca. 1591-1650.
1. Probably b. in Scrooby or vicinity; d. at Duxbury.
2. "Wise and discreete and well spoken. . . qualified above many."
3. Married 1634, and had 4 Brewster children.
4. They early moved to Duxbury.
5. Married 1652 to Richard Parks of Cambridge and removed there.
(Note: Richard Parks [Parke] is my ancestor through his 1st. wife, Margery who came with him on the ship "Defence of London" in 1635. Two children by 1st marriage. Sarah, 2nd wife, had no children by Richard Parks. D.A.L.)
- III. Mary - ca. 1614-ca. 1662.
- ✓ A. Married 1636, to Thomas Prence who came on the Fortune, 1621. (S. & S. p. 445.) as his 2nd wife. (1st wife - Patience Brewster.)
1. Carriage maker of London.
2. "a terror to evill-doers".
3. Mary and Thomas had 4 children. (He had 5 by Patience.)

1. General Information

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land in question.

The land in question is located in the County of ... State of ... and is situated in the ...

The land is situated in the ... and is situated in the ...

2. Description of Land

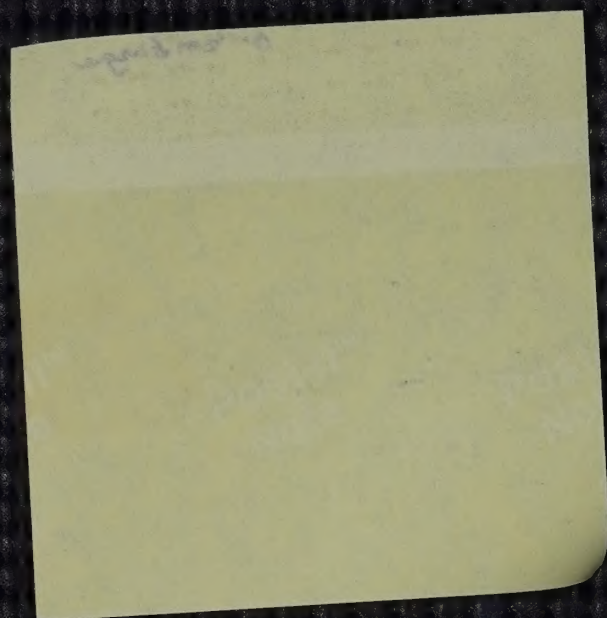
The land is situated in the ... and is situated in the ...

The land is situated in the ... and is situated in the ...

The land is situated in the ... and is situated in the ...

Line
Ancestry of Matilda
wife of Wm the Conqueror
taken out - used for
Book of Days line

On the Golden Kings
part of Matilda's line?



PEDIGREE CHART

Capetian Kings 1

Name of Compiler Norma

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. Robert 4 on chart No. Robert 4

Chart No. Robert 4

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

4 Henry of Burgundy
(Father of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1070-1074
p.d. _____

8 Robert the Old
(Father of No. 4)
b. c. 1011 Duke of Burgundy
p.b. _____
m. ca 1033
p.m. _____
d. 1075/6
p.d. _____

9 Helie
(Mother of No. 4)

b. 1028
p.b. _____
d. 1109
p.d. _____

2 Eudes I Borel, Duke of Burgundy
(Father of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 23 Mar 1102/3
p.d. _____

5 Sibylle
(Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Raymond Berenger I
(Father of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 3
p.m. _____
d. 1035
p.d. _____

11 Guilem d'Ampurias
(Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Eile (Alie) of Burgundy

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 2
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 Renaud I, Count of Burgundy
(Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1023
p.m. _____
d. 1057
p.d. _____

6 William I, Count of Burgundy
(Father of No. 3)
"The Great"
1st Marcon
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 1087
p.d. _____

13 Alie of Normandy
(Mother of No. 6)
(Abelard)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Matilde of Burgundy
(Mother of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)
Longue 6 1035
living 1083

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1052-6
p.b. _____
m. 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury
p.m. Sergeant of Belleme
d. Dom front d Alencon
p.d. 08 May (2131)

5 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)
d. 30 June 1171

b. _____
p.b. _____

16 Robert II King of France
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. Robert 4)

17 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. Robert 4)

18 Dalmat I of Semur-en-Auxois
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. Robert 4)

19 Aremberge
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. Robert 4)

20 Raymond Borel III
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. Robert 4)

21 Ermenegunde, dau Roger I de
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. Robert 4)

22 Constance, wife of Helie

23 Guilem d'Ampurias
(Mother of No. 5)

24 Renald I, Count of Burgundy
(Father of No. 6)

25 Alie of Normandy
(Mother of No. 6)

26 Richard III, Duke of Normandy
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. Robert 4)

27 Mistral
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. Robert 4)

28 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

29 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

30 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

31 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

32 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

33 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

34 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

35 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

36 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

37 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

38 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

39 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

40 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

41 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

42 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

43 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

44 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

45 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

46 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

47 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

48 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

49 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

50 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

51 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

52 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

53 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

54 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

55 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

56 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

57 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

58 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

59 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

60 Agnes
(Mother of No. 7)

61 Stephanie de Bourgogne
(Mother of No. 1)

62 William Talvas, Count of Alencon & Poithree
(Spouse of No. 1)

63 Robert II de Belleme
(Father of No. 7)

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENETICAL SOCIETY
Rev. 1985
CHART No. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Capeyron Kings 2

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. Wendell
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____
 16 Rutpert IV "The Strong"
 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. ② To Capeyron Kings 5
 d. _____

4 Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris
 (Father of No. 2)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. June 956
 p.d. _____

b. 266-Pasthamus (Father of No. 4)
 p.b. King of West Franks 922
 m. 3 Count of Nivernais, Paris, Anjou & Blois
 p.m. Margairs of Neustria
 d. 15 June 923
 p.d. _____

17 Aelis (Asside) of Tours & Abbeville
 b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. See Vermandois 2 - lower R

9 Beatrix de Vermandois
 (Mother of No. 4)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

18 Heribert I, Count of Vermandois
 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. To Vermandois 3
 d. Bertha of Marvins
 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

2 Hugh Capet, Count of Paris
 (Father of No. 1)

b. 939
 p.b. 956-984
 m. before 969 King of France
 p.m. 987-996
 d. 24 Oct 996
 p.d. _____

10 Henry I "The Fowler" King
 b. 876 (Father of No. 5)
 p.b. of the Saxons
 m. ② (912-936)
 p.m. _____
 d. 02 July 936
 p.d. Memleben

20 Otto "The Illustrious"
 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. See over
 d. Hedwig
 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. 24 Dec 903

5 Hedwig of Saxony
 (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

11 Mechtilde
 (Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

22 Count Dietrich of Ringelheim
 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____
 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

1 Robert I "The Pious", King of France

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

12 Ebles Mancos, Count of Poitou

b. 8 (Father of No. 6, 880-2)
 p.b. bastard son (903)
 m. ② 911
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. 932

24 Count of Poitou 867-890
 Ranulf II, Duke of Aquitaine
 son Ranulf I
 b. ca 855 (Father of No. 13, 882-886)
 m. _____
 d. 05 Aug 890
 p.d. 1000
 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. 935

6 William I, Count of Poitou
 (Father of No. 1)

b. ca 925
 p.b. _____
 m. 935
 p.m. _____
 d. 03 Apr 963
 p.d. _____

13 Emliene
 (Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

26 _____
 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____
 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

3 Adelaide of Poitou
 (Mother of No. 1)

b. 945
 p.b. _____
 d. ca 1009
 p.d. _____

14 Rollo, Duke of Normandy
 (Father of No. 7)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

28 _____
 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. To Dukes of Normandy
 d. _____
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

7 Gerloc (Adele)
 (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. ca 14 Oct 962
 p.d. _____

15 _____
 (Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

30 _____
 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m. _____
 d. _____
 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Constance of Provence
 (Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

#20 Otto "the Illustrious," Duke of Saxony was born ca 836, d 30 Nov 912
His parents were Ludoeph Duke of Saxony 859-886 d. 06 Sep 864
and Oda.

#21 Hedwig, Otto's wife, died 24 Dec 903, is said to have been illegitimate daughter
of Arnulf, King of Germany, + Emperor ca 863-889 and Oda of Bavaria.

② Arnulf was son of Carloman, King of Bavaria ca 828-80 this time.

③ Carloman was son of Louis II "The German" King of the East Franks ca 805-76
and Emma of Bavaria

④ Louis was son of Louis I "The Fair"

But some other expert disputes this, showing no such daughter for Arnulf.
(possibly because she was not of the marriage?) A third says she was dau. of
Heinric, d. 886, Markgraf of the Netherlands. A fourth says Hedwig was dau. of
Henri, Comte de la Marche. Whoever her parents were, it is obvious
Hedwig was a member of the nobility.

PEDIGREE CHART

Capetian Kings 3

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

4 Boso II, Count of Arignon
(Father of No. 2)
+ Arles
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. ca 930
p.m. _____
d. 945/7
p.d. _____

2 Guillaume (William) II
(Father of No. 1)
Count of Provence 979-993
b. 950
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. 993-4
p.d. _____

5 Constance of Provence
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 961-5
p.d. _____

1 Constance of Provence
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 Fulk II, Count of Anjou
(Father of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Adelais
"Blanche"
(Mother of No. 1)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. 1026
p.d. _____

7 _____
(Mother of No. 2)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 Robert I
(Father of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 _____
(Mother of No. 4)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 Charles Constantine, Count of
Vienne
(Father of No. 5)
b. ca 900/1
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. c. Jan 82
p.d. _____

11 Teutburg
(Mother of No. 5)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. ca 860
p.d. _____

12 _____
(Father of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 _____
(Mother of No. 6)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 _____
(Father of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
p.m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 _____
(Mother of No. 7)
b. _____
p.b. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 _____
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

17 _____
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

18 _____
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

20 Louis "The Blind"
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. ca 883
m. _____

21 Anna
To Capetian Kings 4
b. 886/9
d. 914

22 _____
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

24 _____
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

25 _____
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

26 _____
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. _____
d. _____

Robert II, King of France "The Pious"
(Spouse of No. 4)
b. 27 Mar 972
p.b. 20
d. 20 July 1031
p.d. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

#21 - Anna (886-912) was daughter of Leo VI Emperor of Byzantium (886-912)
(b 015 or 866, d. 12 May 912)
and his second wife, Zoe Izautzina, previously his mistress.

Anna's grandmother (Leo's mother) was Eudocia Ingerina b. 840, d. 882/3

was mistress of Michael III, Emperor of Byzantium 842-867,

she married Basil I, Emperor of Byzantium 867-886, his successor
it is uncertain which of the two was Leo's father.

Basil, the second, was founder of the Macedonian family.

Captain Kings 4

4 b. (Father of No. 2) p.b. p.m. m. d. p.m. p.d.	9 b. (Mother of No. 4) d. p.m. p.d. d.	18 b. (Father of No. 9) m. Cont. on chart No. _____ d.
--	--	---

Count Basie, King of Proppence

(Father of No. 1)

879

b.

p.b.

m. 876

p.m.

d.

p.d.

b.

d.

p.d.

10

b.

p.b.

(Father of No. 5)

20

b.

m.

d.

(Mother of No. 9)

Cont. on chart No. _____

(Father of No. 10)

Cont. on chart No. _____

5	(Mother of No. 2)	m.	11	(Mother of No. 5)	b.	(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
		p.m.			d.	
		d.			d.	
		p.d.			22	
b.					b.	(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
p.b.					m.	
d.					d.	
p.d.						

<i>Louis "The Blind"</i> b. a 827 <i>King of Provence & Italy</i> p.b. 900, <i>Emperor of the West</i> m. p.m. d. 05 Jan 928 d.	p.b. d. p.d.	23 b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.
140-15	12 <i>Lothar I, King of Italy</i> b. 795 (Father of No. 6) p.b. 817-855, <i>Emperor</i>	24 b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d.

6	<u>Louis II</u> <u>Emperor 855</u> b. ca 823 (Father of No. 1) p.b. m. Aug 05 Oct 851 p.m. d. 12 Aug 855 p.d.	m. <u>The West 840-855</u> p.m. d. 29 Sept 855 p.d.	(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
13	<u>Ermenegonda</u> (Mother of No. 6)	26 <u>Plugo II, Count of Tiers</u> b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) m. d.	

Ermenegarda have been mistress of an Emperor of Byzantium) of 2 Apr 897	p.b. d. 20 Mar 851 p.d.	b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____) d.
b. d.	14 Leo VI, Emperor of Byzantium (Father of No. 7)	28 Basil I, Emperor of Byzantium 867-886 (founder of the Macedonian Family) d. 886

Engelbarger b. p.b. d. 900 n.d.	ma's parents p.b. 2 898 p.m. d. 12 May 912 p.d. 15 Zoe Izantzina (Mother of N. 1)	29 Eudocia Ingerina b. ca 840 d. 88 2/3 (She had previously been mistress of Emp. Michael III ep Byzantium (842-867) but on his decease married Basil I his successor)
--	--	---

2. dao #14 & 15, right
(Spouse of No. 1)

d.
p.d.

b. Previously his mistress
p.b.
d.
p.d.

c. Working in the time when
culture such a procedure
helped smooth the transition
of government
c.
d.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

#21 - Anna (886 - 894) was daughter of Leo VI Emperor of Byzantium (886-912)
(b. 815, d. 12 May 912)
and his second wife, Zoe Izautzina, previously his mistress.

Anna's grandmother (Leo's mother) was Eudocia Ingerina b. 840, d. 882/3
was mistress of Michael III, Emperor of Byzantium 842-867,
she married Basil I, Emperor of Byzantium 867-886, his successor
it is uncertain which of the two was Leo's father.
Basil, the second, was founder of the Macedonian family.

PEDIGREE CHART

Capetian Kings 4

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. *Capetian Kings 3* Chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

4 (Father of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 9 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

2 *Count Baso, King of Provence* (Father of No. 1)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. *876*
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 10 (Father of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

5 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 11 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____

1 *Louis "The Blind"*
 b. *ca 883*
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *05 Jan 928*
 p.d. _____
 12 *Lothar I, King of Italy* (Father of No. 6)
 b. *795*
 p.b. _____
 m. _____
 p.m. _____
 d. *29 Sept 855*
 p.d. _____

6 *Louis II, Emperor 855* (Father of No. 1)
 b. *ca 823*
 p.b. _____
 m. *by 05 Oct 851*
 p.m. _____
 d. *12 Aug 855*
 p.d. _____
 13 *Ermengarde* (Mother of No. 6)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. *20 Mar 851*
 p.d. _____

3 *Ermengarde* (Mother of No. 1)
 b. *ca 805*
 p.b. _____
 d. *by 2 Apr 897*
 p.d. _____

7 *Engelburga*
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. *900*
 p.d. _____
 14 *Leo VI, Emperor of Byzantium* (Father of No. 7)
 b. *01 Sep 866*
 p.b. _____
 m. *ca 895*
 p.m. _____
 d. *12 May 912*
 p.d. _____

15 *Zoe I zantzina* (Mother of No. 7)
 b. _____
 p.b. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 28 *Basil I, Emperor of Byzantium*
 b. *867-886* (founder of the Macedonian Family)
 m. _____
 d. *886*
 p.d. _____
 29 *Eudocia Ingerina*
 b. *ca 840* (She had previously been mistress of Emp. Michael III of Byzantium (842-867) but on his decease married Basil I, his successor)
 d. *887/3*
 p.d. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

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CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 1

PEDIGREE CHART

Capefien Kings - 5

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. 3.
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 Rutpert II, Count in the Upper Rhine + Wormgau
 (Father of No. 2)
 Seen 770 - 807

2 Rutpert III, Count in the Wormgau 812-825 to 834
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 812
 d. 834

5 Theodoretta
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b.
 p.b.
 d. by 789
 p.d.

1 Rutpert IV "The Strong" Count in the Wormgau of Arjoia, Blois, Tours, Auxerre, Nevers
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. after 836
 p.b. of Arjoia, Blois, Tours, Auxerre, Nevers
 m. 844
 p.m.
 d. 15 Sep 866
 p.d. killed

6 St William, Count of Toulouse
 (Father of No. 3)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d. 812
 p.d.

3 Willelmoth
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

7 _____
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

8 Tharingboot
 (Father of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b. Seen 767-770
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

9 _____
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 _____
 (Father of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

11 _____
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

12 _____
 (Father of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

16 Rutpert I, Count in the Upper Rhine + Wormgau
 (Seen 774-787) m.
 d. Willisent, dau of Count Adalhelm
 Rutpert's father was Lambert II, abbot 690, dead by 741

19 _____
 (Mother of No. 9)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

20 _____
 (Father of No. 10)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

21 _____
 (Mother of No. 10)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

22 _____
 (Father of No. 11)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

23 _____
 (Mother of No. 11)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

24 _____
 (Father of No. 12)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

25 _____
 (Mother of No. 12)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

Ancestors of Aelis (Adelaide) of Tours & Alsace

- Adalric (Ethric) obtained the Duchy of Alsace in 662, died 20 Feb 690 AD. He was head of the Alsatian House of the Ethriconides. m. Bunsaride
- Adelbert, Duke of Alsace, died 720. (Brother of St. Odilo, patron saint of Alsace)
- Lutende I, Duke of Alsace, died 750
- Lutende II "d 780, m. Hiltrude
- Hugh III, Count of Alsace & Tours, died 839, m. Bava
- Aelis, # 19 above

Aelis of Tours & Alsace
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 b. (Adelaide)
 p.b. Widow of Conrad Count of Aargau & Auxerre who
 p.d. d 863

No. 13, part No. _____
 No. 13, part No. _____
 No. 14, part No. _____
 No. 14, part No. _____
 No. 15, part No. _____
 No. 15, part No. _____

